DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 171 492 **RC 011 421**

TITLE	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. 31st Annual Report--October 1, 1977 to September 30, 1978.
INSTITUTION	Department of State, Washington, D.C.; Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.
SPONS AGENCY	Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE	May 79
NOTE	334p.; Some pages may not reproduce because of small print size; Paper is part of International Organization and Conference Series 140
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC14 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Agriculture; Communication (Thought Transfer); Demography; *Developing Nations; Economic Development; *Economic Factors; Elementary Secondary Education; Employment; *Financial Policy; *Government (Administrative Body); Health; Higher Education; Legislation; Manufacturing; Natural Resources; *Public Education; *Social Action; Social Agencies; Social Indicators; Social Services; Tourism; Transportation
IDENTIFIERS	*Micronesia

ABSTRACT

Landmarks in a broad area of political advancement for the people of Micronesia highlighted fiscal year 1978. Among the landmarks were the signing of the eight principles for Free Association, the referendum on the constitution for the Federated States of Micronesia, the chartering of the governments of the four central districts of the Trust Territory (Yap, Truk, Ponape, and Kosrae), and the subsequent election and inauguration of executive officers in three of those districts. The area of social development included such highlights as the Trust receiving $1 million in Block Grant Funds and $220,000 for rent subsidies from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; approximately 70 new housing units were built and 326 homes renovated. The field of education saw the long sought accreditation of the Community College of Micronesia in Ponape. Major economic advancements were in the field of interdistrict transportation and communication with Continental Air-Micronesia adding a third Boeing 727 to its fleet, the commencement of construction on a $16.5 million airport for Truk, and five 500-ton field trip vessels added to the inter-island sea transportation system. Other areas explored in this annual report to the United Nations include a description of the status of the territory and its inhabitants, conclusions and recommendations of the Trusteeship Council, and a wide variety of tabular data including demography, employment, agriculture, manufacturing, finance, and health statistics. (DS)

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE • UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

31ST ANNUAL REPORT

To the United Nations on the Administration
of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

Transmitted by the United States of America
To the United Nations Pursuant to Article 88
of the Charter of the United Nations

1978

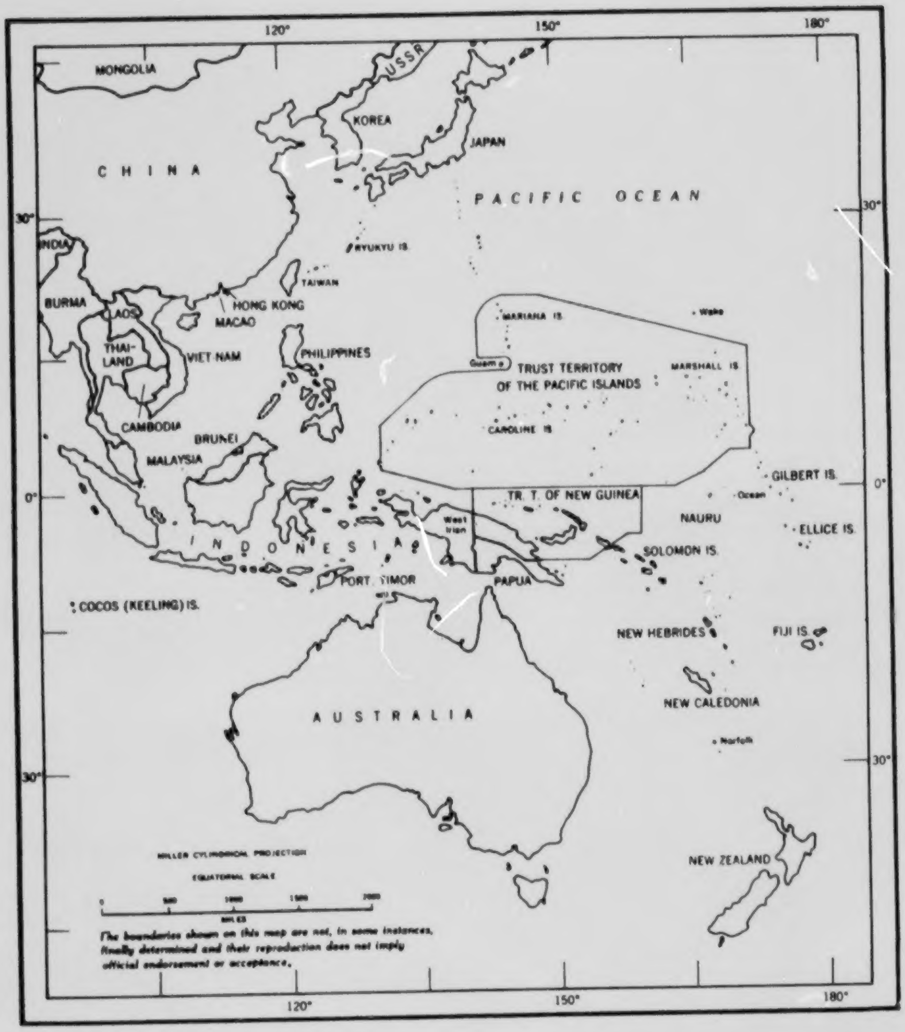
Trust Territory
# of the
Pacific Islands

OCTOBER 1, 1977 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1978

This report, covering fiscal year 1978, is the thirty-first annual report by the United States to the United Nations, pursuant to article 88 of the United Nations Charter, on the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Previous reports in the series were published by the Department of the Navy, 1948 to 1951, and the Department of the Interior, 1952 and 1953.

The material for the present report was furnished by the Department of the Interior.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MONGOLIA
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PACIFIC OCEAN
INDIA
RYUKYU IS.
TAIWAN
BURMA
LAOS
HONG KONG
MACAO
THAI-LAND
VIET NAM
PHILIPPINES
Wake
MARIANA IS.
Guam
TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS
MARSHALL IS.
CAROLINE IS.
CAMBODIA
BRUNEI
MALAYSIA
GILBERT IS.
Ocean
TR. T. OF NEW GUINEA
NAURU
West Irian
ELLICE IS.
INDONESIA
SOLOMON IS.
PORT. TIMOR
PAPUA
COCOS (KEELING) IS.
NEW HEBRIDES
FIJI IS.
NEW CALEDONIA
AUSTRALIA
Norfolk
NEW ZEALAND
MILLER CYLINDRICAL PROJECTION
EQUATORIAL SCALE
0
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1000
1500
2000
MILES

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GENERAL CONTENTS

Introduction 1
Status Of The Territory And Its Inhabitants 12
International And Regional Relations 13
International Peace And Security: Maintenance Of Law And Order 14
Political Advancement 18
Economic Advancement 32
Social Advancement 85
Educational Advancement 117
Publications 139
Conclusions and Recommendations of the Trusteeship Council 142
Summary and Conclusions 163
Appendixes 166
Statistical Organization (has separate Table of Contents) 201

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST TERRITORY 1
MAJOR EVENTS OF THE YEAR 3
STATUS OF THE TRUST TERRITORY AND ITS INHABITANTS 12
INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL RELATIONS 13
INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY: MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER 14
POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT 18
General Political Structure 18
Territorial Government 19
District Government 20
Local Government 22
Education for Self-Government 23
Future Political Status 23
Suffrage 25
Political Organizations 25
Judiciary 26
Government of the Northern Mariana Islands 30

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

Public Finance 32
Taxation 35
Money and Banking 38
Economy of the Territory 38
Major Economic Advancement 38
Major Economic Development in the Northern Marianas 44
Policy and Planning 49
Investments 53
Private Indebtedness 54
Economic Resources, Activities, and Services 54
Commerce and Trade 56
Land and Agriculture 57
Livestock 62
Agriculture in the Northern Marianas 62
Marine Resources 64
Forests 70
Mineral Resources 71
Industries 72
Transportation and Communication 74
Public Works 78
Disaster Control 80
Planning and Statistics 81

CONTENTS

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

General Social Conditions 85
Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms 86
Status of Women 88
Social Security 89
Social Security in the Northern Marianas 92
Peace Corps/Micronesia: An Overview 95
Government Employment 97
Health Services 99
Health Services of the Northern Marianas 113

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

General Education System: Elementary and Secondary Schools 117
Higher Education 122
Other Schools and Educational Endeavors 124
Educational Advancement in the Northern Mariana Islands 127

PUBLICATIONS 139

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

General 142
Political Advancement 144
Economic Advancement 147
Social Advancement 155
Educational Advancement 157
Constitutional Development and Progress Towards Self-Government or Independence 159

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS 163

APPENDIXES

A. U.S. Treaties and Other International Agreements 166
B. Trusteeship Agreement for the United States Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands 173
C. Secretarial Orders 176
D. Members of the Congress of Micronesia 187
E. Bills Enacted by the Congress of Micronesia 188
F. District Legislators, 1978 194
G. Municipal Chief Executive Officers 196
H. Judiciary Personnel 198
I. United Nations Day Proclamation 199

STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION (has separate Table of Contents) 201

PART I
Introduction

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST TERRITORY

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands covers some 3 million square miles of the western Pacific Ocean just above the Equator, ranging from about 1 degree to 22 degrees north latitude and 130 degrees to 172 east longitude. The Territory embraces more than 2,000 islands and islets, lying in three major archipelagoes: the Carolines, the Marshalls, and the Marianas.

The entire area is called Micronesia, or the "Tiny Islands." Guam in the Marianas, however, is not part of the Trust Territory.

The Territory's more than 2,000 islands range from large volcanic islands to tiny coral islets linking the circular chain of rock and vegetation which forms a coral atoll. Most islands in the Eastern Carolines and the Marianas are of coral formation. Remnants of a vast undersea volcanic ridge, stretching southward from Japan along the western perimeter of the Territory, form the Mariana and Western Caroline Islands. The Eastern Carolines and all of the Marshall Islands rest on another series of submarine elevations. The largest islands are Babelthuap, Palau District, and Ponape Islands, Ponape District. Elevations range from about 6 feet on a coral atoll to 3,166 feet on Agrihan Island, Marianas.

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is composed of six administrative districts and the Northern Mariana Islands. The Northern Mariana Islands were separated administratively from the Trust Territory Government in 1976 and became known as the Government of the Northern Marianas. Five of the administrative districts — Palau, Yap, Truk, Ponape, and Kosrae — lie within the Carolines archipelago. The latter, Kosrae, achieved district status in January of 1977. The Marianas and the Marshall Islands lie in separate archipelagoes of the same names.

The estimated population for the territory for 1977 was 126,239, broken down as follows: Truk, 35,220; Marshalls, 27,096; Ponape, 21,187; Marianas, 16,264; Palau, 13,519; Yap, 8,482; and Kosrae, 4,471.

Land areas for all districts and the Northern Mariana Islands are as follows: Palau, 177.6 sq. miles; Ponape, 145.5 sq. miles; Marshalls, 60.3 sq. miles; Yap, 46.8 sq. miles; Truk, 45.4 sq. miles; Kosrae 41 sq. miles; and the Northern Marianas 181.9 sq. miles.

CLIMATE

Temperatures generally range from the mid-70's to the mid-80's and are relatively uniform. Rainfall is heavy and humidity averages 80 percent. Seasonal changes vary throughout the Territory, but most islands have pronounced wet and dry seasons.

FLORA AND FAUNA

Vegetation varies from high island to low atoll, though coconut and breadfruit trees are common to both. Coral atolls are particularly characterized by the coconut palm and its related plant associates — breadfruit, pandanus, and plants of a shore nature. The high volcanic islands, on the other hand, usually have mangrove swamps on the tidal flats, coconut vegetation on the slopes and mixed forest growth on the uplands.

The only presumably native land animals are two species of insect-eating bats and two species of fruit bats. These animals are not found on all islands but are on both high islands and atolls. Dogs, pigs, and one species of rat were introduced by migrating islanders prior to Western and Oriental contact. Three additional species of rats entered the area after Western and Oriental contact. Sometime after World War II, a species of oriental shrew entered the area and is now found in the Marianas, Truk, and the Marshalls. The water buffalo or carabao was introduced into the Marianas from the Philippines by the Spanish, and later spread to Ponape and Palau. Horses, cattle, goats, and cats were introduced in the post-European contact period. Deer were introduced into the Marianas by the Germans and later transported to Ponape.

Marine and shore birds abound in the area. These include terns, albatross, booby, tropic birds, golden plovers, frigate birds, shearwaters, several species of herons, and a cormorant. One species of rare fresh-water duck is found in the Marianas and another in Palau. Several species of ducks migrate throughout the Territory. Relatively few species of resident land birds can be found, especially on the atolls. There are, however, various species of flycatchers, warblers, honey eaters, starlings, finches, thrushes, kingfishers, gallinules, rails, doves, pigeons, parrots, cockatoos, megapodes or mound builders, veiros, swiftlets, owls, hawks, ospreys, bitterns, nightjars, drongoes, and white-eyes. Cuckoos, swallows, falcons, and some other land birds migrate through the Territory. There are very few species of introduced birds.

Two species of crocodiles (saltwater and New Guinea) are found in Palau. One species of small blind burrowing snake inhabits most of the Territory's islands. Two species of highly venomous sea snakes are found in Palau with one of them also present in the Marshall islands. Also, in Palau are a tree snake, a mangrove snake, a boa, and a rare golden burrowing snake. None of these is venomous. A large monitor lizard (up to six feet) is found on many high and low islands. Other lizards, geckos, and skinks of several species are abundant throughout the Territory.

A rich marine fauna exists in the open sea, reefs, lagoons, and shore areas. Species of fish include tuna, barracuda, sea bass, sharks, eels, snappers, stone fish, lion fish, flying fish, procupine fish, gobies, archer fish, flounder, butterfly fish, surgeon fish, trigger fish, and many others. Other marine organisms such as starfish, spiny lobsters, crabs, sea cucumbers, oysters, clams, shrimp, snails, and sea urchins are abundant. Porpoises are abundant but whales are rare. The dugong or sea cow, a marine mammal found in Palau, is rare; threat of its extinction has resulted in district laws for its protection. More than 7,000 species of insects are known to be in the Territory; perhaps 15 percent have been introduced by man. Some 45 percent are found throughout all the islands, while the rest are endemic to specific areas.

ETHNIC BACKGROUNDS

The people of the Trust Territory are classified as Micronesians except for about 1,000 Polynesian inhabitants of Kapingamarangi and Nukuoro and a scattering of individuals of other racial groups. Anthropological evidence and studies indicate that the present Micronesian population probably originated in Southeast Asia and Malaysia.

Physically, Micronesians are characterized by medium stature, brown skin, straight to wavy black hair, relatively little facial and body hair, and high cheekbones. People of the Eastern Carolines tend to have stronger Malaysian characteristics than those elsewhere in the region. Today's Chamorro inhabitants of the Mariana Islands differ considerably from the original Chamorro inhabitants, whose skeletal remains indicate they were a large-boned, tall, and robust people. A complex blending of several racial elements over many generations has produced the Chamorro of today.

Differences in customs do exist. The scattered and isolated islands have led to adaptations and inventions. These differences as well as those in the nine major languages of the Territory generally correspond to the six districts. There has been a basic similarity throughout, however, in general cultural characteristics such as a fine adjustment to life on a small tropical isle; specialized technology using stone, shell, fibers, and other local materials; complex class distinctions, narrow political loyalties, close kinship ties; cult of ancestors; and leadership by chief. Differing degrees of acculturation can be noted depending on contact with Spanish, German, Japanese, and American cultures.

LANGUAGES

Great language differences exist in Micronesia, although each island language has a common Malayo-Polynesian source. Nine major languages with dialectal variations, are spoken in the territory: Palauan, Yapese, Chamorro, Marshallese, Kapingamarangi, Nukuoro, Ponapean, Trukese, and Kosraean. Some linguists add a 10th language, Sonsorolese-Tobian of southwest Palau. These languages are used daily, and most people know only the language of their home island. In the islands where the Japanese influence was strongest, many older people know at least conversational Japanese.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE

A matrilineal society was common throughout the area, except in Kapingamarangi and Nukuoro. The basic political unit in the central Carolines was the local community, made up of several lineages tracing descent from a common ancestress. Elsewhere social organization was more complex. In the prehistoric Marshalls, a number of petty, warring, and unstable feudal states arose accompanied by stratification into several social classes. An even greater degree of social stratification developed in Kosrae, Palau, Yap, and the Marianas. This reached a peak on Yap where five of the original nine distinct social classes are still recognized today.

POPULATION MOVEMENTS

Before European contact, some travel took place between adjacent island population groups in spite of vast distances, social differences and clan wars. Yap islanders sailed their large canoes to Palau to quarry the famous Yapese stone money from Palauan quarries. Other Yapese canoes regularly sailed to and from Guam. Trading voyages were made from the west-central Carolines to the Marianas where Yapese colonies apparently existed. In the Marshalls, sailing trips to the islands and atolls were made throughout the area as well as to Kosrae. Considerable trading, visiting, and very likely, war raiding took place.

After Japan assumed control of the area, some displacement of local population occurred. The Chamorros and Carolinians on the Islands of Saipan and Rota were moved from their original homes to settlements along the margins of the large Japanese communities. During World War II extensive dislocation of the islands occurred. Where possible, the Administering Authority has returned displaced islanders to their homes.

HISTORY

Micronesia has been known to the Western World since 16th century Spanish and Portugese explorers first visited the islands. Later explorers, traders, and whalers included the British, Germans, Russians, Japanese, and Americans.

In the 19th century, development of a lucrative copra trade brought about conflict between Germany, Spain, and Great Britain, resulting in German control over the Marshalls, and Spanish sovereignty over the Carolines. In 1898 the United States acquired Guam following a war with Spain. In 1899 Spain withdrew from the Pacific and sold all her remaining possessions to Germany. Germany's administration, which encouraged development of trade and production of copra, ended in 1914 when Japanese naval squadrons took over military possession of the Marshalls, Carolines, and Marianas at the outbreak of World War I. Japan began its formal administration by a League of Nations mandate in 1920.

After the United States entered World War II in 1941, Micronesia assumed vital importance in the Pacific campaign and bitter fighting took place before the area was secured by U.S. forces.

In 1947, the Marshalls, Carolines, and Mariana Islands, excluding Guam, became a U.N. Trusteeship administered by the United States.

MAJOR EVENTS OF THE YEAR (October 1977 to September 1978)

OCTOBER

Former Trust Territory Deputy Attorney General Mamoru Nakamura of Palau District was appointed Associate Justice of the Trust Territory High Court by Interior Secretary Cecil D. Andrus. Nakamura became the first Micronesian to hold this distinguished post, and was assigned to serve in Palau and Yap Districts.

Dr. Dirk A. Ballendorf, a former Peace Corps staff member in Micronesia, became Director of the Community College of Micronesia on Ponape.

High Commissioner Adrian P. Winkel issued a directive on Saipan providing for payments of damage claims brought against the Trust Territory Government. The directive stated that "it is the policy of the government to pay claimants promptly any sum for which the courts have adjudged the government to be liable or which the Attorney General has agreed should be paid to reach a non-judicial settlement."

The three political status commissions — the Commission on Future Political Status and Transition of the Congress of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands Political Status Commission and the Palau Political Status Commission — met in Molokai, Hawaii, from October 24-27 for formal "renewed negotiations" with the United States relative to Micronesia's future political status.

High Commissioner Winkel approved a Congress of Micronesia bill creating a 200-mile fishery zone for Micronesia and providing for the regulation of living resources in the zone.

President Carter signed into law an "Omnibus Territories Act" which contained the Trust Territory budget authorization for Fiscal Years 1978 to 1980. Trust Territory Program and Budget Officer Thomas Crossan said that the amounts authorized for Fiscal Year 1978 was $90 million; for 1979, $122.7 million; and for 1980, $112 million.

The Trust Territory Government received 25 grant awards from the Economic Development Administration of the U.S. Government totalling $6,760,000 to build needed facilities in Micronesia and the Northern Marianas.

A career Foreign Service Officer, Donald M. Anderson, was appointed deputy to Ambassador Peter R. Rosenblatt, the President's Personal Representative for the Micronesian Status Negotiations.

Dennis W. Lund, 41, formerly State of Alaska's Deputy Director and Chief Planning Officer for its Criminal Justice Planning Agency, was named by the High Commissioner as the new Administrator of the Justice Improvement Commission, a new federally-funded program for the Trust Territory.

NOVEMBER

High Commissioner Winkel announced the appointment of Juan A. Sablan as Deputy High Commissioner. Sablan was formerly Executive Officer for the Trust Territory, a position he held from November 1974 up to the time of his appointment. He was Truk District Administrator from 1970 to 1974.

Former Trust Territory Deputy High Commissioner Peter T. Coleman won the gubernatorial race in American Samoa, taking 39% of the votes in an election held in American Samoa November 8, 1977, in which seven candidates ran. Coleman resigned as Trust Territory Acting High Commissioner on February 28, 1977.

A high-level meeting between representatives of all Districts, the three Status Commissions, and the High Commissioner was held during the month to determine how the Education for Self-Government (ESG) program should be redirected.

Don Paarlberg, 33, formerly a Foreign Service Officer in the American Embassy in South Korea, became Deputy Status Liaison Officer for the Trust Territory.

The World Health Organization consultants, Dr. Alec Sinclair and Vincent T. Williams, conducted a month-long feasibility study on whether the new Ponape hospital could be used as a referral hospital for patients from throughout Micronesia.

The clean-up campaign to rid Enewetak Atoll in the Marshall Islands of radioactive debris got underway during the month. Soldiers from Hawaii were dispatched to the atoll to clean up the debris left from the nuclear tests.

The MS MICRO CHIEF, the first of seven Trust Territory vessels being built in Japan, was delivered to the Trust Territory. The vessel was assigned to the Marshall Islands.

The annual Christmas Drop program by the U.S. military on Guam was resumed in the Trust Territory during the Christmas season.

The High Commissioner announced that effective upon the departure of incumbent District Administrator Resio Moses from Ponape District to Saipan on November 30, Ponape Deputy District Administrator Bermin Weilbacher would be appointed Acting Ponape District Administrator. Moses was appointed in October 1977 as Executive Officer for the Trust Territory.

Twelve Pacific Area Travel Association (PATA) travel agents and writers from northern California and Michigan completed a three-day tour of Palau District.

Ponape Airport became the first airport in the Trust Territory to use the Distance Measuring Equipment (DME). This standard ground navigation aid instrument assists pilots by pointing out the distance between the airport and the aircraft.

The new Trust Territory Emergency Plan, which superseded the Trust Territory Plan for Disaster Control issued in April 1971, was issued by the Headquarters Disaster Control Office.

Micronesian delegates from the Congress of Micronesia attended the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation in Suva, Fiji, and discussed the formation of a South Pacific Regional Fisheries Agency.

DECEMBER

Peter R. Rosenblatt, the President's Personal Representative to the Micronesian Status Negotiations, visited the Trust Territory during the month and said in a press conference on Saipan that the United States Government was still committed to 1981 as the termination date for the Trusteeship Agreement in Micronesia.

Voters in the Northern Marianas elected — by a narrow margin — Democratic candidate Carlos S. Camacho on December 10 to be the first governor under the new Commonwealth government. Camacho, a public health doctor, defeated Saipan businessman Jose C. Tenorio (Joeten) by a narrow margin. He was inaugurated as Governor on January 9, 1978.

Fifteen Micronesian women, representing all six Districts and the Northern Marianas, attended the National Women's Conference in Houston, Texas.

Jacob Nena was sworn in as Kosrae Deputy District Administrator.

High Commisisoner Winkel announced during the month that he had ordered a 5.8% across-the-board reduction to program allottees both in the Districts and at Headquarters for Fiscal Year 1979 budget.

Congress of Micronesia Senate President Tosiwo Nakayama and House Speaker Bethwel Henry visited Japan and met with Premier Takeo Fukuda and his top aides. The two termed their meeting with the Premier as "very successful and productive."

U.S. Congressman Phillip Burton visited the Trust Territory during the month and met with High Commissioner Winkel and his staff.

Dick Cody of the Headquarters Public Works was named Enewetak Rehabilitation Program Representative for the Trust Territory Government. In this capacity, Cody served as a liaison officer and reported to the High Commissioner on the progress of the cleanup conducted by the military.

JANUARY

The Second Regular Session of the Seventh Congress of Micronesia got underway in Kolonia, Ponape, on January 9 and lasted until February 28.

The High Commissioner said on Saipan that he was satisfied with the result of the meeting on chartering of district governments with the leadership of the Congress of Micronesia held on Saipan in December. He reiterated his position that the district charters should recognize certain fundamental limitations which are imposed upon all Districts by the Trusteeship Agreement and applicable orders of the Secretary of the Interior.

High Commissioner Winkel sent a word of appreciation to the 54th Weather Squadron on Guam for conducting the 1977 Christmas Drop Program in the Trust Territory. Some 50 islands throughout the territory received Christmas drops during that Christmas.

The new Northern Marianas Commonwealth government was installed January 9 as Carlos S. Camacho and Francisco C. Ada were sworn in as the first Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this new U.S. Commonwealth.

Professor John Kenneth Galbraith, former U.S. Ambassador to India under the late President John F. Kennedy, was selected by the Palau Political Status Commission as its advisor, friend, and associate.

A hearing on the expansion of Truk Airport was held on Moen, Truk, during the month. At issue was a new 6,000-foot runway, extensive quarrying and dredging, and construction of electric beacon lights on adjacent Mt. Tonnachau. The meeting was conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District.

The LORAN Station on Angaur, Palau, was officially turned over to the Trust Territory Government on January 6, ending more than 30 years that the U.S. Coast Guard had maintained that station.

Several outer islands of the Marshalls District were damaged by Typhoon Mary which passed through that district late in December. Considerable damage and destruction to trees, crops, and houses were reported although no one was killed. Relief supplies were sent to the atolls.

All three Micronesian political status commissions — the Commission on Future Political Status and Transition, the Marshall Islands Political Status Commission, and the Palau Political Status Commission — in addition to the United States Government held informal status talks in San Diego, California.

High Commissioner Winkel delivered his first "State of the Territory Message" to a joint session of the Congress of Micronesia on Ponape.

In his Fiscal Year 1979 Budget Message, submitted to the United States Congress, President Carter requested the appropriation of $107 million for the Trust Territory, including $49 million for operations, $52 million for construction, and $6 million for rehabilitation of Bikini Atoll.

The High Commissioner signed a contract awarding the Enewetak Islands Site Preparation and Rehabilitation Program to American International Company, Inc., a Seattle-based company.

The Army Corps of Engineers awarded a $4,484,084 contract to Hawaiian Dredging and Construction Company of Micronesia to construct the Majuro Dock and Harbor Complex.

A preliminary archeological survey got underway at the proposed sites of new airports for Yap and Palau. The survey, sponsored by the Federal Aviation Administration, was part of the planning process leading up to construction of the airports.

The Civil Aeronautics Board temporarily suspended Air Micronesia's request to readjust fares, telling the airline it wanted more information before approving the proposed fare increases.

World Health Organization reported during the month that smallpox had been eradicated in Asia. Meanwhile, Trust Territory health officials said that smallpox vaccination had been discontinued in the Trust Territory.

FEBRUARY

Trust Territory Executive Officer Juan A. Sablan was sworn in February 3 on Saipan as Trust Territory Deputy High Commissioner. Sablan, 41, became the first Micronesian to fill the position of Deputy High Commissioner.

The Congress of Micronesia officially confirmed the nomination of Resio Moses of Ponape District as Trust Territory Executive Officer. Moses, who served as District Administrator of Ponape from December 1976 to November 1977, was appointed Executive Officer by High Commissioner Winkel in November 1977.

Plans were finalized for the restoration, preservation, and display of the Waharek Maihar, a 26-foot traditional inter-island sailing canoe from Puluwat Atoll in Truk District. The canoe was recently accepted for inclusion in the U.S. National Register of Historic Places.

The Trust Territory Government awarded a $1,399,254 contract to Black Micro, of Saipan, to build certain Economic Development Administration (EDA) projects in Ponape District.

The first shipment of copra oil from the Copra Processing Plant (Tobolar) in Majuro was sent to market outside the Trust Territory. More than two thousand tons of copra oil was taken on the Japanese tanker Fuihoshi Maru from Majuro to Long Beach, California.

High Commissioner Winkel signed into law a Congress of Micronesia appropriation bill providing $304,145 for the conduct of the referendum on the proposed Constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia which was scheduled for July 12, 1978. The bill, which became Public Law 7-74, also provided money for a program of education on the Constitution.

Northern Marianas Governor Carlos S. Camacho and Trust Territory High Commissioner Adrian P. Winkel invited U.S.

Vice President Walter Mondale to visit Saipan. Mondale was scheduled to visit New Zealand, Australia, Indonesia, Thailand, and the Philippines during mid-April. It was later announced that Mondale was not able to visit Micronesia because of his tight schedule.

A measles epidemic was reported in Ebeye in the Marshalls, and control measures were initiated to bring the epidemic under control. Forty-four cases were reported.

The Pacific Islands Development Commission (PIDC) approved two projects to encourage fishing development in the Trust Territory during its meeting held in Honolulu. One was a $20,000 trolling project for Truk to teach the people fishing skills, and the other was a fish drying project for the Marshall Islands in the amount of $16,000.

MARCH

The High Commissioner appointed Executive Officer Resio Moses as Acting Administrator of the Community Services Department and Special Assistant for Legislative Affairs N. Neiman Craley, Jr. as Acting Administrator of the Administrative Services Department. These were the first major appointments to be made under the new Trust Territory reorganization law.

Word was received on Saipan that a Visiting Mission from the United Nations Trusteeship Council would be coming to the Trust Territory to observe the July 12th Referendum on the proposed Constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia.

The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development announced that it would accept Preliminary Proposals for newly constructed housing units to be located in the Trust Territory under the Housing Assistance Program. Contract authority in the amount of $507,512 was made available to provide assistance for an estimated 80 units for families and large families (two, three or more bedrooms).

Moen, Truk District center, experienced a critical water shortage. Truk District Administrator Mitaro Danis reported that the district center had one hour of water in the morning and one hour in the evening. The dry season started in December 1977.

A Taiwanese fishing vessel identified as Jinkai Ho burned and sank about 200 miles northwest of Palau District on March 5. All nine fishermen aboard were rescued by a Japanese fishing vessel and were taken to Koror, the Palau District center where they waited for their repatriation to Taiwan.

Trust Territory Director of Health Services Dr. Masao Kumangai attended a three-week World Health Organization seminar in the Peoples' Republic of China.

Truk District Administrator Mitaro Danis signed a proclamation designating August 8, 1978, as the date for the first general election under the new charter for the Truk District Government. Truk became the first District to have a general election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and members of the full-time District Legislature.

High Commissioner Winkel signed into law a Congress of Micronesia bill to provide a fair and impartial Referendum on the proposed Constitution for the Federated States of Micronesia scheduled to be held in all six Districts on July 12, 1978. The bill provided for the establishment of a Constitutional Referendum Board, Special District Referendum Commissioners, Special District Referendum Boards, and procedures to insure that the Referendum would be properly conducted.

The Constitutional Referendum Board appointed the District Administrators of the six Districts as Referendum Commissioners for the Referendum on the proposed Constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia. The Board elected Acting Administrative Services Department N. Neiman Craley, Jr. as Chairman of the Board and Senator Hirosi Ismael as Vice Chairman.

Formal invitations were sent to the Marshall Islands Political Status Commission, Palau Political Status Commission, and the Commission on Future Political Status and Transition for a "Heads of Delegation" meeting scheduled for April 7-9, 1978, at Hilo, Hawaii. The invitation came from Ambassador Peter R. Rosenblatt, the President's Personal Representative to the Micronesian Status Negotiations.

The United States Department of Transportation allocated $3.7 million for airport improvements during Fiscal Year 1978 in the Trust Territory. The $3.7 million was part of the $66 million allocated for airport improvements across the United States by the Federal Aviation Administration.

Dr. Robert Trusk, Project Manager of the United Nations Development Program in the Trust Territory concluded his employment in the Trust Territory.

Former Deputy High Commissioner Jose A. Benitez died of a heart attack in Puerto Rico. Benitez was Trust Territory Deputy High Commissioner from 1961 to 1963.

A severe drought was reported in every District except Ponape. The water was on for six hours a day in Koror, Palau; four hours a day in Colonia, Yap; 90 minutes a day in Moen, Truk; three hours a day in Majuro, Marshalls; and two hours a day in Ebeye, Kwajalein.

Trust Territory Associate Justice Arvin H. Brown, Jr. passed away in Kolonia, Ponape, of a heart attack. He was 60. He had served as Associate Justice since October 1970.

Dr. Tom King, Project Manager of the Archeological Survey in Truk, said his group had uncovered "significant" findings at the rock quarry near the airport and at Iras Village on Moen. King confirmed that Iras Village existed even before the Japanese built the airport.

Southern Palau's Paramount Chief Ibedul Yutaka Gibbons won the mayoral race in Koror Municipality, the District center, in a four-way race.

APRIL

High Commissioner Winkel left Saipan for Washington to attend hearings on Trust Territory Fiscal Year 1979 budget before the Senate and House Appropriations Committees.

Jack Burgess, Director of Peace Corps/Micronesia, left Saipan for Washington, D.C. He was succeeded by Nancy Blanks, who arrived in the Trust Territory in February 1978.

The MS MICRO CHIEF and the MS MICRO TRADER, two of the seven Trust Territory Government ships that were being built in Japan arrived in the Trust Territory. The MICRO CHIEF was assigned to the Marshalls, and the MICRO TRADER was assigned to Truk District.

The 116-bed Ponape Referral Hospital was dedicated. Located in Net Municipality on Ponape Island, about one mile from Kolonia, the District center, the new hospital complex covers an area of 67,047 square feet or 1.54 acres. The hospital cost the Trust Territory Government $5.7 million. Also dedicated during the month was the new Kosrae hospital.

The Maeda Construction Company, Ltd. of Japan submitted the lowest bid for construction of the Truk Airport on Moen. Maeda submitted a bid of $16,490,000 and won the contract to construct the 6,000-foot runway.

Three Truk leaders announced that they would run for Governor during the general election under the new District charter. They were Legislature Speaker Koichi Sana, Deputy District Administrator Erhart Aten, and District Judge Soukichi Fritz.

A team of Japanese technical experts in skipjack fishing arrived in Palau District to begin a fisheries development project, which is a joint undertaking by the Trust Territory Government and the Japanese Government, to demonstrate that skipjack fishing can operate profitably under conditions found in Micronesia.

The Justice Improvement Commission made awards of nearly $422,000 on 22 project applications submitted from juvenile and criminal justice agencies of the Trust Territory and the Northern Marianas.

High Commissioner Winkel appointed Dr. Arthur Sigrah of Kosrae to become the Director of Health Services for that district. Sigrah is a 1965 graduate of the Fiji School of Medicine. Kosrae became a separate district in January 1977.

The Commission on Future Political Status and Transition of the Congress of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands Political Status Commission, the Palau Political Status Commission, and representatives of the United States Government signed the "Statement of Agreed Principles" for Free Association at the conclusion of the Micronesian political status negotiations held in Hilo, Hawaii, April 7-9.

The Congress of Micronesia Delegation to the Law of the Sea Conference attended the Third United Nations sponsored conference in Geneva, Switzerland.

The Office of the High Commissioner announced during the month that 116 houses would be built during the next two years by the Seattle-based AIC Construction, Inc. for the people of Enewetak in the Marshalls.

The United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare awarded $60,000 to Kosrae District for Head Start/Children Development services.

Traditional leaders from Ponape, Truk, Kosrae, and Yap visited all six Districts to discuss with the people of Micronesia the proposed Constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia.

The United States announced a major change in its position on Micronesia's future political status by agreeing that the proposed Constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia is compatible with Free Association. The change in position was made by Ambassador Peter Rosenblatt on behalf of the United States Government at the status talks held in Hilo, Hawaii.

MAY

The 45th United Nations Trusteeship Council hearing on the United States administration of the Trust Territory was held at the U.N. Headquarters in New York. High Commissioner Winkel and a number of Trust Territory officials attended the hearing as well as representatives from the Congress of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands Political Status Commission, the Palau Political Status Commission, and several petitioners.

High Commissioner Winkel submitted the names of two high-level government employees to the Congress of Micronesia Joint Committee on Administrative Appointments for advice and consent. They were N. Neiman Craley, Jr. to be Administrator of the Administrative Services Department, and Resio Moses to be Administrator of the Community Services Department.

The U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board approved Air Micronesia's proposed fare changes. The approved changes amounted to an overall 15% increase in economy fares over routes in Micronesia.

Two proposals were developed by the Office of Planning and Statistics to provide basic facilities to be constructed on the outer islands of Micronesia and to provide more frequent cargo and passenger service to those islands. One of the proposals, called "Second Level Capital Improvement Program", called for public facilities to be constructed on the outer islands by the termination of the Trusteeship. The other proposal, called "Multi-Modal Transportation Program", outlines the means of providing cargo and passenger services to all outer islands which have sufficient population or productive capacity to warrant such service while decreasing governmental involvement in providing that service.

High Commissioner Winkel signed into law 94 of the 104 bills enacted by the Second Regular Session of the Seventh Congress of Micronesia. Ten bills from that session were vetoed.

The Trust Territory Copra Stabilization Board voted to increase the price of copra effective June 15, 1978. The new copra price increased the District center price by $30.00.

JUNE

The names of the United Nations Visiting Mission members to observe the July 12th Referendum on the Micronesian Constitution were finalized at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. They were scheduled to arrive in the Trust Territory at the end of June.

The Chairman of the U.N. Visiting Mission, the Honorable Robin Byatt of United Kingdom, issued a statement on Saipan telling the people of Micronesia how his mission would conduct its work in the Trust Territory. "Our task is to see how the Referendum is conducted and to make a report to the United Nations Trusteeship Council," he said.

For the second time in recent weeks, the Trust Territory Copra Stabilization Board raised the price of copra in Micronesia. The new prices would become effective on July 1, 1978. Grade one copra was increased from $180 to $200 per ton.

The Congress of Micronesia Joint Committee on Administrative Appointments confirmed the nominations of N. Neiman Craley, Jr. to be Administrator of the Administrative Services Department and Resio Moses of Ponape to be Administrator of the Community Services Department.

The third of the seven Trust Territory ships being built in Japan arrived in the Trust

Territory and was assigned to serve in Yap. The new ship replaced the MS JAMES COOK.

High Commissioner Winkel nominated Director of the Office of Planning and Statistics Lazarus E. Salii to be Acting Administrator of the Department of Development Services, one of the three "major" departments at Headquarters.

The High Commissioner issued a statement on Saipan urging every eligible Micronesian voter to participate in the Referendum on the Micronesian Constitution on July 12.

Palau District Administrator Thomas Remengesau signed a bill which excluded Palau District from the provisions of the Congress of Micronesia 200-mile economic zone law. Palau's withdrawal from Public Law 7-71 brought the number of districts excluding themselves from the territory-wide 200-mile economic zone to two. The first was the Marshall Islands District.

JULY

The Referendum on the proposed Constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia was held on July 12 in all the six Districts of the Trust Territory. All Districts reported a heavy turnout at the polls. Four Districts ratified the Constitution, and two rejected it. The Districts which approved the Constitution are Truk, Ponape, Yap, and Kosrae. The two which rejected it are Palau and the Marshalls.

The Community College of Micronesia on Ponape received accreditation from the Western States Association of Junior and Community Colleges. Receiving accreditation is a milestone in the educational development of Micronesia, CCM officials said. The Community College has been a candidate for accreditation since 1972.

High Commissioner Winkel announced during the month that compensation to the inhabitants of Rongelap and Utirik Atolls in the Marshalls had begun. Payments were made to persons who were on either of these atolls on March 1, 1954, and were exposed to radiation resulting from a thermonuclear detonation at Bikini Atoll.

Donald Keith Guthrie, 42, of New Mexico, arrived in the Trust Territory to succeed Paul J. Bennett as Status Liaison Officer. Guthrie has been a Foreign Service Officer with the United States Department of State since 1961.

The High Commissioner announced that a grant award totalling one million dollars for the Trust Territory and the Northern Marianas 1977 Housing Program had been officially released by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in Honolulu. The money was for low-cost housing projects in the form of a Fund Authorization.

More than 100 Peace Corps Volunteers were trained in Guam during the month in preparation for two-year service in the Micronesian islands. After the training, the Volunteers were assigned to different islands; most of them are living with Micronesian families.

The first Micronesia Women's Conference was held in Ponape. Delegates from all the six Districts took part in the conference.

The High Commissioner announced that a radiation survey of eleven atolls and two islands in the northern Marshall Islands would be conducted by the U.S. Department of Energy supported by the U.S. Navy between mid-September and late December 1978. The surveys was in connection with the cleanup and planned resettlement of Enewetak Atoll. Similar studies were already made for Bikini Atoll.

AUGUST

The results of the Referendum on the Constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia were certified at the district level during the month. The certified results were as follows: Marshalls, 3,888 voted yes and 6,217 no; Ponape, 5,970 yes, 2,020 no; Truk, 9,762 yes, 4,239 no; Yap, 2,359 yes, 186 no; Palau, 2,720 yes, 3,339 no; and Kosrae, 1,118 yes, 704 no.

Department of Interior Under Secretary James A. Joseph and High Commissioner Winkel escaped injury when a Navy aircraft in which they were travelling from Guam to Ulithi, in Yap District, crashed at sea sixteen miles southwest of Guam. Also among the 30 people on the C-177 aircraft were Deputy Under Secretary of Interior Wallace Green, Director of Territorial Affairs Mrs. Ruth G.

Van Cleve, Rear Admirals David Cruden and Neal Clements, and Trust Territory Military Liaison Officer Lt. Commander Pat Roth. The plane was also carrying a 14-piece Navy band that was to play at the dedication of the new dispensary in Ulithi when it developed engine trouble. One band member and a crewman were killed in the accident.

Truk District held elections for its chartered district government on August 8. None of the three candidates who ran for Governor received the required 45% of the votes cast in order to win, so a runoff election between Deputy District Administrator Erhart Aten and Truk District Legislature Speaker Koichi Sana, the two top vote getters, was called for. Congressman Hans Wiliander defeated two opponents in the race for Lieutenant Governor. Twenty-eight persons were elected to the Truk District Legislature.

In the runoff election held on August 30, Aten received 8,421 votes and Sana tallied 7,113 votes. Inauguration of the new government was set for September 26, 1978.

High Commissioner Winkel approved the Fiscal Year 1979 State Plan for the Trust Territory Old Age Program. An amount of $1,200,000 was requested to fund the program for Fiscal Year 1979.

The MS MICRO PILOT, the fourth of the seven Trust Territory Government ships being built in Japan, arrived in the Marshalls to serve in that district. The ship replaced the MS ROBERT DEBRUM.

The Bikinians living on Bikini Atoll were relocated on Kili Island. Three Trust Territory ships — the MICRO CHIEF, the MICRO PILOT, and the MARSHALL ISLANDS — evacuated the people from Bikini to Kili. The relocation program was covered by 36 news reporters and television teams from Italy, West Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Japan, and the United States.

A special session of the Congress of Micronesia got underway in Ponape. The special session was called by the High Commissioner to consider a number of important matters which included implementation of the new salary plan and the certification of the results of the July 12th Referendum on the Micronesian Constitution.

SEPTEMBER

Erhart Aten and Hans Wiliander were sworn in September 26 as the first elected Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Truk District by High Court Chief Justice Harold W. Burnett. Truk became the first district to have inauguration of elected district officials under the district charters.

Delegations representing three Micronesian political status commissions and the United States concluded ten days of negotiations on the future status of the Trust Territory. The four parties agreed to continue their discussions in Hawaii in mid-January 1979. The ten-day talks were "very satisfactory," said Ambassador Peter R. Rosenblatt, the President's Personal Representative to the Micronesian Status Negotiations.

The Congress of Micronesia appointed James Hamilton, a legal counsel from Washington, to investigate the alleged election irregularities in the July 12th Micronesian Constitutional Referendum in Palau and the Marshalls. He worked at one time as assistant to the chief counsel to the Senate Watergate Committee, and authored a book, "Power Probe" regarding the investigative powers of the Congress.

The Congress of Micronesia Joint Committee on Administrative Appointments approved the nomination of Lazarus Salii of Palau to become the Administrator of the Department of Development Services for the Trust Territory. The Bureaus under Salii are Resources, Public Works, and Transportation and Communications.

High Commissioner Winkel appointed a task force consisting of high government officials both from Headquarters and the Marshall Islands District to correct "serious inadequacies" at the Majuro Hospital. These deficiencies range from routine maintenance of structures and equipment to the more serious deficiencies in management and supervision.

Palau District Administrator Thomas O. Remengesau signed into law a Palau Legislature bill calling for a 50-calendar-day Palau Constitutional Convention beginning on January 28, 1979, to draft the Constitution for Palau District in Free Association with the United States.

Representatives from the three Micronesian status commissions, the High Commissioner's Office, and the United States met on Saipan during the month to draft a Secretarial Order which dealt with the relationship between the United States and the three political entities and their relationship with one another and the High Commissioner. The draft resulted in Secretarial Order 3027 which was later approved and signed by Under Secretary of the Interior Department James A. Joseph.

PART II
Status Of The Territory And Its Inhabitants

STATUS OF THE TERRITORY

The legal status of the Territory is defined by:

(a) The Trusteeship Agreement between the United States and the U.N. Security Council which entered into force on July 18, 1947, under which the United States administers the Territory.

(b) U.S. Public Law 451, signed June 30, 1954, as amended, which states that until Congress determines otherwise, the President shall provide for the Territory's civil administration.

(c) Executive Order 11021 of the President of the United States, signed May 7, 1962, making the Secretary of the Interior responsible for the Territory's civil administration.

(d) Trust Territory Code of January 1, 1971, and amendments.

(e) U.S. Public Law 90-16, signed May 1967, providing for an appointment of the High Commissioner by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(f) Secretary of the Interior's Order 2918 of September 27, 1968, as amended, delimiting the extent and nature of the authority of the Trust Territory Government and prescribing the manner in which the Trust Territory Government shall establish and maintain relationships with the U.S. Congress, the Department of the Interior, and other Federal agencies, and with foreign governments and international bodies. (Order 2918 supersedes previous Interior Orders 2874 and 2882, as amended.)

(g) Public laws enacted by the Congress of Micronesia not included in the Trust Territory Code.

STATUS OF INHABITANTS

The Trust Territory Code defines citizens of the Territory as all persons born in the Territory except those who, though born in the Territory, at birth or otherwise acquire another nationality. A child born outside the Territory of parents who are citizens is considered a Territory citizen until age 21. To retain Trust Territory citizenship beyond age 21, such a person must have returned to the Territory and established his permanent residence in the Territory while under age 21.

Naturalization may be granted to persons over 18 years of age. To be naturalized a person must (1) have been born of parents at least one of whom was a citizen of and maintained his principal residence in the Territory, or (2) be declared eligible for naturalization by an act of the Congress of Micronesia. Children of parents who become citizens in either manner are also eligible for naturalization.

Applicants for naturalization must be permanent residents of and legally domiciled continuously in the Trust Territory for at least five years immediately prior to application for citizenship. Naturalized citizens enjoy the same status as natural born citizens. To date some 181 individuals have been granted Territory citizenship through naturalization.

Citizens and resident noncitizens of the Territory may acquire U.S. citizenship just as other immigrants to the United States do.

The same laws govern all Territory residents whether they are citizens, resident noncitizens, or visitors.

PART III
International And Regional Relations

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands cooperates with the United Nations and its specialized agencies as well as with other international organizations. Official relations of the Trust Territory with foreign states and international organizations are conducted through the United States Government as administering authority.

For geographical, historical, and economic reasons, the closest links between the Trust Territory and a foreign state are those with Japan. During the reporting period, the Trust Territory government continued to facilitate the work of Japanese missions collecting the remains of World War II dead.

REGIONAL RELATIONS

The United States is a member of the South Pacific Commission (SPC), an advisory and consultative body set up in 1947 by the governments then responsible for administering island territories in the South Pacific region. The SPC's purpose is to advise participating governments on ways to improve the well-being of the peoples of the Pacific Islands in health, economic and social matters. Each year, the Trust Territory receives valuable assistance from the SPC's various programs.

During the reporting year, Trust Territory participation in SPC programs included:

—Regional Conference on Economic Development Planning - Fiji, October 24 - 28, 1977;

—Training Course in the Writing of English Material for the Upper Primary School - Fiji, October 10 - November 11, 1977;

—Vegetables Production Course - Ponape, November 9 - 19, 1977;

—Workshop on Pesticide and Regional Meeting on Plant Protection - Noumea, November 21 -22, 1977;

—Regional Seminar for Heads of Customs - Noumea, November 28 - December 12, 1977;

—Home Economic Training Course for Community Workers - Fiji, January thru September 1978;

—PEACESAT Conference - Noumea, January 10-14, 1978;

—Regional Planning Conference on Adult Education in National Development - Noumea, February 13-22, 1978;

—Tenth Regional Technical Meeting on Fisheries - Noumea, March 13-17, 1978;

—Regional Technical Meeting of Chief Dental Officers - Noumea, April 3-7, 1978;

—Regional Workshop on Cholera and other Epidemic Diseases in the Pacific - Noumea, April 24-28, 1978;

—Programme of Proposed Audio-Visual Training Course in Methods of Use of Audio-Visual Method and Techniques - Fiji, May—July 1978;

—Eleventh Annual Dental Conference - Ponape, May 8-12, 1978;

—Comprehensive Environmental Management Programme - Noumea, June 27-29, 1978;

—Education Co-operation - Fiji, July 11-12, 1978;

—Meeting on Metabolic Disease - Noumea, July 31 - August 4, 1978;

—Programme of Proposed Audio-Visual Training Course in Methods of Communicating - Fiji, August - October 1978;

—Joint Sub-Regional Training Course on Census Methods - Fiji, August 7 - September 2, 1978;

—Fourth Regional Conference of Statisticians - Honiara, September 11-15, 1978;

As an Associate Member of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Trust Territory participated in a number of conferences and training programs sponsored by ESCAP.

Representatives of the Trust Territory Government traveled to Bangkok, Thailand, during the reporting year to the 34th Session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).

PART IV

International Peace And Security: Maintenance Of Law And Order

ATTORNEY GENERAL

The Attorney General's Office is comprised of five divisions: legal, litigation, the Micronesian Bureau of Investigation, public safety, and immigration. The legal and litigation divisions, through the Attorney General, provide all legal services to the High Commissioner, his staff, and the departments and divisions at Headquarters. The Office of Attorney General also has a staff member as the Registrar of Corporations. Major areas of services that are handled by the Attorney General's Office include business organizations and foreign investment, admiralty and maritime, transportation, land matters, government contracting, and legislation. Litigation by or against the Trust Territory Government is handled by the Attorney General. A special section within the litigation division deals with criminal prosecutions not being handled by the several district attorney offices.

PUBLIC SAFETY

In accordance with Trust Territory Code, Micronesia police are responsible for law and order in the Trust Territory. The Micronesia police are divided into six district detachments each under the command of a district chief of police. The district chiefs of police are responsible for the administration of law enforcement, fire protection, service of legal process and the administration of district penal institutions. They conduct training for both police and fire personnel, issue permits for various activities involving the safety and welfare of the people and are responsible for the public safety of citizens within their respective districts. In addition, a police force is maintained at the Government Headquarters complex on Saipan to assure security, crime prevention and protection of Trust Territory property, and personnel.

HONOLULU POLICE DEPARTMENT PROGRAM

The Trust Territory Government entered into an agreement with the Honolulu Police Department in 1977 which was designed to upgrade the effectiveness and professionalism of the Micronesia police. Two officers were assigned to each of four districts — Truk, Yap, Ponape, and Palau — to serve as chief of police and police executive officer. One officer was designated to work at the Trust Territory Headquarters on Saipan, Mariana Islands as a special advisor and consultant to the Attorney General on the overall operation of the Micronesia police. These officers, working in coordination with an agreed upon set of objectives and goals, and with the cooperation and assistance of the Trust Territory Justice Improvement Commission (LEAA), have made great strides in improving the administration, operation, organization and training of the Micronesia police in participating districts.

FIRE PROTECTION

District public safety departments continue to place emphasis on the training of personnel and upgrading of equipment in this area of public protection. However, while Ponape, Truk, and Palau will each receive a new fire truck and Yap has ordered one, additional equipment and trained personnel are required.

PUBLIC DEFENDER SYSTEM

The Public Defender system maintains offices in each district of the Trust Territory. Primary responsibilities of the Public Defender Office are to provide legal counsel to any person requiring representation in all types of criminal and civil court or administrative proceedings where the government is an adverse party; investigating and recording facts surrounding each case and advising clients of their legal rights.

The Public Defender Office is under the nominal authority and supervision of the High Commissioner. By virtue of the nature of its work and in order to preserve its professional obligations, the Public Defender is, however guaranteed a free hand without being subject to direction by, or interference from, other Headquarters or district officials.

UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE

An explosives demolition specialist is employed by Public Safety whose major duties are to remove unexploded World War II ordnance in the Trust Territory and to provide expert assistance and advice regarding the handling of explosive materials.

IMMIGRATION

Sections 1 to 259, Title 53 of the Trust Territory Code set forth requirements for immigration. Persons who are neither legal residents nor Territory citizens must obtain specific authoriztion of the High Commissioner to enter the Trust Territory. An exception to this rule has been effected through procedures which allow U.S. citizens and foreign nationals who possess U.S. visas to enter the Territory for a period of 30 days or less for all purposes except employment without obtaining an entry permit.

Visitor permits, which may be revoked, are issued for a specific period of time in accordance with regulations prescribed by the High Commissioner.

Rules and regulations concerning immigration apply equally to nationals of all countries.

A chief of immigration, appointed by the High Commissioner, is vested with administrative authority to administer all laws and regulations pertaining to nationality, immigration, and emigration. The Attorney General is responsible for legal problems related to immigration.

LEGAL SYSTEM

The laws applicable in the Trust Territory are found in the Trust Territory Code (TTC) as well as in other documents. These are: (a) the Trusteeship Agreement; (b) such U.S. laws as are by their own terms applicable to the Territory, including Executive orders of the

U.S. President and orders of the Secretary of the Interior; (c) acts of the Congress of Micronesia and the Interim Congress of the Federated States of Micronesia; (d) other codified laws of the Trust Territory; (e) rules and regulations issued pursuant to law; (f) district orders promulgated by district administrators; (g) acts of district legislatures; (h) municipal ordinances; (i) common law; and (j) customary law.

The customary law of the various parts of the Territory has the full force and effect of law, provided such customary law is not in conflict with statutory and other written laws specifically applicable in the Trust Territory. The traditional customary patterns, native law, and customs of the various Territory districts and islands, particularly on such subjects as land tenure patterns, marriage and other personal matters, and political structure, have been investigated and recorded. These reference materials are available for use by land management personnel, district administrators, attorneys, Micronesian trial assistants, judges, and the Congress.

There are several other important statutory references to custom. In criminal cases, the court, when sentencing, must give due recognition to the customs of the inhabitants (Section 1451, Title 11, TTC). An act which violates generally respected custom may draw a fine of one hundred dollars, or imprisonment up to six months, or both (Section 8, Title 11, TTC). Law concerning the ownership, use, inheritance, and transfer of land, in effect on December 1, 1947, is preserved unless changed by express written enactment made under the authority of the Trust Territory (Section 105, Title 1, TTC). Wills made according to custom are valid (Section 2, Title 13, TTC), and marriages, annulments, divorces, and adoptions by custom are likewise recognized (Sections 4 and 55, Title 39, TTC). Customary law in such personal and family matters is still widely followed.

The common law, as expressed in the Restatements of the Law approved by the American Law Institute, and to the extent not so expressed, as generally understood and applied in the United States, is adopted in the absence of applicable written or customary law to the contrary.

PUBLIC SAFETY IN THE NORTHERN MARIANAS

In accordance with the new organization of the Executive Branch of the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Department of Public Safety is under the command of the Director of Public Safety and appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Director is the Administrative Officer of the Department of Public Safety with respect to the administration and enforcement of the provision of the new organization of the Executive Branch, Government of the Northern Marianas. The duties of the Northern Marianas Police Department are to provide protection to the inhabitants of the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands, and effective fire protection. The Department also manages a penal institution and performs other related responsibilities.

The Police Department is divided into three island detachments. The Central one on Saipan is headed by the Director of Public Safety. The Tinian and Rota detachments are headed by a Lieutenant and a Police Captain, respectively.

NORTHERN MARIANAS IMMIGRATION

Title 53 of the Trust Territory Code sets forth the requirements for immigration into the Northern Mariana Islands. A Chief of Immigration, appointed by the Governor, is vested with authority to administer all laws and regulations pertaining to nationality, emigration, and immigration. The Attorney General is responsible for legal problems related to immigration, and general supervision of the Office of Immigration and Naturalization.

Public Law 4-228 enacted by the 4th Northern Marianas Legislature further relaxed the entry requirements so as to promote and encourage tourism in the Northern Mariana Islands. This law authorizes persons to enter the Northern Mariana Islands for tourist or visitation purposes not to exceed sixty (60) days, if the person is in possession of a valid passport, return ticket, financial support, and international health certificate of vaccination against smallpox if the person is coming from an infected area.

Public Law 5-11 was enacted by the 5th Northern Mariana Islands legislature to establish permanent residence status in the Northern Mariana Islands. This law authorizes the Governor to grant permanent resident status to persons who have resided in the Northern Mariana Islands for at least five (5) years, and who established the immediate relative status as defined in section 201(b) of the United States Immigration and Nationality Act.

Public Law 1-6 adopted regulations concerning application and procedures regarding issuance of a special certificate of identity to citizens of the Northern Mariana Islands.

The adopted regulations include the following:

(1) procedures to identify and determine persons for interim citizenship;

(2) certificate of identity application form CI-301;

(3) administrative procedures and processing fees; and

(4) penalties.

Effective January 9, 1978, United States citizens are accorded the privileges and immunities similarly accorded citizens of the Northern Mariana Islands, and do not require an entry permit to enter the Northern Mariana Islands for any purposes. Any other persons, including United States permanent residents entering for other purposes, must obtain an entry permit issued by the chief of immigration, Northern Marianas Government.

At the separation of the Northern Marianas from the Trust Territory Government, the Division of Immigration assumed all of the functions formerly performed by the Trust Territory Government Division of Immigration. This activity is comprised of three (3) sub-offices: in Rota, Tinian and at the Saipan International Airport.

LEGAL STATUS OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

The laws applicable in the Northern Mariana Islands are:

1. Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America (U.S. Public Law 94-241, 90 Stat. 263);
2. Constitution of the Northern Mariana Islands;
3. Constitution of the United States of America, to the extent it is applicable;
4. The Trusteeship Agreement;
5. Laws of the Northern Marianas Commonwealth Legislature;
6. Laws contained in the Trust Territory Code enacted prior to January 9, 1978, by the Congress of Micronesia not amended or repealed by the Commonwealth Legislature;
7. U.S. Laws applicable to the Northern Marianas;
8. Rules and Regulations issued pursuant to the above laws;
9. Acts of the former Northern Mariana Islands District Legislature;
10. Municipal Ordinances;
11. Common Law; and
12. Customary Law.

Attorney General — The Attorney General's Office is now composed of five divisions: Criminal, Civil, Legislative and Government Operations, Coastal Zone and Environmental, and the Office of Immigration and Naturalization. The criminal division conducts all criminal prosecutions. The civil division handles litigation by or against the Northern Marianas Government. The Legislative and Government Operations Division includes a Registrar of Corporations and provides all legal services to the Governor, his staff and executive departments including business organization, foreign investments, government contracting, and legislation.

PART V
Political Advancement

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

The Administering Authority continuously seeks to promote and establish effective legislative, executive, and judicial institutions of territorial, district, and local governments; to encourage cooperation among the peoples of Micronesia; to develop Micronesian participation in government policy-making and planning; and to broaden public information and civic education programs. The development of political competence and understanding has progressed at an accelerated pace through the deliberations and legislative actions of the 12 year-old Congress of Micronesia, the six district legislatures, and political education seminars and legislative workshops.

CHAPTER I

GENERAL POLITICAL STRUCTURE

Executive and administrative authority of the Territorial Government and responsibility for carrying out international obligations undertaken by the United States with respect to the Territory are vested in a High Commissioner appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the U.S. Senate.

Legislative authority rests with the bicameral Congress of Micronesia as specified by the Secretary of the Interior's Order 2918, as amended.

Judicial authority is independent of the other two branches of government and is vested in the Territory's High Court and such other courts as may be established by law. The Chief Justice and three Associate Justices (one TT citizen) of the High Court are appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The authority and responsibilities of territorial, district, and municipal governments are delineated by Public Law 1-6, enacted by the Congress of Micronesia in 1965.

RECOGNITION OF INDIGENOUS INSTITUTIONS AND CUSTOMS

Local customs are recognized if they do not conflict with Trust Territory laws, principles of the Trusteeship Agreement, or applicable U.S. laws, including Executive Orders of the President and the Secretary of the Interior.

CHAPTER 2

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT

Under Public Law 1-6, the Territorial Government has primary responsibility for problems of Territory-wide facilities:

- Construction and maintenance of primary roads and harbor facilities;
- Control of banking;
- Organization of business corporations, business cooperatives, insurance, sale of securities, and public utilities;
- Control of the establishment, operation of, and investment in, businesses and conditions under which importing and exporting licenses are issued;
- Making of grants to districts and municipalities;
- Exclusive control of import, export, and income taxes;
- Support of all judicial activities except for assistance from municipalities;
- Support of public education and public health; and
- Law enforcement.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
(Until 1 October 1978)

The Congress of Micronesia, a bicameral legislature, consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. There are 12 Senators, 2 elected at large from each of the six districts for 4-year terms. The House of Representatives has 22 members elected for 2-year terms from single member election districts of about equal population.

Members of the Congress are chosen in biennial elections in even-numbered years by secret ballot of residents who are Trust Territory citizens, 18 years or older, and registered voters. Members of Congress serve on a full-time basis and draw annual salaries from funds appropriated by the Congress of Micronesia from locally generated revenues.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Working under the High Commissioner are a Headquarters staff and four District Administrators and two Governors. All officers function under the Trust Territory Code, the Trust Territory Manual of Administration and the district charters of Truk, Ponape, Kosrae and Yap.

The Office of the High Commissioner consists of the Deputy High Commissioner, the Special Consultant, Special Assistant/District Affairs, the Attorney General, the Program and Budget Officer, the Director of Planning and Statistics, and the Administrator of the Department of Administrative Services, the Administrator of the Department of Community Services, and the Administrator of the Department of Development Services (reorganized by PL 7-128).

The three Administrators, the Special Consultant, the Special Assistant for District Affairs, the Budget and Program Officer, the Director of Planning and Statistics, and the Attorney General perform both line and staff functions in assisting the High Commissioner in overall direction of the Executive Branch. With the Deputy High Commissioner, they also serve collectively to advise the High Commissioner on matters of policy and program, functioning as a *de facto* cabinet.

Under the Administrators are Bureau Directors, division chiefs, and specialists responsible for technical direction of program operations throughout the Territory and for provision of necessary staff, professional, and technical services.

RELATIONSHIP WITH THE CONGRESS OF MICRONESIA

Secretarial Order 2918 establishes the High Commissioner's relationship with the Congress of Micronesia. As amended, Section 3, Part III, provides that at any time during a legislative session, the High Commissioner may submit proposed legislation to the Congress.

Section 4, Part III, provides that before finally submitting the annual request for U.S. funds for the Territory Government to the Secretary of the Interior, the High Commissioner must present a preliminary budget plan to the Congress of Micronesia. The plan outlines the proposed requests for U.S. funds as well as the High Commissioner's request to the Congress of Micronesia for appropriation of funds raised pursuant to Territory revenue laws. The Congress reviews and may make recommendations on those portions of the plan relating to expenditure of funds to be appropriated by the U.S. Congress. The High Commissioner must transmit to the Secretary of the Interior any such recommendations he does not adopt. The Congress may take whatever action it deems advisable on the High Commissioner's request for appropriations of locally derived revenue. To encourage Micronesian participation in the planning and decision-making processes, the executive branch has made it a matter of policy that the final Trust Territory budget request for Federal funds be a product of the combined efforts of the executive and legislative branches of the government, both at the district and the territorial levels.

Section 13, Part III, provides that the High Commissioner has the power to approve or disapprove every bill passed by the Congress. He may also disapprove items of appropriation of money within bills otherwise approved. He must veto a bill within ten consecutive calendar days, unless the Congress, by adjournment, prevents its return; otherwise it becomes law.

The High Commissioner has 30 days to consider bills presented to him less than ten days before adjournment or presented after adjournment. If he approves, he shall sign the bill and it shall become law. If he disapproves, he shall so indicate and return it with his objections to the Congress within 30 days after it has been presented to him. If the High Commissioner takes no action and does not return the bill within such period, it becomes law as if he had signed it. The Congress of Micronesia, by a two-thirds majority of each House, may repass a bill vetoed by the High Commissioner. If within 20 days the High Commissioner does not approve a bill so passed, he must send it with his comments to the Secretary of the Interior who either approves or disapproves the bill within 60 days after receipt.

CHAPTER 3

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

Subject to all Territory-wide laws, district governments are primarily responsible for:

Liquor control, including collection of wholesale liquor license fees and imposition of taxes on alcoholic beverages;

- Land law;
- Inheritance law;
- Domestic relations;
- Construction and maintenance of secondary roads and docks;
- Exclusive licensing and collecting license fees of wholesale businesses other than banking, insurance, sale of securities, and public utilities;
- Imposition and collection of copra and sales taxes, and
- Support of public education and public health as may be required by law.

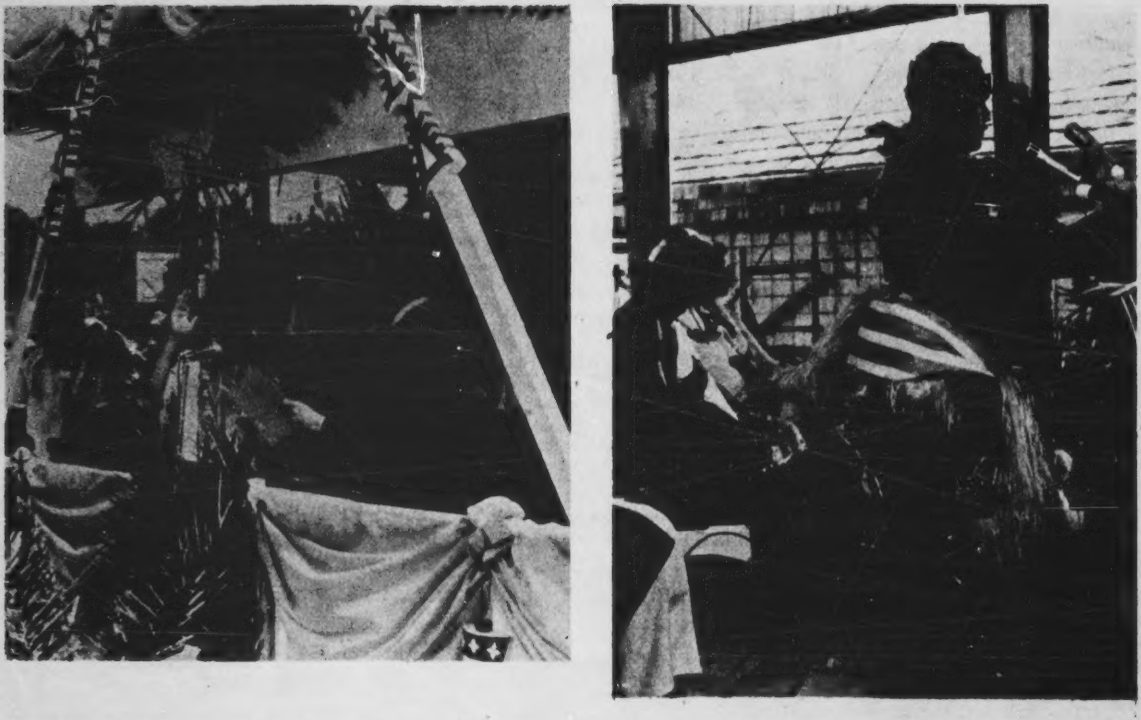
DISTRICT ADMINISTRATORS OR GOVERNORS

General executive responsibility in each of the six districts is designated in Title 3, Section 51 of the Trust Territory Code. The district administrator, or Governor, the High Commissioner's principal representative, exercises general supervision over all operations, programs, and functions of the Territory within the area of his jurisdiction. He is also responsible for executing all district laws. Each district administration consists of a number of officers and departments paralleling those of the Headquarters staff. With the implementation of the decentralization policy, increased authority and responsibilities have been delegated to the district administrators/governors.

CHARTERED GOVERNMENTS

Public Law No. 6-130, "To authorize the several district legislatures to constitute themselves in such a manner as they deem appropriate for the purpose of drafting a proposed charter, or to authorize district legislatures to call charter conventions or create drafting commissions to draft such charter, to prescribe certain guidelines therefor, and for other purposes", enacted by the Sixth Congress of Micronesia, Second Special Session, was approved by the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands on September 12, 1976. Since then, Truk, Kosrae, Yap, and Ponape Districts have submitted their charters to the Congress of Micronesia for approval.

Each district charter provides for three branches of government: the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial Branches. The



Culminating the process begun during the year under review of the popular election of chartered district Governments, were inaugural ceremonies pictured here (L-R): Governor Erhart Aten of Truk being sworn into office by Chief Justice Harold W. Burnett, as Mrs. Aten looks on; Governor John Mangefel of Yap, in traditional attire, delivers his inaugural address; and Resio Moses, Administrator of the Department of Community Services, representing High Commissioner Adrian P. Winkel, administers the oath of office to Governor Jacob Nena of Kosrae, as Mrs. Nena holds the Bible.

Chief Executive is a Governor to be elected by the eligible registered voters in each of the four chartered districts. The members of the legislatures will be similarly elected. There are some variations in each charter in accordance with local customs and culture.

The Truk Chartered Government was inaugurated in Sepetember 1978. The former Deputy District Administrator, Erhart Aten, is the first elected Governor and former Congressman Hans Wiliander is the first elected Lieutenant Governor. During the election 28 members of the legislature were also elected; Tatasy Wainit is the Truk District Legislature's Speaker.

Both Kosrae and Yap Districts will elect Governors and Legislature members on November 7, 1978, in accordance with the provisions of their new Charters. Ponape will elect its officials in March 1979.

The Marshalls and Palau, which voted against the ratification of the Constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia are drafting their own constitutions. Ratification of the Palau and Marshalls Constitutions may take place in 1979.

DISTRICT LEGISLATURES

Four of the six district legislative bodies now act under charters enacted by the Congress of Micronesia and approved by the High Commissioner. The remaining two legislative bodies, the Marshalls and Palau still act under charters granted by the High Commissioner. Each is in the process, however, of developing constitutions by local constitutional conventions. Except for House of Chiefs members of the Palau Legislature who acquire membership because of hereditary chieftain status, all members of district legislative bodies are elected by popular vote. The Marshall Islands District Legislature Charter provides that two of the six seats in each of four election districts are to be filled by an Iroij who must file and be elected by popular vote as any other candidate. Once elected, an Iroij participates as any other member of the legislature.

No uniform plan exists for representation in the various legislative bodies. Allocation of representatives is generally based on population, but the ratio varies from district to district.

Qualifying age for membership in district legislatures is 25, except in Truk where it is 23. Other membership qualifications are Trust Territory citizenship and residency requirements.

The Marshalls, Truk, Kosrae, and Yap District Legislatures meet annually, while Palau and Ponape District Legislatures meet semi-annually.

Bills passed by district legislatures are presented to the respective district administrators/governors who have the power to approve or disapprove them within 30 days. District legislatures may pass disapproved bills over the district administrator's veto by a two-thirds majority of their entire membership. If the district administrator does not then approve a bill so repassed, he must send it to the High Commissioner who must either approve or disapprove it within 30 days.

Lists of the current membership of the district legislatures are given in Part XII Appendix F.

CHAPTER 4

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Municipalities:

The basic unit of local government in the Territory is the municipality. Subject to all Territory-wide laws and all district laws of their respective districts, municipalities are primarily responsible for:

- Peace, safety, and public welfare of their inhabitants;
- Licensing and collecting license fees of retail and service businesses;
- Imposition and collection of excise taxes authorized by the district legislature and of head taxes and property taxes;
- Construction and maintenance of municipal streets, roads, and docks;
- All necessary law enforcement not otherwise provided for;
- Support of court sittings within the municipality away from established courthouses; and
- Support of public education and public health as may be required by law.

To a large degree, municipal boundaries represent customary geographic political divisions or entities which may comprise an island, group of islands or atolls, or a locally recognized area or division of a larger island. The Marshall Islands, however, are grouped into municipalities by islands or atolls without regard for overlapping jurisdiction of the hereditary chieftains, the Iroij Laplap.

Municipalities are either chartered or unchartered. Some of the latter elect only an executive officer and others remain under a traditional form of government.

There are 39 chartered municipalities. Generally the charter provides for a municipal council, a chief executive and other officials, election procedures, terms of office, and duties and responsibilities of officials.

The chief executive of a municipality is known as magistrate or mayor. Lists of municipal chief executives may be found in Part XII Appendix G.

Traditional Rulers

Chiefs and other traditional rulers of comparable rank acquire their rank and title through a combination of hereditary rights and acceptance by their people. In some districts, on the death of a high-ranking or high-titled person, a community council of elders or the general populace must pass upon the qualifications and endorsement of his successor before he assumes title.

When a chief fails to fulfill his obligations and to hold the respect of his people, the people of the area or a council of elders representing the people may revoke his title or rank.

In some districts, hereditary position or rank has been extremely important. As democratic procedures were introduced, the traditional or hereditary leader would often be automatically elected to office. As the elective process becomes more popular and as the demands of public office increase, voters more frequently elect candidates who are knowledgeable and who have won their confidence. The hereditary or traditional leader who runs for office may no longer rely exclusively on traditional prestige. In some districts, chiefs who realize the importance of the elective office of magistrates, but choose not to run themselves, support younger men who are more educated in the processes of modern government.

CHAPTER 5

EDUCATION FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT

During the year under review, the Education for Self-Government (ESG) program concentrated its efforts on preparing the people of the Trust Territory for the Constitutional Referendum on July 12, 1978.

In addition to the previous year's activities, ESG concentrated at the district level on bringing the proposed constitution into the villages through village meetings and local radio programs.

In the period just prior to the referendum the ESG program disseminated general voter information to make certain that as many qualified voters would be going to the polls on July 12 as possible.

At the headquarters level, the ESG program concentrated on radio and print media, providing the districts with posters and radio programs, the newsletter ESG NOTES and general guidance for programs dealing with the referendum.

Seminars for teachers and district ESG personnel were held in all districts, and the Community College of Micronesia.

In other areas, ESG disseminated information involving the establishment of chartered district governments in Yap, Truk, Ponape, and Kosrae; relating to status negotiations; and the Congress of Micronesia activities.

During the year, financing for the ESG program came from the regular budget of the Political Affairs Division, Bureau of Public Affairs, and a Congressional appropriation for district ESG programs amounting to $65,000.

CHAPTER 6

FUTURE POLITICAL STATUS

Negotiations concerning the post-Trusteeship political status of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands proceeded at an accelerated pace during 1978. The negotiations, which started in 1969 but were stalled in 1976, resumed formally in October of 1977. The United States Government is represented by the Personal Representative of President Carter, Ambassador Peter Rosenblatt. The peoples of the Trust

Territory are represented by three political status Commissions, one from Palau, a second from the Marshall Islands and a third, the Commission on Future Political Status and Transition, representing Kosrae, Yap, Ponape and Truk, which will together form the Federated States of Micronesia. At a meeting in Guam in July 1977, it was mutually agreed that the objective of the negotiations was agreement on a compact establishing a political relationship of "free association" and that the negotiations would be both multilateral and bilateral.

The October 1977 meeting at Molokai, Hawaii was followed by a heads of delegation meeting in San Diego in January of 1978, which led all of the parties to reformulate the definition of "free association" and led directly to agreement three months later.

The most important event in the history of these negotiations occurred on April 9, 1978 in Hilo, Hawaii when, after considerable discussion, each of the Trust Territory negotiating Commissions and Ambassador Rosenblatt signed the Hilo Statement setting forth eight principles defining the political status of free association. These principles are as follows:

"Hilo Principles"

STATEMENT OF AGREED PRINCIPLES FOR FREE ASSOCIATION

"1. An agreement of free association will be concluded on a government-to-government basis and executed prior to termination of the United Nations trusteeship. During the life of the agreement the political status of the peoples of Micronesia shall remain that of free association as distinguished from independence. The agreement will be subject to the implementing authority of the United States Congress.

2. The agreement of free association will be put to a United Nations observed plebiscite.

3. Constitutional arrangements for the governance of Micronesia shall be in accord with the political status of free association as set forth in these principles.

4. The peoples of Micronesia will enjoy full internal self-government.

5. The United States will have full authority and responsibility for security and defense matters in or relating to Micronesia, including the establishment of necessary military facilities and the exercise of appropriate operating rights. The peoples of Micronesia will refrain from actions which the United States determines after appropriate consultations to be incompatible with its authority and responsibility for security and defense matters in or relating to Micronesia. This authority and responsibility will be assured for 15 years, and thereafter as mutually agreed. Specific land arrangements will remain in effect according to their terms which shall be negotiated prior to the end of the Trusteeship Agreement.

6. The peoples of Micronesia will have authority and responsibility for their foreign affairs including marine resources. They will consult with the United States in the exercise of this authority and will refrain from actions which the United States determines to be incompatible with its authority and responsibility for security and defense matters in or relating to Micronesia. The United States may act on behalf of the peoples of Micronesia in the area of foreign affairs as mutually agreed from time to time.

7. The agreement will permit unilateral termination of the free association political status by the processes through which it was entered and set forth in the agreement and subject to the continuation of the United States defense authority and responsibility as set forth in Principle 5, but any plebiscite terminating the free association political status will not require United Nations observation.

8. Should the free association political status be mutually terminated the United States' economic assistance shall continue as mutually agreed. Should the United States terminate the free association relationship, its economic assistance to Micronesia shall continue at the levels and for the term initially agreed. If the agreement is otherwise terminated the United States shall no longer be obligated to provide the same amounts of economic assistance for the remainder of the term initially agreed."

Another significant accomplishment of the Hilo meeting was an exchange of letters between Ambassador Rosenblatt and the Commission on Future Political Status and Transition pursuant to which a Compact of Free Association and the Constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia would be harmonized.

After the Hilo meeting, the negotiators were faced with the task of translating the Principles into specific draft compact language. This process was held in abeyance until after the July 12 Trust Territory-wide referendum on the draft Constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia. In the referendum, which was observed by a Special Visiting Mission of the United Nations Trusteeship Council, the draft Constitution was approved by substantial majorities in the districts of Kosrae, Yap, Ponape and Truk but was not approved by a majority of the voters of Palau and the Marshall Islands, which districts will now develop their own constitution arrangements.

Over the summer of 1978, a series of bilateral meetings took place between Ambassador Rosenblatt and the Chairmen of each of the Trust Territory Commissions. At a September plenary session on Saipan, many of the topics included in the drafts before the negotiators were clarified and generally agreed. During follow-up bilateral meetings and at another plenary session in January of 1979, the positions of the United States and the three Trust Territory Commissions were brought further into accord and the areas of difference were limited.

Discussions between the Trust Territory Government and the three political status Commissions on transition to self-government and, ultimately, to free association, began in September 1978. President Carter has stated his intention to see the Trusteeship Agreement terminated not later than 1981.

NORTHERN MARIANAS

On December 10, 1977, elections were held in the Northern Mariana Islands for the first constitutional government of the Commonwealth. Dr. Carlos Camacho was elected governor, and Francisco Ada, Lieutenant Governor.

The constitutional government became effective on January 9, 1978. Full Commonwealth status will not be effective in the Northern Marianas until the trusteeship has been terminated.

CHAPTER 7

SUFFRAGE

A Territory-wide suffrage act for all government levels has yet to be enacted. Voting qualifications are prescribed separately by municipal charters, district legislature charters, and Secretarial Order 2918, as amended. In general, electors must be Trust Territory citizens, 18 or older, and residents for specified lengths of time of the municipality or other election district where they vote. Discrimination based on race, sex, language, or religion does not exist.

The High Commissioner issued orders to outline the conduct of the first election of the Congress of Micronesia in 1965. In 1966 the Congress enacted Public Law 2-16, providing for election of its members. That law and a related measure enacted as Public Law 4-12 in 1968, are incorporated in Title 43 of the Trust Territory Code. Under Title 43, a person desiring to vote must first register by executing an affidavit in which he identifies his voting residence and swears that he meets the qualifications prescribed by law. Candidates for the House of Representatives and the Senate may be nominated either by petition or political party. All elections of members of the Congress are by secret ballot, and Title 43 of the Trust Territory Code provides for supervision of polling place, complaints of irregularities, appeals from decisions of election officials, recounts of ballots, and absentee voting. Responsibility for conducting the Congressional election is vested in the district administrators, who are designated election commissioners for their districts, and in election boards of the 22 election districts.

CHAPTER 8

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Traditional cultural patterns of most areas of the Territory place a premium on modesty and, until fairly recently, to campaign actively for public office would have been a violation of such patterns. A candidate's reputation, position in the community, and traditional ties continue to be important in obtaining public support. Political campaigning in the common sense began a decade ago and has varied from extremely lively campaigns in Palau District to more sedate campaigns in other districts.

To date, organized political parties are found only in Palau District. In Palau, two parties, Liberal and Progressive, have been active since 1963. Formal groups are found elsewhere, however, such as the Voice of the Marshalls, which act as political parties.

In all districts candidates are given radio broadcast time to describe their programs. Public meetings are held and candidates also visit constituents in their homes.

Section 104, Title 43 of the Trust Territory Code, provides for the nomination of candidates for political office by political parties. No legislation governs the procedures for the establishment or organization of such parties which, in one district where they exist, are strictly voluntary associations of community members with common interests.

T.T. REFERENDUM OF JULY 12, 1978

The Trust Territory Referendum on the Constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia was held on July 12, 1978 in all districts. As a result, the four central districts, Kosrae, Ponape, Truk, and Yap, ratified the Constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia. The other two districts of the Marshalls and Palau disapproved the Constitution. The certification of the Trust Territory Referendum by the Congress of Micronesia took place following an investigation by a Special Joint Committee of the Congress to look into complaints filed by the pro-unity groups in Palau.

The following are the results of the July 12 Constitutional Referendum:

District	Yes	No
Kosrae	1,118	704
Marshalls	3,888	6,217
Palau	2,720	3,339
Ponape	5,970	2,020
Truk	9,762	4,239
Yap	3,359	186

The above results clearly indicated the wishes and aspirations of those districts. The four central districts will join together as the Federated States of Micronesia. The Constitution has an effective date of July 12, 1979.

(See photos p. 31)

CHAPTER 9

JUDICIARY

In accordance with Part IV of Departmental Order No. 2918, issued by the Secretary of the United States Department of Interior, and Title 5, Section 1 of the Trust Territory Code, the judicial authority of the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands vests in the High Court for the Territory, a District Court for each administrative district, and a Community Court for each municipality, or communities therein. The judicial authority is independent of the executive and legislative powers.

Each court of the Trust Territory has power to issue all writs and other process, make rules and orders, and do all acts not inconsistent with law and rules issued by the Chief Justice, as may be requisite for administration of justice, and may grant bail, accept and forfeit security therefor, make orders for attendance of witnesses with or without documents, make orders for the disposal of exhibits, and punish contempt of court. The High Court may admit qualified persons as attorneys at law to practice in all the courts of the Trust Territory, and may for cause discipline or disbar them.

The Chief Justice has administrative supervision over all the courts of the Territory and their officers. He may make rules not inconsistent with law, regulating the pleadings, practice, and the conduct of business in the several courts of the Trust Territory. Budgetary requests for the Territorial judiciary, with supporting justifications, are drawn up by the Chief Justice and submitted for the approval of the Department of the Interior by the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory as a separate item in the annual budget for the Territory.

TYPES OF COURTS

The Trust Territory judiciary is composed of three types of courts: High Court, District Court, and Community Court.

The High Court is the highest judicial authority in the Territory, with Appellate and Trial Divisions. The Appellate Division of the High Court has jurisdiction to review on appeal the decisions of the Trial Division in the following instances: (1) in all cases tried originally in the High Court; (2) in all cases decided by the High Court on appeal from the District Court involving construction or validity of any law of the United States, or of any law or regulation of the Trust Territory, or of any written enactment intended to have the force of law of any official board, or body in the Trust Territory; and (3) in all cases decided by the High Court on review of a District Court or Community Court decision, in which the High Court has reversed or modified the decision so as to affect the substantial rights of the appellant. It may, in its discretion, review appeals directly from the District or Community Court decisions.

For a particular case, the Appellate Division regularly consists of three High Court Judges, assigned by the Chief Justice, two of whom form a quorum. The concurrence of two judges is necessary to decide an appeal. A judge who hears a case in the Trial Division is disqualified to sit on that case in the Appellate Division. Sessions of the Appellate Division are held at least twice a year at such places and at such times as the Chief Justice determines by rules or orders from time to time.

The Trial Division of the High Court has original jurisdiction to try all causes, civil and criminal, including probate, admiralty, and maritime matters, and the adjudication of title to land or any interest therein. It has the jurisdiction to review on the record, final decisions of the District Courts and the Community Courts, in which no appeal is taken.

Sessions of the Trial Division are held in each administrative district pursuant to rules or orders promulgated from time to time by the Chief Justice. Sessions are held on a circuit-riding basis by the full-time High Court Justices, at the district centers, and occasionally on the outer islands when the need arises.

Justices of the High Court include the Chief Justice, three Associate Justices, and four Temporary Judges, all of whom are appointed by the Secretary of the United States Department of Interior. The full-time High Court Justices are distributed in the districts with the Chief Justice stationed at the Judiciary Headquarters in Saipan, and each of the Associate Justices in Palau, Truk, and Saipan. One Associate Justice who was stationed in Ponape died in March, 1978, leaving three Associate Justices. Efforts in appointing a replacement have been made by the Department of the Interior.

The Temporary Judges are full-time judges on Guam and are residents of Guam. Except for the temporary judges, the High Court judges are United States lawyers, employed under the United States Civil Service laws for full-time judicial work.

There are six district courts in the Territory which are currently supervised administratively by the Trust Territory High Court. With the separation of the Northern Mariana Islands in accordance with the Covenant establishing a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in political union with the United States of America, the then Marianas District Court was separated from supervision of the Trust Territory High Court. There remain two sub-district courts each in Ebeye, Marshall Islands, and Lukunor, Truk District.

Each District Court has original jurisdiction, concurrently with the Trial Division of the High Court in the following instances: (1) in all civil cases (including proceedings for changes of name) where the amount claimed or value of the property involved does not exceed one thousand dollars, except admiralty and maritime matters and the adjudication of title to land or any interest therein (other than the right to immediate possession) provided that it has jurisdiction to award alimony and support for children in divorce cases and separate support and separate maintenance for spouse, and support for children in support and maintenance cases, regardless of whether the awards may ultimately exceed one thousand dollars and to include in such award land or any interest therein owned by any party in the case (but does not include the jurisdiction to adjudicate the validity of such party's ownership of the land or interest therein in question); (2) in all criminal cases involving offenses against the laws of the Trust Territory, including generally recognized local customs, where the maximum punishment which may be imposed does not exceed a fine of two thousand dollars or imprisonment for five years, or both. It also has the jurisdiction to review on appeal the decisions of the Community Courts in that district, in all cases, civil and criminal.

Sessions of each District Court are held regularly at the district center, and occasionally at other points in their district when special needs arise.

Each district court consists of a presiding judge and may include one or more associate judges, all of whom are appointed by the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, by and with the advice and consent of the Congress of Micronesia, for three-year terms, subject to removal by the Trial Division of the High Court for cause after hearing. The High Commissioner may appoint a special judge of the High Court to serve as presiding or associate judge of the district court. No judge of a district court may be an officer or employee of the Trust Territory Government, or a political subdivision thereof during his tenure in office.

Truk became the first chartered district government in Micronesia, under provisions of Public Law 6-130, and 7-62 of the Congress of Micronesia. Under Article 5 of the Charter, the judicial power of that district government is vested in a District Court, various municipal courts, and other courts or tribunals as may from time to time be created by law. The highest court is the District Court which shall consist of a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices, who shall be nominated and appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislature, and who shall serve during good behavior. As of the close of the year under review, no justices have been appointed and the chartered district court has therefore yet to be constituted.

There are 99 community courts in the municipalities throughout the Territory. Distributed in the various municipalities, there are 38 courts in Truk, 25 in the Marshalls, 16 in Palau, 10 in Ponape, and 10 in Yap. Serving in these courts are 100 community court judges, with 40 judges in Truk, 30 in the Marshalls, 15 in Palau, and 15 in Ponape. There are no community court judges in Kosrae and Yap Districts. Community Court judges are appointed by the various district administrators. New community courts have been constituted in the Truk District under the Truk District Charter.

Each community court has original jurisdiction concurrently with the Trial Division of the High Court and the District Court in the following instances: (1) in all civil cases where the amount claimed or value of the property involved does not exceed one hundred dollars, except admiralty and maritime matters and the adjudication of title to land or any interest therein (other than the right to immediate possession); and (2) in all criminal cases involving offenses against the laws of the Trust Territory, including generally recognized local customs, where the maximum punishment which may be imposed does not exceed a fine of one hundred dollars or imprisonment for six months or both.

TENURE OF OFFICE

Only the Secretary of the Interior may remove the Chief Justice, the Associate Justices, and the panel of temporary judges qualified to sit in the Appellate Division of the High Court. Jurisdiction over these judges is removed from the legislative and executive branches to assure maximum independence of judicial authority.

Only the Trial Division of the High Court may remove Trust Territory district and community court judges from office, during their terms, for cause after hearing. Assessors are appointed and changed, if necessary, by the judge or judges holding a particular session.

Appointment and removal of Trust Territory judicial officers other than judges and assessors is by the Chief Justice at his discretion. Rates of compensation for Trust Territory district and community court judges, and all other officers of the courts are fixed by the Chief Justice with approval of the High Commissioner. Minimum wage for Micronesian employees is set at $.80 per hour.

PARTICIPATION IN COURTS

The Judiciary is entirely staffed by Micronesians, except for a few members of the High Court staff and the community court staff at Kwajalein.

The High Court staff consists of the High Court Judges, one Micronesian Director (Administrative Office of the Trust Territory Courts), one Micronesian Deputy Director (Administrative Office of the Trust Territory Courts), three U.S. Court Reporters, one Micronesian Court Reporter, one U.S. Secretary, and one Micronesian Clerk-typist. Of the 115 judges of the lower courts, 15 are District Court Judges, who also serve as special judges of the High Court, and 100 are Community Court Judges. All District Court Judges are Micronesians. In addition to the 96 Micronesian Community Court Judges, there are four American Community Court Judges serving at the Kwajalein Test Site, a community of predominantly American population. Micronesians also serve as Clerks of Courts, Assistant Clerks of Courts, Clerk-typists, Probation Officers, Secretary/Stenographers, and custodial employees. One Assistant Clerk of Courts in Kwajalein is an American.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

Proceedings and records in cases in the High Court are in English, but pleadings in indigenous language are accepted. Proceedings in the Trial Division are normally translated orally in open court into the principal indigenous language of the area. Further translation is also provided for any accused who understands neither English nor the principal indigenous language. Clerks of Courts and their assistants are normally utilized as interpreters for the courts.

In the district and community courts, proceedings are ordinarily in the principal indigenous language, and records are kept either in that language or in English.

PROCEDURE

The procedure followed in the Trust Territory Courts in civil and criminal cases is, in general, a simplification of that used in the United States District Courts sitting without jury. The Rules of Criminal Procedure, Rules of Civil Procedure, and the Rules of Evidence which were made part of the Trust Territory Code were revised and approved by the Chief Justice in accordance with Title 5, Section 202 of the Code, and were implemented effective January 1, 1977. The new Court Rules include a set of rules on standard of admission of attorneys into the Trust Territory Bar, a disciplinary rule for practicing attorneys, and an appellate court rule.

A simplified small claims procedure exists for handling claims for $100 or less in district and community courts. Community courts are allowed much procedural latitude and are required to comply with only simplified rules of procedure.

Rights of the accused, appeals, review, powers on appeal or review, and stays of execution are defined in Titles 6 and 12 of the Trust Territory Code. The Government has the right of appeal in criminal cases only when a written enactment intended to have the force and effect of law has been held invalid. In line with the United States Supreme Court decisions pertaining to the rights of an accused, the High Court has required that similar safeguards concerning search, seizure, questioning, confessions, and counsel be made available to persons under investigation for commission of crimes.

Title 5, Section 513 of the Trust Territory Code authorizes adoption of trial by jury in the various districts through district legislative actions. Trial by jury has been adopted in the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Marshall Islands District. Only the High Court has jurisdiction to hold trial by jury.

COURT FEES AND FINES

Court fees and other charges are listed in the Trust Territory Code. These fees are collected by the various clerks of courts and deposited into the Treasury of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Fines imposed by the courts are paid into the Trust Territory Treasury except those imposed under authority of district and municipal laws which are paid into the treasury of the jurisdiction which enacted the law, in accordance with Title 6, Section 451 of the Trust Territory Code.

Title 6, Section 404 of the Code provides that any court may authorize the commencement of proceedings of civil and criminal cases and appeals without payment of fees if the person is a permanent resident of the Trust Territory and swears under oath that he cannot pay the fees or give security for them. It also provides that in a criminal case, the court may have a witness summoned without prepayment of fees if the accused so requests, and that the court may order the fees paid in the same manner as those of a witness summoned on behalf of the government.

PENALTIES

Penalties for principal crimes are set forth in Title 11 of the Trust Territory Code. Title 1, Section 7 of the Code guarantees all section sections of the population equal protection under the law. Only maximum penalties are prescribed by the Code, except for murder in the first degree. Thus, the courts are permitted wide discretion in fitting the punishment to the circumstances of a particular case.

The Trust Territory Bill of Rights is derived from that of the United States Constitution. Punishment most often prescribed is imprisonment for a stated time, all or part of which may be suspended on conditions the court deems proper, or fines, or unpaid labor on public projects. The High Court may, in lieu of or in addition to other lawful punishment, direct that a person found guilty of a criminal offense establish his place of residence within a specified area and maintain it there for a period not exceeding the maximum period of imprisonment which may be imposed for the offense. No other court may do this nor may any court impose deportation as a penalty for a crime. No capital punishment is authorized.

ACTIVITIES

By the end of the year, the Trial Division of the High Court disposed of 224 criminal and 636 civil cases. The Appellate Division of the High Court disposed of eight criminal and 33 civil cases. The District Courts disposed of 4,908 criminal and 2,119 civil cases. The Community Courts disposed of 3,340 criminal and 1,519 civil cases. Disposition of cases normally requires a formal hearing, research by the trial judge, followed by the entry of judgment.

On-the-job training and supervision continued with the High Court staff engaged in visits to the districts to assist the Micronesian court personnel. Summer training programs were made available for selected Micronesian high school students. A week training session was held for all the Micronesian District Court judges covering the revised Court Rules and other provisions of the Trust Territory Code, and the Rules of Evidence. Additional training sessions are being considered, both within the Trust Territory and abroad. Efforts were also made to maintain judiciary facilities throughout the Territory.

CHAPTER 10

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

Presidential Proclamation 4534, dated October 24, 1977, announced that the Constitution of the Northern Marianas had been approved, and set an effective date for the Constitution of January 9, 1978. On December 10, 1977, the Northern Marianas electorate went to the polls to select the first popularly elected chief executive of the Northern Marianas, and on January 9, 1978, the new constitutional government was inaugurated.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

The Constitution provides for a popularly elected Governor and Lieutenant Governor, as well as for executive branch departments. The Office of the Governor consists of the Chief Administrative Officer, the Executive Assistant for Carolinan Affairs, the Planning and Budget Affairs Officer, the Special Assistant for Legislative Programs, and the Protocol and Public Information Officer. These officials and the department heads perform both line and staff functions in assisting the Governor in the overall direction of the executive branch.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative authority is vested in a bicameral legislature with 9 senators elected to four-year terms and 14 representatives elected to two-year terms. Three senators each are elected from Saipan and the Northern Islands, Rota, and Tinian. The representatives are elected from single member districts of about equal population.

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Judicial authority in the Northern Marianas is vested in the Commonwealth Trial Court which has original jurisdiction over matters involving land in the Northern Marianas and other civil actions where the value of the matter in controversy does not exceed five thousand dollars. The Commonwealth Appeals Court, provided for in the Constitution, will be established at a later time. In the interim appeals may be made to the District Court for the Northern Mariana Islands.

District Court for the Northern Mariana Islands U.S. Public Law 95-157 created the District Court for the Northern Mariana Islands which has the jurisdiction of a district court of the United States, except that in all causes arising under the U.S. Constitution, treaties, or laws of the United States, it has jurisdiction regardless of the sum or value of the matter in controversy.

Robin Byatt, Chairman of the United Nations Visiting Mission that observed the July 12, 1978 referendum on the Constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia, addressing radio listeners over a district broadcasting station. Chairman Byatt urged all eligible voters to cast their ballots on the day of the referendum.

The polling place at the Legislature building, Truk District center on Moen. The turnout was so heavy it was two and one-half hours after the 7 p.m. closing time for the polls before all those in line at closing time had cast their ballots. The turnout throughout the Trust Territory was approximately 80% of the 55,000 eligible voters.

40

PART VI
Economic Advancement

SECTION I

PUBLIC FINANCE

Funds for the support of the Trust Territory Government are derived from a number of sources, chief among them being an annual appropriation provided by the Administering Authority -- the United States Government. The second largest source is also from the United States in the form of program grants provided by a number of Federal agencies either on a matching or an outright basis. In effect, the Trust Territory is treated as a state for participation in those federal programs where specific authority to do so is included in the program legislation. The third largest source of funds for support of the Trust Territory Government is from tax revenues levied by the Congress of Micronesia and the district legislatures. These revenues are controlled by the respective district legislative bodies and are appropriated by them to provide for both their own support and for such legislative projects as may be authorized by law. A fourth source of funds is reimbursements earned by the Trust Territory Government for services provided, such as utilities and ship charters. Finally, a relatively small source of support, either in cash or services, is derived from a number of international organizations which have an interest in furthering specific programs in the Trust Territory.

The annual U.S. appropriation grant for operations and capital improvements increased each year from a total $35 million in Fiscal Year 1968 to $97 million in Fiscal Year 1978 (excluding the Northern Mariana Islands). The FY 1979 appropriation for the Trust Territory Government includes a $6 million appropriation for Bikini rehabilitation and totals $114.6 million. The portion of this grant authorized for operations of the government was $51 million in FY 1978, and $49 million in FY 1979; $47 million is budgeted for operations in FY 1980. The capital improvement construction program being executed by the Department of the Navy throughout the Trust Territory is in accordance with an earlier approved long range plan to be completed in FY 1981. Other sources of income are U.S. Federal agency program grants of approximately $35 million awarded in FY 1978; tax revenues collected pursuant to the Territorial Tax Code, totaling $8.2 million for the fiscal year, and reimbursements earned from services sold to the public and other agencies (primarily utilities and transportation services) $4.3 million. The following table depicts the relative importance of the various sources of funds:

TRUST TERRITORY
SOURCES OF FUNDING
FY 1978

		Millions of Dollars	*Percent*
Annual U.S. Appropriation		97	67.1
U.S. Federal Program Grants		35	24.2
Tax Revenues		8.2	5.7
Reimbursements		4.3	3.0
Funds from International Organizations		.08	Negligible
	TOTAL	144.58	100.00

Utilizing an automated fund accounting system as the basis for standardized financial management policy and accounting procedures throughout the Trust Territory Government, responsibility for accounting and financial administration of functions is being transferred from the central government headquarters to District Finance Office locations. It is anticipated that responsibility for all finance and accounting functions will be vested in the individual finance offices by 30 September 1979, with the Headquarters Finance Office responsible for oversight review, technical assistance, and consolidated financial report preparation.

Although the budget for FY 1980, submitted in September 1978, was prepared based upon the same process as the budget submission for prior fiscal years, the Trust Territory budget submission process commencing with the budget for FY 1981 (to be submitted by September 1979) will take into consideration the changes in government structure set forth by the Secretary of the Interior's order regarding legislative and administrative separation of the governmental entities within the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The budget review process accomplished by the Congress of Micronesia in the budgets for FY 1980 and prior years will be accomplished internally by each of the governments of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands prior to submission of the budgets to the High Commissioner.

The Administering Authority controls and administers financial operations and construction as funded by the U.S. Congress. The Secretary of the Interior's Advisory Committee exercises review of the Trust Territory proposal programs. Office of Management and Budget hearings are held and the budget for the Trust Territory operations and capital improvement projects is included in the President's budget submitted to the U.S. Congress each year.

Budgeting, funding, and expenditure take place at all three levels of government: territorial, district, and municipal. Legal authorization for government financial operations is contained in the Trust Territory Code, Titles 1, 2, and 3. The provisions of the Trust Territory Code remain in effect in each of the three governments entities in the Trust Territory although pursuant to Secretary of the Interior order, each government may modify the Trust Territory Code by appropriate legislative action subject to approval by the High Commissioner.

As has been noted previously, the Districts of Palau and the Marshalls have become separate legislative entities within the Trust Territory Government and the "District revenues" are, since 1 October 1978, the total revenues collected under the Territorial Tax Code applicable to that District. In other words, no share of the revenues applicable to Palau or to the Marshalls is remitted to a central government, and the district budget reflects the entire funds collected. The Federated States of Micronesia continues to receive approximately 50% (depending upon the tax code provisions) of total revenues collected pursuant to the Territorial Tax Code, with the balance reverting to the district in which the tax was collected. District governments control and administer financial operations defined separately at the district level.

Control of fiscal operations at the municipal level rests with the municipal administration. The district administrators (governors) have certain powers of supervision and approval. Local officials prepare the annual municipal budget and refer it to the municipal council for approval before it is transmitted to the chief district executive for ratification. Officials of the district administration assist and advise in the original preparation of the budget where such assistance is required or requested.

PUBLIC FINANCE, NORTHERN MARIANAS GOVERNMENT

The financial resources available to the Northern Marianas Government during the fiscal year 1978 were numerous and diversified in nature. The implementation of the Constitutional Government on January 9, 1978, triggered the obligation of the United States to provide financial assistance as stipulated in the "Covenant To Establish A Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands In Political Union With The United States of America" (U.S. Public Law 94-241). As a result, the U.S. made available $13.515 million for Fiscal Year 1978. Additional supplemental appropriations extended $2.549 million for the newly established Constitutional Government of the Northern Marianas - a total of $16.064 million for Fiscal Year 1978.

The various categorical federal grants which are available to the territories of the United States also became available to the Northern Marianas upon the effective date of the Northern Marianas Constitution. However, since the effective date was a quarter into the fiscal year, many of the categorical grants could not be tapped by the Northern Marianas for the remaining three quarters of the fiscal year. The Covenant provides flexibility allowing the Northern Marianas to continue under the Trust Territory for purposes of obtaining the various federal grants until such time when the Northern Marianas could deal directly with the federal agencies. The on-going programs funded by federal grants through the Trust Territory for the Northern Marianas amounted to $2.889 million for Fiscal Year 1978. There were some programs where adequate preparations were made which enabled the Northern Marianas to obtain fundings directly from the federal agencies without the assistance of the Trust Territory. These direct grants amounted to $5.459 million. Thus, the grand total of categorical grants for Fiscal Year 1978 was $8.348 million which was in addition to the $16.064 million that was made available through Covenant funding.

With the establishment of the Northern Marianas Government on April 1, 1976, provisions were made that all Trust Territory laws and regulations would continue to be in effect until rescinded, repealed, or amended. The Northern Marianas Constitution incorporated a "Schedule of Transitional Matters" to provide for the continuity of laws and regulations to prevent a gap or a period of lawlessness between the old and new laws. During Fiscal Year 1978, the basic revenue laws which were enacted by the Congress of Micronesia, the Marianas District Legislature and the Municipal Councils continued to be in effect. In addition, those policies of the Trust Territory with respect to incomes deriving from goods and services continued to be practiced by the Northern Marianas Government during Fiscal Year 1978. The total available which were locally generated amounted to $5.545 million - $3.303 million from revenue laws and $2.242 million from operating income or reimbursements for goods and services.

It should be noted also that the moneys that were not expended and obligated during the previous fiscal years became available for obligations and expenditures during Fiscal Year 1978. These carryover funds totalled $5.152 million,

In summary, the overall financial resources that were made available to the Northern Marianas for obligation and expenditure during Fiscal Year 1978 are presented below by fund source and amounts in millions.

Source	*Amount(in Million)*
Covenant	$13.515
Supplemental appropriation	2.549
Categorical grants - T.T.	2.889
Categorical grants - Direct	5.459
Local revenue laws	3.303
Reimbursements	2.242
Carryover	5.152
Total resources available FY-78	35.109

During the review year, the Territory did not enter into any administrative, fiscal, or custom unions.

TAXATION

Although the new component governments in the Trust Territory may make modifications to the tax code, taxation in the six districts of the Trust Territory Government is currently as follows:

Taxation authority vested in the territorial, district, and local governments is delineated in 1, 3TTC 2, 4TTC 51. Title 77 of the Code and Public Law 4C-2, as amended, deal with taxation laws. For taxation purposes, no distinction is made between domestic and foreign companies or organizations doing business in the Territory; all are equally subject to applicable taxes and ordinances imposed by and in effect within each level of government. The taxing authority is vested in and may be exercised by the three levels of government as follows:

Territorial: Exclusive control of imports, exports, and income taxes including any so-called excise taxes which are actually collected on the basis of imports; provided, that a district government may impose and collect copra export taxes on all copra produced in that district and exported from the Trust Territory; provided further, that a district government may impose and collect a scrap metal tax on all scrap metal exported from the districts to areas outside of the Trust Territory. Present taxes are (a) an excise tax on the use, distribution, or sale of motor vehicle fuel, (b) tax on gross wages and salaries and on gross revenues of businesses, and (c) general import taxes. For import tax rates, see Section 4, Chapter 2.

District: Liquor control, including the right to collect wholesale liquor license fees and to impose taxes on alcoholic beverages, provided neither of these shall be based on imports, or the volume or value of imports.

Exclusive issuance of licenses for wholesale business other than banks, credit unions and cooperatives, insurance, sale of securities and public utilities, including the exclusive right to collect fees for such licenses.

Imposition and collection of sales taxes, copra export taxes, scrap metal export taxes, and the authorizing of municipalities to impose and collect excise on any items other than foodstuffs.

Imposition of a surtax on wages, salaries and gross revenues pursuant to the provisions of Section 280, 77TTC.

Municipal and Local: Licensing and collecting license fees for retail businesses within the municipality, subject however to all applicable Territorial or District laws.

Imposition and collection of head taxes, property taxes on items other than foodstuffs, and excise taxes that the district legislature may authorize, provided however, that none of these shall be based on imports, or the value or volume of imports.

TAXATION IN THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

The Division of Revenue and Taxation, under the jurisdiction of the Director of Finance of the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands, became a separate operating entity as of October 1, 1976. The Division of Revenue and Taxation administers all tax laws in the Northern Marianas. Effective July 1978, the responsibility of collecting all other revenues in addition to taxes was added.

The Northern Marianas Income Tax Law is a system of taxation adopted from the Trust Territory Government which was in force on the date of the establishment of the Northern Marianas Government, April 1, 1976. The import and export taxes in effect at that time were also adopted.

The income tax may be categorized into two sectors. They are the taxes on salaries and wages and business gross revenue.

Salaries and wages include commissions, fees, compensation, emoluments, bonuses, and every and all other kinds of compensation paid for, credited or attributable to personal services performed by an individual, which services have been performed by such person as an employee. Certain exceptions to salaries and wages are as follows: wages and salaries received by members of the Armed Forces of the United States; reasonable per diem and travel allowance, rental value of a home furnished to any employee or a reasonable rental allowance paid to any employee (to the extent such allowance is used by the employee to rent or provide a home); any payment on account of sickness or accident disability, or any payment of medical or hospitalization expenses, made by an employer to or on behalf of an employee, except normal wages or salaries paid to an employee while excused from work on account of sickness, any payment made to or on behalf of an employee or to his beneficiary from a trust or annuity; payment in any medium other than cash to an employee for service not in the ordinary course of the employer's trade or business or for domestic help in a private home of an employer; payment for casual or intermittent labor not performed in the ordinary course of the employer's trade or business and for not more than one week in each calendar month; payment in the form of a scholarship, fellowship, or stipend made to any employee while he is a full-time bona fide student at an educational institution within the Northern Marianas; wages and salaries received by a minister of the gospel, or clergyman from a religious group or organization; wages and salaries received by an employee for services performed or rendered in the capacity of a domestic or household employee for a private individual or family; and, wages and salaries received by a non-Northern Marianas citizen employee for services performed or rendered within the Northern Marianas for a total of not more than ninety days during any one calendar year.

The tax rate for gross wages and salaries is three percent. A deduction for the first $1,000.00 is allowed to all employees whose gross annual wages and salaries are less then $5,000.00. The deduction is claimed by filing for a refund at the end of the tax (calendar) year.

The tax imposed is collected by the employer and paid to the Division of Revenue and Taxation on a quarterly basis, based on a calendar year. Filing and payment of withholdings may also be made at the Division of Revenue and Taxation Posts of Duty in the islands of Rota and Tinian.

Any employee whose employer does not have a place of business within the Northern Marianas files a return with and pays the tax due to the Division of Revenue and Taxation in Saipan.

Business Gross Revenue means the gross receipts, cash or accrued, of the taxpayer received as compensation for personal services not in the form of wages and salaries and the gross receipts of the taxpayer derived from trade, business, commerce or sales and the value proceeding or accruing from the sale of tangible personal property, or service, or both, and all receipts, actual or accrued by reason of the capital of the business engaged in, including interest, discount, rentals, royalties, fees, or other emoluments however designated and without any deductions on account of the cost of property sold, cost of materials used, labor cost, taxes, royalties, interest of discount paid or any other expenses whatsoever, rebates and returns; monies held in a fiduciary capacity; and income in the form of wages and salaries.

Business as defined under Title 77, Section 251 (8) of the Northern Marianas Code means, "any profession, trade, manufacture or other undertaking carried on for pecuniary profit and includes all activities whether personal, professional or incorporated, carried on within the Northern Marianas for economic benefit. . . ." The tax rate on Business Gross Revenue is forty dollars per year on the first ten thousand dollars of gross revenue and one percent on that portion of the amount of gross revenue which is in excess of ten thousand dollars per year. Businesses whose gross revenue does not exceed two thousand dollars per year are exempt from taxation. The payment and filing requirement is on a quarterly basis per calendar year.

The penalty, interest, and other civil penalties are promulgated under Section 265, Title 77, of the Northern Marianas Code. Penalty for failure to file return on time is one percent of the tax for each thirty days provided that the minimum penalty is five dollars. An interest charge of six percent per annum is imposed if any tax or penalty is not paid on or before the date prescribed for such payment.

With the effective date of PL 5-55 (GNMI), January 9, 1978, the export taxes and import taxes were repealed. The Government of the Northern Marianas now imposes excise taxes on all commodities imported for resale, processing, manufacturing, or other business purposes. The following is the classification of commodities and applicable tax rates:

(a) Cigarettes, seven cents per every twenty cigarettes;
(b) Tobacco, other than cigarettes, fifty percent ad valorem;
(c) Perfumery, cosmetics and toiletries, including cologne and other toilet waters, articles of perfumery, whether in sachets or otherwise; and all preparations used as applications to the hair or skin, lipsticks, pomades, powders and other toilet preparations not having medicinal properties, twenty-five percent ad valorem;
(d) Soft drinks and non-alcoholic beverages, at the rate of two cents on each twelve fluid ounces or fractional part thereof;
(e) Beer and malt beverages, at the rate of four cents per can or bottle of twelve fluid ounces or fractional part thereof;
(f) Distilled alcoholic beverages, at the rate of seven dollars per wine gallon, except that any person permitted by law to possess, consume, and use distilled alcoholic beverages, may bring into the Northern Mariana Islands tax free, an amount of liquor not to exceed two fifths of a wine gallon per trip, if such liquor is for his personal use and consumption and not for resale;
(g) Wine, at the rate of two dollars per wine gallon, except that this tax shall not apply to any religious organization which is importing or receiving into the Northern Mariana Islands sacramental wine for use in the religious rites of such organization,
(h) Foodstuffs for human consumption, one percent ad valorem;
(i) All other imported goods, merchandise, or commodities except those specified above and gasoline and diesel fuel, three percent ad valorem; and
(j) Agricultural commodities and implements such as fertilizers, feed, seed, chemical pesticides, agricultural equipment, and tools shall be exempted from any such taxation.

Hotel Room Occupancy Tax is a seven percent tax on all charges or rent charged by the hotels, motels, and apartments for the use of rooms by the public for lodging. All collections from this tax are transmitted to the Marianas Visitors Bureau to carry out the tasks of the Bureau and to pay per diem to representatives of Tinian and Rota during their attendance on Board meetings.

Beverage Beer Container Tax is a tax passed by the former Marianas District Legislature and is still in effect. This tax is on the first sale of beer within the Northern Marianas. For each container of beer sold, a tax of two cents must be reported and paid to the Division of Revenue and Taxation. Revenues collected from this tax are distributed in the following manner: fifty percent of all monies collected to the Marianas Visitors Bureau and fifty percent to the Municipal Scholarship Board.

Gasoline and Diesel Fuel Tax is levied upon the use, distribution, or sale within the Northern Marianas at the rate of five cents per gallon so used, distributed, or sold.

The Senatorial Districts of Saipan and Rota impose Movie Theater Admissions Tax of ten cents and five cents respectively per admission for each individual. Collections are deposited in the general fund of the Northern Marianas Government and made available for appropriation by request of the mayors of Saipan and Rota. The Senatorial District of Tinian does not impose tax on movie admission.

Beverage Container Excise Tax is a tax passed by the 25th Saipan Municipal Council. It imposes an excise tax of one cent per container of carbonated drinks.

Other revenue sources are from court fines, fees, rentals and leaseholds. All collections from taxes and other revenues, unless otherwise specified, are deposited in the general fund of the Northern Marianas Government, and made available for appropriation by the First Commonwealth Legislature of the Northern Mariana Islands. Total revenue collections for the period October 1, 1977 to September 30, 1978 are shown in Table 1.

Income Tax: Beginning January 1, 1979. The Federal Income Tax System will come into effect in the Northern Mariana Islands. Personnel of the Division of Revenue and Taxation are now being trained to prepare for the implementation and administration of this new tax system. The Federal Income Tax system will be the mirror image of Guam's tax system. This is outlined in Section 935 of the United States Internal Revenue Code.

Fees derived from municipal taxes and licenses are now being collected by the Division of Revenue and Taxation. The review and issuance of municipal licenses are under the control of the Department of Commerce. Licenses under Section 3, Title 77 of the Northern Marianas Code are issued by the Division of Revenue and Taxation. The issuance of Alcoholic Beverage Licenses is under the control of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board.

CUSTOMS SERVICE IN THE NORTHERN MARIANAS

The Customs Service in the Northern Marianas is under the direction and supervision of the Division of Revenue and Taxation. The former Marianas District Customs, which dealt only with assesment and collections of import tax, has been staffed with personnel trained in the Customs Narcotics Interdiction Program to intercept drug smuggling at ports of entry. Since the inception of the new program in March 1978, opium and other drug seizures have been made. The Customs Service is tightening its inspections.

SECTION 2

MONEY AND BANKING

The Trust Territory does not have its own currency and all foreign exchange transactions are done in U.S. currency which also serves as legal tender on domestic purchases. Residents have access to banking institutions in Guam, Hawaii, and the U.S. mainland as well as branch banks in all the districts. The Bank of America has branch banks in Majuro in the Marshall Islands in Moen in Truk District, and on Saipan and Tinian in the Northern Mariana Islands. The Bank of Hawaii's branch banks are located in Kolonia, Ponape; Koror, Palau; Colonia, Yap; Saipan, Mariana Islands; and in Kwajalein, Marshall Islands. California First Bank operates in the Marianas. American Savings and Loan operates in the Marianas and Palau. With the exception of the two latter institutions, all banks have made loans guaranteed either by the Trust Territory government through the Economic Development Loan Fund or the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA). The S.B.A. is a U.S. federal program which has been extended to the Trust Territory to help finance commercial projects, principally providing loan guarantees on loans made by commercial banks to local, commercially viable, projects.

SECTION 3

ECONOMY OF THE TERRITORY

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL

The Territory's gross product is derived largely from U.S.-funded expenditures for services and capital improvements and from tourism; copra; subsistence farming; fishing, both on a small scale and in large commercial operations, and from sales of handicrafts. The economic development of inhabitants varies from the semi-urbanized residents of the district centers participating in a money economy, to the dwellers of the outer islands who may receive only a small amount of cash from the sale of copra and handicrafts to augment their subsistence resources.

The Territorial economic base is weak. Labor, land, natural resources, capital, and infrastructure basic to development are meager and are sprinkled over many islands isolated from each other over a great expanse of the Pacific Ocean.

The present standard of living of the people and level of government in Micronesia is maintained through grants from the Administering Authority. Indigenous production is low, and infrastructure needed to meet basic economic needs, while either planned or under construction, is at present not entirely in place.

MAJOR ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

The major economic advancement during the year was in inter-district transportation services.

By the end of the year, small community air companies had been licensed in all districts to provide intra-district air services. These services, which use small land based planes with the exception of the Marshalls, provide the communities with local air service and facilities for emergency evacuations.

By the end of the year, inter-island sea transportation was augmented by the placement in service of five, 500-ton field trip vessels--one in the Yap/Palau area; two in the Marshalls; two in Truk. These vessels are part of a program to replace seven older field trip vessels. These vessels distribute cargo from district centers to outer islands and are the primary means available for passenger movement and for provision of Government services to outer island residents.

TOURISM

Tourism continued its growth during the reporting year with a 26% increase over the prior year. More than $2.3 million of direct expenditures was estimated to have come from a total of 22,260 visitor entries. In the previous year, some 17,713 visitor entries were recorded with expenditures of $1.9 million.

The districts, as part of their deliberations this year over their Development Plans, have declared their priorities. Tourism was formally ranked among the leading means of economic development. In 1976, a major study by the Pacific Area Travel Association's Development Authority measured the economic value of tourism in Truk District and presented a blueprint for the orderly development of Truk's visitor industry. This blueprint is being studied by the tourist commissions of other districts for possible adoption in their continuing work on setting standards and goals for the development of tourism.

At the close of the reporting year there were 447 hotel rooms. Of the existing 29 hotels, 24 are owned by Micronesians and 25

Micronesia: Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
Prepared by: Tourism Branch
Source: Immigration Division

							CALENDAR YEAR 1977					
							District of Entry					
			Country of Origin									
Month	Total Visitors	Estimated Expenditure	U.S.A.	Japan	Repub. Phil.	Other	Marshalls	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap	Kosrae
January	1,657	173,985	779	368	189	321	256	372	468	429	132	Negligible tourism undeveloped in Kosrae in 1977
February	1,898	199,290	1,006	645	50	197	278	481	580	441	118	
March	2.048	215,040	1,174	376	156	342	314	478	638	455	163	
1 Quarter	5,603	588,315	2,959	1,389	395	860	848	1,331	1,686	1,325	413	
April	1,932	205,860	1,110	405	165	252	255	631	468	479	99	
May	1,819	190,995	993	284	66	476	497	401	398	414	108	
June	1,869	196,245	1,187	253	55	374	358	421	535	428	127	
2 Quarter	5,620	590,100	3,290	942	286	1,102	1,110	1,454	1,401	1,321	334	
July	2,609	273,495	1,412	800	145	252	342	965	516	620	166	
August	2,304	241,920	1,366	461	96	381	449	569	498	610	178	
September	1,456	152,880	847	100	93	347	235	342	419	377	83	
3 Quarter	6,369	668,745	3,625	1,430	334	980	1,026	1,876	1,433	1,607	427	
October	1,357	142,485	757	170	88	342	229	335	391	211	191	
November	1,721	180,705	961	299	108	353	276	460	450	437	98	
December	1,590	166,950	788	497	75	230	312	312	543	328	95	
4 Quarter	4,668	490,140	2,506	966	271	925	817	1,107	1,384	976	384	
Cal. Year '77	22,260	2,337,300	12,380	4,727	1,286	3,867	3,801	5,768	5,904	5,229	1,558	
Cal. Year '76	17,713	1,859,865	9,817	4,455	884	2,557	2,919	5,386	4,215	3,900	1,293	
% Change	+26%	+26%	+26%	+6%	+45%	+51%	+30%	+7%	+40%	+34%	+20%	

Average Stay 3 days x Average Expenditure $35 per day already have Micronesian managers. More Micronesians are holding upper level positions in the growing hotel industry.

Visitors from the United States made up about 56% of the total entries. Entries from Japan amounted to about 21% and from the Philippines 6%. The remaining 17% came from various markets on all continents. Per district shares of total entries for the year in review were as follows: Marshalls 17%, Palau 27%, Ponape 26%, Truk 23%, and Yap 7%. If trends continue, the Territory is anticipating an estimated 25,000 visitor entries in 1978.

Tourism is a valuable asset for Micronesia, providing both employment and revenues. Well over 500 jobs now exist directly in the business of tourism in the Territory with an estimated annual payroll in excess of $1.2 million. Micronesia's location, climate, unique geographic characteristics, and cultures already have proven to be a sound foundation for expanding the business of tourism.

INDICATIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

In January 1975, the Congress of Micronesia passed legislation providing for the preparation of a "comprehensive and balanced economic development plan". Responsibility for its implementation was given to the Joint Committee on Program and Budget Planning, with the coordinator for the Administration, the Territorial Planner. The Joint Committee requested assistance from the UNDP (UNDP allocated $300,000 for the program) and in October 1975, a UNDP project manager arrived in Micronesia. During the course of the preparation of the plan more than 19 UNDP experts visited the Territory.

In early May 1976, the Joint Committee met in Truk with UNDP advisers, representatives from the districts, and staff from the Administration to draft a final plan to be presented to the various district governments and the Congress of Micronesia for approval.

In July, 1976, the Congress adopted the Five Year Indicative Development Plan (1976-1981) and forwarded it to the High Commissioner for his approval which was given in October of that year.

As corollaries to the TTPI Indicative Development Plan, district plans were also adopted in Ponape, the Marshalls, Palau, and Yap. The Truk District Indicative Development Plan is awaiting approval by the District Legislature, and the Kosrae Plan is presently being drafted.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT

The great bulk of private foreign investment in Micronesia consists of assets of U.S. citizen individuals or companies which have either invested directly or formed domestic Trust Territory corporations. Foreign capital investment, itself, was not considered seriously as a means to stimulate development in the Territory until 1970 when the Foreign Investors Business Permit Act was passed by the Congress of Micronesia. Since 1947, the United States as administrator of the Trust Territory had maintained a policy which prohibited direct investment in Micronesia on the part of nationals and companies of any nation other than the U.S. This "most favored nation" policy remained in effect until April 1, 1974, when the U.S. Government lifted all restrictions on foreign investment in the Trust Territory.

What this change in policy meant actually was that individuals and commercial investors from any nation could now apply for a business permit under the Foreign Investors Business Permit Act.

The role of foreign investment in Micronesia takes on increased importance as the U.S. trusteeship draws to an end and Micronesia begins to realize the necessity of developing its private sector in order to provide jobs for its people and revenues to support its government.

ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT BRANCH

The Foreign Investors Act establishes procedures for obtaining a permit to do business in the Trust Territory. Prospective investors file applications for business permits with the Director of the Bureau of Resources.

The Director of Resources is responsible, in reviewing each application, for ensuring that the investment is consistent with Trust Territory policy and will promote the general welfare and development of Micronesian people. The foreign investment branch in the Commerce and Industries Division serves as secretariat for purposes of administering the act, in reviewing applications, running credit checks, meeting with prospective investors, preparing necessary documents, promotional activities, etc.

This office helps attract new foreign investment by actively seeking out and contacting potential major investors and promoting favorable foreign contacts in business sectors requiring development in relation to the economic aims sought by the domestic governments and enterprises. It also seeks to locate domestic businessmen who might seek joint-venture relationships in their sector of activity. The office monitors the progress of newly created foreign and joint-venture enterprises in order to assist in any immediate problems that might be encountered.

In some instances, the foreign investment branch has been instrumental in having prepared *proforma* feasibility studies and other data collection to assist a sector or industry in locating foreign investment partners. These functions are expected to increase in future years.

In order to administer the law more effectively, to provide as complete information as possible on prospective investors and to assure a *bona fide* relationship, credit and reference checks are run on all applicants.

During the year branch officials held more than 100 meetings with prospective investors, including between 30 and 40 Japanese groups.

At least 200 responses to written inquiries about investment opportunities were sent out and about 400 actions directly taken were related to foreign business permits.

The Branch issued an *Investment Guide* and the *Business Directory* and is reissuing *Economic Profiles*, a prospectus on *Ponape Black Pepper* and a Micronesian handcraft promotional brochure.

During the coming year, promotional mailing to hundreds of prospective investors will be carried out for pepper, mariculture, and other investment opportunities.

The Branch will continue its contacts with various U.S. Embassies for industry promotion and with the Japan-Micronesia Association.

The chief of the branch was a member of the Economic Development Projects Committee which determined investment needs in the districts as part of an over-all Bureau program to develop new approaches to economic development and stimulation of the private sector.

STATUS OF PERMITS

During Calendar year 1977, the Office received and processed 35 business permit applications; 16 permits were issued. Applications are counted for each district applied to and some applications were pending from the previous year. Eight were pending at the end of Calendar year 1977.

REASONS FOR DISAPPROVAL OF PERMIT APPLICATIONS

During the year the District Foreign Investment Boards recommended to the High Commissioner that 11 applications be disapproved. The primary reasons for these disapprovals are listed below:

. . .Lack of complete financial information;
. . .Local firms capable of providing service;
. . .No plans to open business office locally;
. . .District not prepared for cultural and financial impact;
. . .Activities should be reserved for local participation, and
. . .Cultural restrictions on fishing on reefs.

CALENDAR 1977 STATISTICS

One of the ways to determine whether a business was active during the year was through an annual business report as required by Section 10, Title 33 Trust Territory Code. Response to the request for reports was not complete but most of the larger companies are included.

The number of active foreign investors in the Territory is 52, see Table 1.

Table 2, comparing private investment as of December 1973, 1974, 1975 and 1976, is included for reference purposes. Table 3 shows estimated asset value of businesses for 1977. All investment is attributed to the districts, the "TT-wide" designation is eliminated. Investment has not risen significantly in any district. This may be attributed in part to the world-wide economic recession, limited market opportunities in Micronesia and the uncertainty as to future political status.

Air and sea transportation companies not falling under the Foreign Investment Act are excluded from this report.

Table 3 is presented for information purposes only because many firms did not provide this information.

Table 1. Nonindigenous investment in the Trust Territory by location and business sector. Other firms have permits to do business but were not active as of December 30, 1977.

Business Sector	District							
	Kosrae	Marshalls	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap	TT-Wide	Total 1977
Agriculture, Marine, & Mfg.	1	3	2	--	2	--	--	8
Banking, Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	--	1	2	1	1	1	7	13
Construction and Mining	--	1	2	--	--	--	--	3
Services	--	2	1	--	--	--	5	8
Tourism	--	1	2	1	2	--	--	6
Transportation and Communications	--	1	--	1	1	--	2	5
Wholesale/Retail Trade	--	2	1	1	2	1	2	9
Total	1	11	10	4	8	2	16	52

*Operate in more than one District

Table 2. Estimated Asset Value of private foreign investment in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands by sector and district, December 1973, 1974, 1975, and 1976.

Industry	December 1973* (in thousands)	December 1974* (in thousands)	December 1975* (in thousands)	December 1976 (a) (in thousands)
Agriculture & Marine & Mfg.	$4,835	$4,473	$6,141	$4,697
Banking, Finance Insurance & Real Estate	NA	37,934	31,816	146xx
Construction & Mining	1,667	2,424	3,525	1,639
Services	876	567	520	357
Tourism	17,704	20,938	21,110	4,005
Transportation & Communications	16,675	17,491	17,439	910
Wholesale/Retail Trade	5,853	12,927	16,409	3,589
Total	$47,610	$96,754	$96,960	$15,343
District				
TT-Wide	$19,999	$60,547	$52,624	$ 53
Marianas	18,564	26,708	32,870	N/A
Kosrae	———	———	———	2
Marshalls	163	333	313	2,370
Palau	4,556	4,469	6,770	7,523 (c)
Ponape	1,134(b)	1,511(b)	1,188(b)	2,318
Truk	3,194	3,185	3,194	2,667
Yap	———	1	1	410
Total	$47,610	$96,754	$96,960	$15,343

*Includes bank deposits, underreported, all companies did not file.
(b) includes Kosrae
(a) does not include Northern Marianas
(xx) does not include bank deposits
(c) One large company did not report

Table 3. Estimated Asset Value of private foreign investment in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands by sector and district, as of December 1977.

Industry	December 1977* (in thousands)
Agriculture Marine & Mfg.	$6,320
Banking, Finance Insurance & Real Estate	646
Construction Mining	1,728
Services	924
Tourism	3,878
Trans. & Comm.	898
Wholesale/Retail Trade	3,679
Total	$18,073
District	
Kosrae	1
Marshalls	$2,843
Palau	9,349
Ponape	2,225
Truk	3,243
Yap	412
Total	$18,073

*Underreported

Table 4. Actual investment in 1977, proposed for 1978 and average annual wages paid by Foreign Investors as of December 30, 1977.

District	Actual 1977 Investment		Proposed investment for 1978		Wages	
	Number of companies reporting	investment (in thousands)	No. of Companies reporting	Investment (in thousands)	No. of Companies reporting	Total wages (in thousands)
Kosrae	1	less than 1	1	$N/A	1	$N/A
Marshalls	11	$2,843	0	——	1	16
Palau	10	9,349	1	328	2	578
Ponape	7	2,225	0	——	0	——
Truk	8	3,243	2	5	2	14
Yap	3	412	0	——	——	——
Total	40	$18,072	4	$333	6	$608

MAJOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE NORTHERN MARIANAS

The major economic developments during the year under review include the inauguration of direct air service between Saipan and Tokyo on October 1, 1977. This service has greatly increased the number of tourists entering the Northern Marianas. Two hotels and a commercial building, the Grand Hotel (costing $8 million), the Paupau Hotel on Rota ($1.2 million), and the Nauru House Building ($6 million), were also completed and opened for business.

A $2.7 million housing project was completed. Fifty additional units are now under construction. Work has also begun on a $2.4 million project to develop and improve Rota Airport. Similar work is underway on the Tinian Airport with grants totaling $900,000. Both projects are being funded by the Federal Aviation Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

A privately financed, 27-hole golf course, two baseball diamonds, and related facilities complex is planned for Saipan. This development is estimated to cost $20 million.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

The Economic Development Division comprises the staff of the Governor for coordinating and implementing economic development activities. The goals and objectives of this division are:

1. To promote and implement accelerated economic growth compatible with orderly social-cultural and political changes,
2. To reduce imports and increase local production;
3. To ease dependence on U.S. government subsidy by developing natural resources and tourism facilities, and encouraging foreign investment,
4. To provide technical assistance in all aspects of marketing.

POLICY

The administration of the Government of the Northern Marianas bases its economic development program on the following goals and objectives:

There are two basic objectives:

1. Reallocation of both domestic and foreign resources away from unproductive government expenditures and toward the productive sectors of the economy, and;
2. Stimulation of more production and raising per capita income levels.

Three prime goals are:

1. Provide for raising the standard of living;
2. Creation of a restructured, balanced and self-supporting economy; and
3. Maintenance of essential government services.

The strategy to develop the economy is to:

1. Hold down the level of private consumption and encourage more savings,
2. Hold down the level of government operating expenditures and raise taxes, and
3. Hold down imports of consumer goods while promoting more exports.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

The Department of Commerce & Labor has the following goals and objectives:

1. Favorable Business Climate - Promote a favorable investment - business climate for continued expansion of trade and commerce through information programs, trade and investment missions, and provision of basic economic and statistical data to existing and potential businessmen.
2. Land - Build a solid foundation and framework for a land boundary ownership system and establish a land recordation system.
3. Employment - Create more job opportunities for Northern Marianas citizens in the private sector through a strong employment service program.
4. Capital - Promote accelerated economic growth by increasing capital (foreign, local, and joint venture) investment and maximize use of domestic materials in order to generate increased employment, local revenues, and exports.
5. Tourism - Assist the Marianas Visitors Bureau in developing its own capability for satisfactory tourism growth in both quality and quantity.
6. Marine Resources - Increase the production of marine resources facilities such as reefers, ice plants, and aquaculture.
7. Agriculture - Increase the production and exportation of agricultural products.
8. Support Facilities - Create and develop vitally needed facilities and services to support commercially productive projects in agriculture and fisheries.
9. Infrastructure - Support the provision of adequate physical infrastructure; that is, water, sewer, power, better roads, harbors, airport facilities, and skilled manpower to accelerate social and economic progress and maximize productivity.
10. Manufacture of Local Products - Realizing that resources are limited, establish the manufacturing of products utilizing local materials and resources to benefit the small producer and consumer.
11. Trade - Promote economic stability and self-sufficiency by improving the balance of trade through encouragement of investment in productive industries, increasing imports substitution, expanding

production of local goods and services, and carrying out marketing programs.

12. Marketing Systems - Emphasize the improvement of transportation and marketing systems to bring the producers closer to markets, both internal and external, in order to command fair prices in both local and world markets.
13. Statistical Services - Establish a viable statistical service in the Statistical Research Center.
14. Determine Mineral Resources - Encourage exploration by private companies for minerals both on land and offshore and work with international organizations to determine the extent of mineral resources.
15. Joint Ventures - Priority investment areas shall be established by the foreign investment board and joint venture capital shall be actively sought for these projects.
16 Strong Northern Marianas Businesses - Promote efficiency and effectiveness in the organization of businesses, cooperatives, and credit unions by strengthening their capabilities in management, financial control, and record keeping.
17. Effective Community Business Organizations - Promote organizational effectiveness in the Chamber of Commerce, Tourist Bureau, hotel associations, and other community business association.

INVESTMENTS

The Northern Marianas Government encourages the mobilization and full use of private capital investment, both local and foreign, in developing the Territory. The Government recognizes that outside capital and expertise, particularly for large-scale, sophisticated enterprises are needed for maximum efficiency and profit.

Foreign investment in the Northern Marianas is open to all investors. Persons wishing to do business must apply to the Director of Commerce and Labor. Proposals are reviewed by the Foreign Investment Board and recommendations are made to the Governor for issuance of permits.

Foreign business ventures must make a positive contribution to economic development. Proposals are evaluated by the following criteria:

Economic need for the service or activity;

-- Degree to which the operation will effect a net increase in exports or a net decrease in imports,

-- Extent to which such an operation will deplete a nonrenewable natural resource, will disturb the environmental balance required for conservation of renewable natural resources, or will pollute the atmosphere or water,

- Extent of participation by Northern Marianas citizens in the ownership and management of the enterprise at the outset and, in the case of noncitizen corporation chartered outside the Commonwealth, the degree of willingness to form a corporation at some time in the future and to offer a large degree of participation in the ownership and capital to Northern Marianas citizens.

-- Willingness of the applicant to give employment preference to Northern Marianas citizens, and to train citizens for positions in management and at other levels by instituting training programs;

-- Extent to which the capital, managerial skills, and technical skills required for such an enterprise are available among the citizenry at the present time or can be expected to be available in the near future, and

-- Extent to which such an operation will contribute to the overall economic well-being of the Northern Marianas without adversely affecting the existing social and cultural values and ethnic conditions.

JOINT VENTURES

Realizing the lack of capital, the Northern Marianas Government maintains a liberal view toward foreign investment. At the present, several foreign fishing companies are operating in the area.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT

The majority of private foreign investment in the Northern Marianas consists of assets of Japanese citizens, individuals or companies, which have either invested directly or formed domestic corporations. Foreign capital investment was not considered seriously as a means to stimulate development in the Northern Marianas until 1970 when the Foreign Investment Business Permit Act was passed by the Congress of Micronesia. Since 1947, the United States Government, as administrator of the Trust Territory, had maintained a policy which prohibited direct investment in Micronesia by other than the U.S. This "Most Favored Nation" policy remained in effect until April 1, 1974, when the U.S. Government lifted all restrictions on foreign investment in the Trust Territory allowing third country nationals to invest.

What this change in policy meant was that individuals and commercial investors from any nation could apply for a business permit permit under the Foreign Investors Business Permit Act.

The role of foreign investment in the Northern Marianas takes on increased importance as the U.S. trusteeship draws to an end and the Government begins to realize the necessity of developing the private sector in order to provide jobs for its people and revenues to support its government. The development of the private sector is a must for the economic base.

ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT BOARD

Title 33, Trust Territory Code, Chapter 1, as amended, Foreign Investors Permit Act establishes procedures for obtaining a business permit to engage in business in the Northern Marianas. Prospective investors must file applications for business permits with the Chief, Economic Development Division, Department of Commerce and Labor, Government of the Northern Mariana Islands.

The Northern Marianas Foreign Investment Board reviews all business permits using guidelines established by law and recommends approval or disapproval of the proposals to the Governor. The final decision for approval or disapproval is the Governor's.

For the purposes of administering the Act, the Economic Development Division serves as secretariat for the Northern Marianas Foreign Investment Board, reviewing applications, running credit checks, meeting with prospective investors, preparing necessary documents, and promotional activities.

STATUS OF PERMITS

During the period of October 1, 1977 through September 30, 1978, the Economic Development Division received and processed 19 Business Permit Applications; 17 permits were issued, one was declined, and one is still pending.

Table 1. Nonindigenous investment in the Commonwealth by location and sectors as of the period October 1, 1977 through September 30, 1978.

Business Sector	
Agriculture	1
*Banking, Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	0
Construction	3
Handicraft & Manufacturing	0
Marine	1
Services	7
Tourism	2
Transportation & Communication	1
Wholesale/Retail Trade	2
Total	17

*No figure shown due to change in investment policy as of January 9, 1978, affecting U.S. business in the Northern Marianas.

Table 2. Estimated asset value of private foreign investment in the Northern Marianas by sector.

Business Sector	*Thousands of Dollars*
Agriculture	70
Banking, Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	---
Construction	230
Handicraft & Manufacturing	--
Marine	50
Services	499
Tourism	2,248
Transportation & Communication	110
Wholesale/Retail Trade	60
Total	3,267

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND

On November 13, 1975, a moratorium was placed on new loans until final agreement is reached on the division of the funds between the Northern Marianas Government and the Trust Territory Government.

STATISTICAL RESEARCH CENTER

The Statistical Research Center, Department of Commerce and Labor, has the responsibility of coordinating the collection of statistical data within the Northern Marianas and also has to carry out survey and census operations as directed by the Governor.

The administrative records of the various government departments are a major source of information, and efforts are being made to upgrade the quality of the individual series and to provide full comparability among the series compiled at different departments to further increase the usefulness of these data. A second line of activities is the collection of economic data.

The third type of activities the Statistical Research Center is involved in are the large scale surveys and censuses which are conducted on an infrequent basis. These censuses and surveys are carried out jointly with various Departments and Offices within the Northern Marianas Government.

The main points of the current program of the Statistical Research Center are:

a. Evaluate existing data series such as social and economic statistics and organize regular reporting of the data;
b. Prepare methods to obtain accurate population estimates from incomplete data sources,
c. Collect, analyze, and release economic data series such as price indices, national accounts, and business activity;
d. Organize, coordinate, and analyze surveys and censuses.

Currently, the consumer price index survey is a continuing project and prices are taken every 3 months.

LABOR

The Protection of Resident Workers Act, Title 49, TTC, as amended, has been in effect since January of 1970. One phase of the law, the regulation and importation of alien workers, is still an area of recurring problems, but rigid enforcement of the law has resulted in more efficient control of alien workers with benefits accruing to the Northern Marianas work force. Employers are required to make application to import skilled non-resident workers and work permits are authorized only when qualified Northern Marianas workers are not available. Employment records, including payrolls, are subject to review by the Labor Division.

To protect the health and economic well-being of the citizenry, additional legislation is made as part of the existing law. This phase of the law requires all alien workers to undergo physical examinations within 10 days of arrival in the Northern Marianas. One of the major objectives of the Labor Office is to establish a central register whereby all persons interested in job opportunities can submit their credentials for employment consideration. This job-bank system, when fully established, should benefit both job seekers and employers.

In the private sector, the largest group of workers is in construction. Hotels, private dwelling and small commercial establishments are increasing in numbers.

Increased travel into and within the Commonwealth is providing more jobs in the airline, surface transportation, and auto industries.

Significant changes have occurred since January 9, 1978, in that U.S. Citizens are now not affected by the Resident Workers Act and may now live and work in the Northern Marianas without restrictions.

The total number of alien workers working in the Northern Marianas by occupation is as follows:

Occupation	
Accountants	46
Beauticians	2
Boat operators	2
Craftsmen	4

Occupation	
Electricians	63
Carpenters	317
Farmers	18
Maids	138
Construction	202
Maintenancemen	25
Plumbers	52
Specialists	3
Salesmen	2
Soil Conversioners	3
Seamstress	33
Technicians	12
Welders	28
Others	326
Architects	5
Auto Body Repairmen	10
Cooks	60
Engineers	25
Entertainers	59
Secretaries	14
Machine operators	64
Managers	115
Mechanics	63
Painters	59
Photographers	2
Supervisors	40
Surveyors	7
Sales Clerks	14
Teachers	8
Taxi Drivers	2
Waitresses	66
Total.	1,889

INCOME

In fiscal year 1978, Trust Territory Government revenues, excluding the Northern Marianas, were derived mainly from a direct U.S. Government grant amounting to about 97 million. To this amount should be added about 35 million in other Federal services grants from sources such as the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Department of Labor.

Income from the sale of copra totaled 1.1 million and from fish and marine products 4.5 million in FY 78. Direct tourism income was 2.3 million.

Wage income, as calculated by the Trust Territory Social Security Administration for indigenous wage earners (including Trust Territory Government employees) in calendar year 1977, amounted to more than $30.7 million. This excludes the Northern Marianas.

A summary of Micronesian employment salaries can be found in the Statistical Appendix. Government revenues and expenditures are also detailed in the Statistical Appendix as well as import-export data.

NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Marshall Islands, Truk, Yap, and Palau District have chambers of commerce while Ponape has a businessmen's association. All districts have tourist commissions.

CHAPTER 2

POLICY AND PLANNING

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

The Bureau of Resources of the High Commissioner's staff consists of several specialists and technical advisers who coordinate programs in foreign investment, business development and tourism, administer copra purchasing agreements and development loan funds, direct the marine resources development program; assist in the development of local cooperatives, credit unions, small businesses and other commercial activities; and administer the agriculture, forestry development, and conservation programs. Other members of the High Commissioner's staff, such as the Attorney General, give advice and assistance where necessary. Technical assistance also is obtained from universities, government agencies, the South Pacific Commission, and the United Nations.

In the districts, the Resources program is carried out under general supervision of the district administrator or governor with technical direction by agriculturists, land management and business advisers, marine resources specialists, and economic development officers.

POLICY

The Administration of the Trust Territory bases its economic development program on goals and objectives developed by district authorities.

There are two basic objectives:

1. Reallocation of both domestic and foreign resources away from unproductive government expenditures and toward the productive sectors of the economy, and
2. Stimulation of more production and raising per capita income levels.

Three prime goals are:

1. Provision for raising the standard of living,
2. Creation of a restructured, balanced, and self-supporting Micronesian economy, and
3. Maintenance of essential government services.

The strategy to develop the economy is to:

1. Hold down the level of private consumption and encourage more savings;
2. Hold down investment for social infrastructure and increase productive investment,
3. Hold down the level of government operating expenditures and raise taxes; and
4. Hold down imports of consumer goods while promoting more exports.

DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

The Department of Development Services through the Bureau of Resources has the following goals and objectives:

Favorable business climate--Promote a favorable investment/business climate for continued expansion of trade and commerce through informational programs, trade and investment missions and provision of basic economic and statistical data to existing and potential businessmen.

Land--Build a solid foundation and framework for a land boundary and ownership system.

Employment--Create more job opportunities for Micronesians in the private sector, especially in those districts with high rates of unemployment and underemployment, through a strong employment service program.

Capital--Promote accelerated economic growth by increasing capital (foreign, local, and joint venture) investment and maximize use of domestic materials in order to generate increased employment, local revenues, and exports.

Tourism--Assist each district in developing its own capability for satisfactory tourism growth in both quality and quantity with an overall growth goal of 20% annually.

Marine Resources--Increase the production of marine resources products by no less than 5% per year per product line, and increase the exports of selected products by no less than 10% per year; build reefers, ice plants, and fishing boats.

Agriculture--Increase the production of agricultural products by no less than 5% per year per product line, and increase the export of selected products by no less than 5% per year.

Support facilities--Create and develop vitally needed facilities and services to support commercially productive projects in agriculture and fisheries.

Infrastructure--Support the provision of adequate physical infrastructure--water, sewer, power, better roads, harbors, airport facilities--and skilled manpower to accelerate social and economic progress and maximize productivity.

Manufacture of local products--Realizing that resources are limited, establish the manufacture of products utilizing local materials and resources to benefit the small producer and the consumer.

Trade--Promote economic stability and self-sufficiency by improving the balance of trade through encouragement of investment in productive industries, increasing import substitution, expanding production of local goods and services, and carrying out marketing programs.

Marketing systems--Emphasize the improvement of transportation and marketing systems to bring the producers closer to markets, both internal and external, in order to command fair prices in both local and world markets.

Statistical services--Establish a viable statistical service in the Territory within the Office of Planning and Statistics.

Determine mineral resources--Encourage exploration by private companies for minerals both on land and offshore and work with international organizations to determine the extent of mineral resources.

Joint venture--Priority investment areas shall be established by investment boards and joint venture capital shall be actively sought for these projects.

Strong Micronesian Businesses--Promote efficiency and effectiveness in the organization of Micronesian businesses, cooperatives, and credit unions by strengthening their capabilities in management, financial control, and record keeping.

Effective community business organizations--Promote organizational effectiveness in chambers of commerce, tourist commissions, hotel associations, and other community/business associations.

Pacific Basin Trade Center--Capitalize on Micronesia's favorable geographic location for the development of a trade center for our Pacific Basin neighbors.

CREDIT FACILITIES

The 6 branches of U.S. commercial banks, government loan funds, and the U.S. Small Business Administration are sources of credit for Micronesians.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND

In 1956, a revolving loan fund was established from funds made available by the U.S. Congress for the purpose of making loans to locally owned trading companies. The revolving fund continued until August 1964, when U.S. Public Law 88-487 transferred the $368,000 from the revolving fund to the Trust Territory Economic Development Loan Fund (EDLF). In March 1972, Public Law 92-257 created a total fund of $5 million. The various appropriations establishing this $5 million loan fund from its inception can be examined on the following table.

Appropriation	*Amount*
1964	$368,000
1965	100,000
1966	100,000
1967	100,000
1968	250,000
1969	255,000
1970	150,000
1971	-0-
1972	600,000
1973	-0-
1974	1,000,000
1975	1,000,000
1976	1,000,000
1977	-0-

The EDLF is administered by a nine-member board of directors, chaired by the Deputy Director of Resources. The EDLF's purpose is to assist in initiating new enterprises and to help expand existing businesses which cannot finance themselves or obtain loans through conventional channels. Before granting a loan, the board must determine that the growth of the business is beneficial, desirable, and necessary for sound economic development in the Trust Territory and that the business meets one or more of the following established criteria:

-Creates new employment,
-Replaces imports,
-Reduces consumer prices,
-Creates vitally needed facilities and services, or
-Creates exports.

Loan applicants are first encouraged to secure credit directly from commercial banks. If such assistance is not available or if the terms are too stringent, an application is accepted by the EDLF through the District Administrator or Governor. The EDLF makes direct loans or guarantees loans by commercial banks.

Loans may be made or guaranteed to:

-A citizen or resident of the Trust Territory or a association of Trust Territory citizens

or residents, whom the board of directors considers a suitable borrower, or
-Corporations and cooperative societies authorized to conduct business in the Territory; citizens or residents of the Territory engaged in agriculture, manufacturing, commercial fishing, services or improvement of real property for industrial purposes.

Loans have been granted for a wide variety of purposes:

-To stimulate agricultural production (for example to establish poultry farms, piggeries, vegetable farms, cattle ranches);
-To establish new enterprises (laundromat, photography, upholstery);
-To provide additional capital for expanding private businesses and cooperatives (retail store, inventory expansion, working capital buildup, guaranteed lines of credit); and
-To engage in transportation services (local transportation, warehouse, sea transportation, stevedoring). A historical summary of EDLF activities follows:

Fiscal Year	*Direct Loans*	*Guaranteed Loans*
1969	$94,182	$96,500
1970	641,803	729,812
1971	564,140	331,500
1972	591,997	488,945
1973	189,680	508,194
1974	340,102	298,500
1975	716,840	636,100
1976	164,470	-0-
1977	-0-	-0-
1978	-0-	-0-

On November 13, 1975, a moratorium was placed on granting new loans to remain in effect until final agreement is reached on division of the funds between the Northern Marianas government and the Trust Territory government. Because of the moratorium, no loan was considered during FY 1977 and 1978.

The Congress of Micronesia appropriated a total of $1,250,000 loan funds to be administered by the board of directors of the Economic Development Loan Fund.

Public Law 4C-10 was signed into law on July 7, 1971, appropriating the sum of $600,000 to the Economic Development Loan Fund of the Trust Territory for economic development. This fund was separated from the EDLF and called Production Development Loan Fund to provide financial assistance to individuals and small commercial agriculture, marine resources, and craft-related enterprises and other industries. The amount loaned to date totals $324,349.05.

Public Law 4C-38 signed into law on April 1, 1972, created a fund for the development of marine resources on a commercial basis. Five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000) was appropriated to carry out the intent of the law. To date $333,595.31 has been loaned out.

Public Law 5-69 which became law on April 10, 1974, created funds for the development of plant and animal agriculture on a commercial basis. The law appropriated the sum of $150,000. The sum of $47,923.85 has been loaned out to date.

Public Law 6-114 signed on September 5, 1976, transferred all Congress of Micronesia loan funds, records, liabilities, and responsibility (with corresponding authority) to the Micronesia Development Bank.

During the October 1978 special session of the Congress of Micronesia in Ponape, the Congress passed House Bill No. 7-529 to repeal Public Laws Nos. 4C-10, 4C-38, 5-69, and 6-114 and transfer to Congress of Micronesia General Fund liquid assets and payments of the outstanding loans made under loan funds established pursuant to the above mentioned public loan.

CREDIT UNIONS

Trust Territory credit unions (financial cooperatives) grew steadily during the year, as indicated by Table 3.

Excluding the Marianas, by the end of calendar year 1977, 43 chartered credit unions were operating in the Territory, 16 small community credit unions were in Palau. Over half of these mutual self-help financial institutions serve residents of villages and communities; the larger credit unions are employees' credit unions which represent 80 percent of the financial activity.

Total assets of credit unions were $6,436,217, a 14 percent increase over 1976

(Marianas excluded). At the end of 1977, 10,101 Micronesians had saved $5,237,915, a 14 percent increase over 1976 and an average savings of $519 per member.

During 1977, loans granted by Trust Territory credit unions aggregated $4,605,790. The loans, averaging $679 were mainly for home building materials, emergency purposes, travel and consumer purchases, outboard motors, cars, boats, motorcycles, and traditional family obligations.

Most major Trust Territory credit unions have subscribed to the loan protection and life savings insurance provided by the CUNA Mutual Insurance Society of Madison, Wisconsin. Under loan protection coverage, the insurance company will repay a member's credit union loan balance if he dies or becomes totally and permanently disabled. Thus, the credit union will not lose, nor will it have to call upon the family of the deceased member to pay the obligation. The insurance company does not seek recovery of the amount it restores to the credit union.

Life savings insurance provides similar benefits with respect to a member's savings. When a member dies the insurance company will match the amount of his savings at the time of death. This is considered an incentive for members to save and to refrain from withdrawing savings except for emergencies. All major credit unions have subscribed to surety bond coverage, which protects them from embezzlement. Coverage is limited to $1 million.

Table 3 Credit Union Growth for 12 year period 1966 - 1977

Calendar year	Number of credit unions	Number of members	Percent increase over previous year	Total assets	Percent increase over previous year
1966	41	5,151	48	$542,563	87
1967	47	7,295	12	879,778	62
1968	40*	7,931	9	1,244,097	41
1969	41	8,654	9	1,706,875	37
1970	39**	9,136	6	2,149,250	26
1971	44	9,482	4	2,786,801	30
1972	45	10,804	14	3,277,531	18
1973	46	10,404	0	4,005,320	22
1974	43	11,639	12	4,752,882	19
1975	39**	9,559		4,861,100	15
1976	43***	9,645	1	5,653,418	16
1977	43***	10,101	5	6,436,217	14

* Prior to 1968 "Savings Clubs" or credit unions in formative stages not chartered were included
** Two inactive credit unions liquidated
*** Marianas excluded from reporting

SMALL BUSINESS LOANS AND ACTIVITIES

U.S. Public Law 90-448 of August 1968 extends the Small Business Act to the Trust Territory. Funding assistance in fairly large amounts is possible through the Small Business Administration (SBA) loan program whereby the SBA in participation with the EDLF and/or commercial banks may lend up to $150,000.

The SBA may guarantee a maximum of $350,000 or not more than 90 percent of a bank loan, whichever is less.

COOPERATIVES

In calendar year 1977, 74 cooperatives were active in the Territory (Marianas excluded), primarily in importing and retailing, buying and marketing copra, producing and marketing handicraft, and marketing the fish catch of their members.

Sales and revenues of cooperatives totaled $12.5 million in calendar year 1977. Merchandise sales dominated, followed by sales of copra. At the end of calendar year 1977, the cooperatives had 12,466 members, showing a net savings of $807,000 and paid $59,740 in dividends and patronage refunds.

New cooperatives are being chartered in fisheries, where long-range economic benefits may be realized in the form of increased exports or decreased imports. Existing cooperatives are being urged to expand into producer operations. Fishing cooperative development is taking place under the Fishery Development Act of 1973 (Public Law 5-21) which created district fishing authorities. The district fishing authorities are required to provide the necessary support and guidance to fishing cooperative associations to permit them to become the primary fishery development institutions in Micronesia.

CHAPTER 3

INVESTMENTS

The Trust Territory government encourages the mobilization and full use of private capital investment, both local and foreign, in developing the Territory. The government recognizes that outside capital and expertise, particularly for large-scale, sophisticated enterprises are needed for maximum efficiency and profit.

Foreign investment in Micronesia is open to all investors. Persons wishing to do business must apply to the Director of Resources. Proposals are reviewed by District Foreign Investment Boards in the pertinent district and recommendations are made to the High Commissioner for issuance of permits.

Foreign business ventures must make a positive contribution to economic development. Proposals are evaluated by the following criteria:

--Economic need for the service or activity:

--Degree to which the operation will effect a net increase in exports or a net decrease in imports;

--Extent to which such an operation will deplete a nonrenewable natural resource, or will disturb the environmental balance required for conservation of renewable natural resources or will pollute the atmosphere or water;

--Extent of participation by Trust Territory citizens in the ownership and management of the enterprise at the outset and, in the case of noncitizen corporations chartered outside the Trust Territory, the degree of willingness to form a Trust Territory corporation at some time in the future and to offer a large degree of participation in the ownership and capital to Trust Territory citizens;

--Willingness of the applicant to give employment preference to Trust Territory citizens, and to train Trust Territory citizens for positions in management and at other levels by instituting training programs;

--Extent to which the capital, managerial skills, and technical skills required for such an enterprise are available among Trust Territory citizens at the present time or can be expected to be available in the near future; and

--Extent to which such an operation will contribute to the overall economic well-being of the district without adversely affecting the existing social and cultural values and ethnic conditions of the district.

The Foreign Investors Business Permit Act (Title 33, TTC) which established these criteria is further discussed in Section 3, Chapter 1.

CHAPTER 4

ECONOMIC EQUALITY

Under Article 8 of the Trusteeship Agreement, the Administering Authority, subject to security requirements and obligations to promote the advancement of inhabitants, accords to nationals, companies, and associations of each nation treatment no less favorable in the Territory than to those of the Administering Authority.

CHAPTER 5

PRIVATE INDEBTEDNESS

Usury, as commonly known, is not generally a problem.

SECTION 4

ECONOMIC RESOURCES, ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL

The Administration has, by law, restricted ownership of land to Territory citizens. The restriction, however, does not divest or impair the right, title, or interest of noncitizens or their heirs or devisees, in lands in the Territory held by such persons prior to December 8, 1941. Lands may be leased for investment by noncitizens if the projected use of the land promises economic benefits to the people of the Territory.

CONSERVATION

Legislative provisions have been made for plant and animal quarantine to prevent import and spread is harmful pests and plant diseases throughout the Territory. Controls on clearing land by burning have been established. Harvesting of trochus may be restricted to May through December, at the discretion of the District Administrator or Governor. No trochus shell less than 3 inches in diameter at the base is to be taken. Replacing of trochus beds is required. Fishing with dynamite, hand grenades, or any other form of explosive, except for specific authorized scientific purposes, is prohibited. An Endangered Species Act which complies with the U.S. Endangered Species Act was put into effect during the past year. The Endangered Species list includes three mammals, seventeen birds, two reptiles and five plants. Restrictions on taking pigeons, turtles, sponges mangrove crab, and black-lip mother-of-pearl oyster shells are in effect. These regulations all relate to conserving and protecting the Territory's economic resources. Penalties are provided for violations.

Provisions of the Code, subject to the provisions of Secretarial Order No. 2969, delineate government ownership of all marine areas below the ordinary high water mark, with the following exceptions:

--Customary rights are recognized in fish weirs or traps when they do not interfere with established routes of water travel;

--Customary rights are recognized for owners of abutting land to claim ownership of all materials deposited on the shore or beach, except for stranded or wrecked vessels, as well as fishing rights in waters not more than 4 feet deep over reefs, and

--The owner of abutting land may fill in, erect, and otherwise control the use of material in areas below the high water mark.

The above exceptions are in force provided they do not conflict with the inherent rights of the government as the owner of all marine areas below the high water mark.

EXPORTS

Principal Trust Territory commodities exported were tuna and coconut oil.

Copra is marketed at coconut oil mills in Palau by a Trust Territory incorporated company under contract to the Trust Territory Copra Stabilization Board and in the Marshalls by the Marshalls Copra Stabilization Board. Copra is the only commodity for which buying prices are controlled. Established in 1952, the Copra Stabilization Board is authorized by the High Commissioner to:

-Buy, collect, market, and export all copra processed or produced within the Territory;

-Fix all prices to be paid to producers or sellers within the Territory;

-Appoint and employ such agents as may be necessary to perform any and all authorized functions·

-Administer and invest the funds derived from such copra sales;

-Disburse monies from these funds as required to establish copra prices; and

-perform all transactions necessary or proper in connection with, or incidental to the purchase, marketing, or sale of copra.

Membership of the Copra Stabilization Board includes one representative from each district.

In 1966, the United Micronesia Development Association received the contract to collect the copra throughout the Territory, to negotiate export sales, and to ship and collect the proceeds from the copra sales at a fixed percentage fee plus an overhead charge allowed for every ton of copra sold. The contractor collects the broker's commission of 26 percent of the gross sales price for each copra shipment made at final point of sale. All other costs to the contractor in carrying out the contract provisions, except for specified reimbursable expense, are the responsibility of the contractor who is paid $2.40 per short ton of copra on a destination weight basis.

The Copra Stabilization Board administers the Copra Stabilization Fund for all districts except the Marshalls and stabilizes copra prices and thereby alleviates the uncertainty and insecurity of world market fluctuations. The Marshalls District has established its own Copra Stabilization Board.

Export of copra during the year to high priced markets in Japan amounted to $490./Metric Ton.

Export of other agricultural products remained the same or declined slightly due to increased local consumption as compared with the previous year.

Tuna was a major Trust Territory export with short tons valued at $3.7 million exported this year.

Palau District led all districts in commodity exports and in tourism income.

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS

The principal private commercial organizations in the Trust Territory are listed in a Micronesia Business Directory published by the Trust Territory Bureau of Resources.

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES

The following safeguards protect Territory citizens from outside exploitation:

-The High Commissioner permits outside participation in the development of resources subject to controls necessary to protect Micronesian interests; and

-Only Territory citizens may hold title to land.

The Administering Authority encourages maximum possible ownership and participation by indigenous inhabitants in the economic development of the Territory.

Education and training for conservation of natural resources is a continuing function of the Administering Authority carried out mainly through its conservation program. Legislative provisions for the conservation of natural resources have been discussed above.

CHAPTER 2

COMMERCE AND TRADE

The present pattern of merchandising (including food stores, general merchandise, bars, and restaurants) in each Trust Territory district is characterized by one to three relatively large enterprises operating as "General Import-Wholesale-Retailer" (IWR) and a host of small enterprises, in effect, economic satellites of the IWR's. Many of the small retailers operate on a shoestring, buying in broken lots of perhaps two or three items at a time from the large IWR's. Hence, the latter in their forward planning, in their importing of merchandise, in maintaining adequate inventories, do so not only for themselves, but for a large number of smaller establishments.

Except for copra, the Territory has no method for price control or of allocating supplies of foodstuffs, piece goods, and other essential commodities.

IMPORT TAXES

The Trust Territory government levies import taxes on the following products imported into the Territory for resale:

1. Cigarettes - 7 cents per 20 cigarettes;
2. Tobacco, other than cigarettes - 50% ad valorem;
3. Perfumery, cosmetics, and toiletries, including cologne and other toilet waters, articles of perfumery, whether in sachets or otherwise, and all preparations used as applicable to the hair or skin, lipsticks, pomades, powders, and other toilet preparations not having medicinal properties - 25% ad valorem;
4. Soft drinks and nonalcoholic beverages - 2 cents on each 12 fluid ounces or fractional part thereof:
5. Beer and malt beverages - 4 cents a can or bottle of 12 fluid ounces or fractional part thereof,
6. Distilled alcoholic beverages - $7 per wine gallon;
7. Wine - $2 per wine gallon;
8. Foodstuffs for human consumption - 1% ad valorem; and
9. All other imported products, except those specified above, and gasoline and diesel fuel - 3% ad valorem;

An excise tax is levied on the use, distribution, or sale within the Territory of all gasoline and diesel fuel at the rate of 5 cents per gallon so used, distributed, or sold.

The import taxes on distilled alcoholic beverages and wine (6, and 7 above), are applicable with certain exceptions to individuals who bring these items into the Territory for individual consumption as well as for resale. There are no export taxes.

CHAPTER 3

LAND AND AGRICULTURE

LAND TENURE

Customary land tenure varies greatly from one district to another, and even within one island there may be as many as five distinct local land tenure systems. These traditional practices are being modified by decisions of the High Court of the Trust Territory and by the widespread receipt of money for land use and sale which have occurred since the U.S. administration of the Territory began.

Land in Micronesia is a very scarce commodity and commands a place in the people's lives far beyond the feeling of most Americans whose laws consider land as something which can be assigned a monetary value. Land in Micronesia is still equated with people in most Territory areas. The use of land in an economic sense is often quite small in comparison to the social and political prestige that are derived from use rights of the land.

Food crops such as taro, yams, and certain others which are cultivated have been traditionally produced in relation to family need rather than for trade or monetary income. In many areas within the Territory, there has yet to be demonstrated a valid reason for change from cultural patterns of food gathering and family plot gardening.

Interaction with other cultures, as a result of increased out-of-Territory educational opportunities, the development of commercial airports, and other factors, are setting in motion rapid social and cultural change which will result in changing land use practices.

LAND DISPUTES

Land disputes are fairly common in the Marshalls, Truk, and Palau, and to a lesser degree in Ponape. Most disputes are between members of a family or families controlling land rights in a given parcel of land. Lack of written records and failure to record transactions involving land are the principal causes of the disputes. Local governments have been reluctant to legislate on land matters.

LEGISLATION GOVERNING REGISTRATION OF TITLES

The Land Commission Act was enacted to provide a systematic and geographical approach to the investigation and determination of ownership of all Trust Territory land. It provides for a land commission (a land court) of three members appointed by the High Commissioner. A commission exists in five of the Trust Territory districts. The Marshall Islands District has asked to delay the establishment of a land commission.

The Trust Territory Code provides that only citizens of the Trust Territory or corporations wholly owned by citizens of the Trust Territory may hold title to land in the Trust Territory. Lands in the Trust Territory which were held by some noncitizens prior to December 8, 1941, are not affected by this law. However, lands held by Japanese corporations and Japanese nationals were vested in the Alien Property Custodian to be used for the benefit of the citizens of the Territory.

HOMESTEADING PROGRAM

With the establishment of the Mariana Islands Government, the only remaining active homestead program is located in the Ponape District. Previous reports to the United Nations and in particular the 1975 report set forth in detail the reasons the program does not exist in the remaining districts. The processing of deeds of conveyance for improved homesteads in Ponape has been curtailed greatly in the past few years due to the lack of adequate survey information. However with the near completion of the public land survey project and the continued efforts of the Land Commission, it is anticipated that many of the outstanding deeds may be executed.

ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES

While the majority of the capital improvements responsibility has been transferred to the Office in Charge of Construction, Marianas, Department of the Navy, the responsibility for land acquisition

66

for this program remains with the Trust Territory. The process at the moment is decentralized with all responsibility resting with the various district administrations, except for a review function which remains at the headquarters level. The decentralized process appears to be functioning adequately particularly where the ownership of required lands can first be determined under the land commission program. However, it would be desirable to strengthen the involved district offices by the hiring of additional competent personnel.

OFFICIAL LAND GAZETTE

Truk, Ponape, and Palau District Land Commissions are publishing official Land Gazettes.

REGISTRATION OF LAND SURVEYORS

The Congress of Micronesia in 1967 passed an act providing for the registration of land surveyors in the Territory. Such practice includes the survey of land boundaries and the re-establishment of lost markers and assistance in the determination of title to land.

As of October 31, 1978, nineteen Micronesians have been registered as land surveyors. Noncitizens of the Territory may become registered land surveyors by meeting the same requirements as citizens of the Territory and by establishing domicile in the Territory.

LAND VALUES

Land values during this reporting year have not increased greatly. Except for the ever present inflation factor, the values reported in the 1975 report in Table 7 are still valid.

PUBLIC LAND LEASING PROGRAM

Effective December 21, 1972, the High Commissioner promulgated regulations concerning the lease of public lands to Territory citizens. These regulations implement Chapter 13 of Title 67 of the Trust Territory Code, which empowers each district administrator with the authority to grant leases of public lands for up to 25 years including options. Highlights of the regulations are: (1) that lands must be allocated for a particular use based on local desire for land utilization; and (2) that solicitation of proposals must be received from interested parties. By administrative directive, the High Commissioner additionally stipulated that the same policy be followed in connection with the leasing of public lands to noncitizens of the Trust Territory. This program is, however, increasingly becoming the responsibility of the public land holding entities created pursuant to Secretarial Order No. 2969, as discussed below.

LAND STATISTICS

Palau has a land area of 177.599 square miles, or 113,663 acres, making it the largest district, followed by Ponape with 145.455 square miles, or 93,092 acres. Third largest of the districts in land area is the Marshall Islands, with 69.286 square miles, or 44,343 acres. Yap is next with 46.81 square miles, or 29,958 acres. Truk, the largest district in population, contains 45.373 square miles, or 29,039 acres of land area. The new district of Kosrae has a land area of 41.05 square miles, or 26,272 acres.

RETURN OF PUBLIC LANDS

On November 1, 1973, the United States announced its policy that the public lands of the Territory would be transferred to local control. To implement this policy a Secretarial Order was issued on December 26, 1974, setting forth the legal process to implement the policy. This order provides that the District Legislatures must pass legislation acceptable to the High Commissioner creating legal land holding entities in which the public lands are to vest upon transfer from central control. To date, the Palau, Yap, and Ponape Districts have enacted the necessary laws.

In Palau since enactment of P.L. 5-8-10, as amended, the High Commissioner has transferred to the Palau District Public Lands Authority title to the vast majority of public lands located on Babelthuap and other outlying islands, and the majority of public lands in Koror Municipality covered by commercial, industrial, and residential lease agreements. Additionally, all marine lands located below the ordinary high water mark have been transferred to the Authority subject to the right of the Trust Territory to regulate all activities affecting conservation, navigation, or commerce. While the transfer was expected to be essentially completed in FY 1978, due to certain local problems completion is not expected until FY 1979.

The Ponape District Legislature by P.L. 4L-69-76, as amended, created that district's public land authority. In July 1977, by resolution the Authority requested the transfer of certain public lands. To date, few lands have been transferred, but during the forthcoming fiscal year substantial progress should be made.

The Yap District has passed the necessary legislation, but has not to date implemented the law. It is expected to do so, however, in the near future due to increased interest in off-shore mineral and hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation.

The newly created District of Kosrae in all likelihood will pass the required law as that district has a considerable public land mass.

To effect return of control of the public lands in as just a manner as possible, the Secretary felt that an accelerated identification and survey of all lands claimed by the Trust Territory Government should be undertaken.

Funding, in the amount of $5,800,000 was assured, and contracts for an aerial survey were awarded in June, 1974.

From the results of a pilot project which began on Ponape Island in November 1973, it was considered feasible to survey approximately eighty percent of the public land by aerial survey methods, where coordinate values of property corners would be derived through analytical aerotriangulation. Conventional ground surveying techniques were used for establishing control, locating unpanelled monuments, and determining boundaries of parcels that were impractical to obtain by aerial survey.

The Land Commission is responsible for the monumentation and negotiation of property corners and boundaries between the government and adjacent property corners. Registration teams and personnel have been reduced in number as a result of Public Law No. 7-95. This will also result in a reduction of equipment required to support the present teams by 30%. Land Management is responsible for witnessing and furnishing the location and proof of ownership of public land.

At the termination of FY 78, $4,514,500 had been expended for this purpose, resulting in the delineation of approximately 300 square miles of assumed public land and 70 square miles of private property.

Twenty thousand property corners and photo control stations were monumented, witnessed, panelled, and cleared for this project. All public land surveys were completed by the end of calendar year 1977. The compilation of parcels on the cadastral parcel indice will continue until completed. It should be realized, however, that the status of real property is constantly undergoing change. It is of primary importance that staff continually update the cadastre in all districts.

QUALITY OF SOIL

The lush vegetation on the islands is a deceptive indication of soil fertility. High rainfall erodes the soil, making it deficient in the basic plant nutrients, nitrogen, phosphate, potassium, and the minor elements. It is estimated that from 75 to 85 percent of available plant nutrients are contained in the vegetation and must be recycled to the soil by decomposing vegetation in order to sustain or permit new plant growth. The soil is usually made up of decomposed volcanic or coral rocks and small quantities of humus. On the steeper slopes of the high islands, the soil layer has often been eroded away; valleys and alluvial plains toward the coast contain soil of moderate fertility. Most volcanic and atoll islands where people are residing have swamp areas where taro is grown as a staple food. Some alluvial plains and gentle slopes near the coast are being used to grow coconut palms, breadfruit, bananas, yams, dry land taro, sweet potatoes, and some vegetables. Mangrove forests on the tidal flats and rain forests in the interior provide a limited supply of timber for building homes and other structures. The surface of coral atolls and single coral islands which build up on submerged mountain peaks are normally only a few feet above sea level. Soils are quite porous, consisting of sand, shells, and coral fragmented with very little organic matter. They are well suited to the growth of the coconut palm, but are not conducive to ordinary forms of cultivated agriculture. Many coral islands and atolls have man-made taro pits of varying size where grass, leaves, and debris have been placed to produce organic composition for taro cultivation. The balance of the atoll land is generally used to produce coconut palms, breadfruit, pandanus, arrowroot, cucurbit and bananas.

In some districts, extensive land not yet under cultivation or development, but physically suitable for crops or livestock production, exists, but the exact acreage is unknown.

Soil fertility is sufficient for the subsistence farming that is practiced. Where intensified, amendments must be provided to sustain continuous productive yields.

The United States Soil Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture, loaned a soil correlator to the Trust Territory several years ago. His study of the soils of Micronesia resulted in a soil classification program recommendation that is to be implemented in FY 1978.

EROSION

Although erosion is present, it is not of significant proportion except in certain local areas. The downward loss of plant nutrients by leaching presents a more severe land use problem that does erosion.

The combined loss of soil fertility caused by leaching and post crop harvest has so depleted the available plant nutrients that certain land areas in the high islands cannot support sufficient vegetation either to protect the soil against erosion or to add enough nutrients to the soil to establish an equilibrium of soil fertility.

PLANT AND ANIMAL PESTS AND DISEASE

Under the Chief of Agriculture, the Chief Entomologist, the Chief Plant Pathologist, and the Chief of Animal Health Services, supervise the control and eradication of all plant and animal pests and diseases.

Plant and animal quarantine regulations to control accidental introduction or spread of plant and animal insect pests and diseases are in effect. All districts have several agricultural quarantine inspectors, who check incoming and outgoing passengers' baggage and freight cargo, on both planes and surface vessels.

The coconut rhinoceros beetle remains the most serious agricultural pest threatening the Territory's copra industry, although it has been confined to and contained in Palau District only. Control by sanitation, infectious disease, and biological means used for many years has resulted in the economic control of the beetle. Coconut can now be planted in Palau with very little damage from the beetle.

The Giant African snail continues to be a major pest in Ponape, Truk, and Palau (it is nonexistent in the Marshalls, Kosrae, and Yap), inhibiting both commercial and subsistence vegetable crop production and resulting in lowered production.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Copra is the principal commercial agricultural product of the Trust Territory. Black pepper, rice, and vegetables are being established on a commercial scale. Taro, banana, yam, sweet potato, cassava, breadfruit, pandanus, arrowroot, citrus, and a number of other introduced crops, used mainly for local consumption, comprise the remaining subsistence crops.

Traditional food crops vary in importance among the Territory's islands according to cultural preference and agricultural potential. In Palau District, for example, cassava has taken the place of breadfruit. In Truk District, breadfruit and giant swamp and dry-land taro varieties are the most important food crops.

On Ponape Island, yam culture is highly developed, having a social prestige role as well as serving subsistence purposes. Large yams, sometimes weighing several hundred pounds and many years old, play a dominant role in the ceremonial life of the Ponapeans.

Traditional cultural practices are still followed for most subsistence crops. Coconuts, breadfruit, pandanus, bananas, and other tree crops are planted with very little cultivation. Taro is cultivated in pits where the soil has been improved by using fallen leaves, cut grass, and other organic matter.

Dry land row crop agriculture is practiced to the greatest extent in Palau. In the other districts, very little ground cultivation is done except in Ponape, where holes are specially prepared for planting yams; the vines are carefully trained up live tree arbors.

Although agricultural efficiency is very low compared to that of highly developed areas, it compares favorably with similar developing countries.

The coconut, the Territory's most important economic crop, has the highest priority for development. A Territory-wide, long-range coconut replanting program is in its 18th year of operation.

The program's main elements are the same for all districts. Before any coconut replanting work is started in any island or municipality, the district agriculturist or his agent conducts an agricultural survey to determine the condition of the coconut groves. Then a planting priority schedule is established for each district based on the survey. Selected seednuts from the local area are supplied, though in some areas nuts are imported from other districts. The long-range coconut planting program is aimed at thinning and bushing, replacing senile and debilitated palms, and planting new areas. Available local labor and desire, trained agricultural personnel, and material incentives serve to motivate this program.

The Agriculture Division is urging improvement of transportation and copra storage by demonstrating better types of small boats and better warehousing design for use in outlying areas. Promoting producer/consumer cooperatives is also an important part of this program.

TRAINING

During the year under review, fifty Micronesians participated in training programs of two weeks to six months in duration. This training included vegetable production, agriculture extension techniques, pesticide application, forestry management, black pepper production, rice production, subsistence crop production, and citrus crop production. Training courses were conducted within the Trust Territory, Hawaii, Taiwan and South Pacific area.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Irrigation Projects. In Palau, a 100-acre crop irrigation, and livestock watering project is in operation in Airai Municipality with a 70,000 gallon capacity reservoir.

Rice Project on Ponape. A 200-acre rice development project has been budgeted for $300,000 since fiscal year 1972; a rice specialist is assigned to the project. One hundred acres of rice paddies have been developed and are now in production.

Poultry Layers. Of the 30,000 layers needed for self-sufficiency in the Territory, so far 10,000 layers are producing. Finances, feed importation, feed price inflation, uncertain surface transportation schedules, and most of all the efficiency of the poultry raisers are not consistent to secure a profitable venture.

Integrated Feed Mill/Livestock Project, Palau. This project was initiated with the assistance of a project manager being provided by the FAO for two years. The project was provided with 55 head of foundation breeding stock from the Northern Marianas, mostly Santa Gertrudis cattle. About 100 acres of pasture area have been fenced into small paddocks, and plot trials of legumes and grasses started as well as fertilizer trials. Improved pasture development and corral construction are the main tasks yet to be carried out. The feed mill building was let out for bid and should be completed by April 1, 1979. All feed mill equipment is already on hand and ready to be installed upon completion of the building.

District Farmer's Market. Farmer's markets are established in Truk, Yap, Palau, Ponape, and Marshall Districts with improved chill and freeze storages. Greater productivity should be realized by all districts for fresh local agricultural produce.

Existing subsistence crops are being improved through selection and propagation of higher yielding, disease-resistant varieties, and by demonstration and training in better cultivation and fertilization practices. American and Micronesian extension workers handle the extension service program of the Agriculture Division.

70

FOOD SUPPLY

Some areas of the Territory do not have a well-balanced food supply, but food shortages are rare, except when major disasters, such as typhoons, occur. The administration and local governments send relief supplies after a disaster until sufficient food is available from local sources. U.S. Department of Agriculture commodities such as rice, flour, dry milk, lard, peanut butter, and canned meat have been distributed for typhoon relief. Agriculture extension agents with new planting materials and tools are assigned to devastated areas to help the people replant food crops.

WATER RESOURCES

An annual average rainfall of over 100 inches a year provides sufficient ground water for crop production in most areas. Lack of supplemental water supplies for irrigation limits commercial vegetable production in Yap and Palau during the dry season. Certain atolls in the Northern Marshalls have insufficient water to sustain life throughout the year. Lengthy droughts have a retarding effect on crop production because supplemental water supplies are not available.

Very seldom is additional water needed for crop growing in districts other than Yap and Palau except in nurseries in starting young plants for later transplanting to the field. Lack of an adequate irrigation system in Ponape District would inhibit expansion of rice production to a commercial scale.

CHAPTER 4

LIVESTOCK

The principal livestock in the Territory are swine and poultry. In addition, cattle, goats, and carabao are found on the high islands. Chickens are present in great number and are left to roam and breed at will, although a few poultry farmers at district centers house their birds. Swine husbandry is practiced in the Territory on a limited scale. Each district center has breeding stock of swine, either Duroc, Yorkshire, Hampshire, or Landrace. From this foundation stock, Micronesians can buy high quality breeders to upgrade local strains of swine. About 10,000 chicks were imported from Hawaii and 150 young piglets were distributed by the Agriculture Division this year.

The quality of livestock continues to be a problem throughout the Territory, but the situation has improved through introduction of 38 high quality breeding stock of swine from California last year.

One major drawback in the development of a poultry industry has been the unreliable supply of commercial feed by surface transportation to the districts of the Territory from the West Coast of the United States, Guam and Australia. Feed mills are proposed for Palau and Ponape District to help alleviate this problem.

All district agriculture stations have materials on hand to control common livestock pests and diseases. Periodic spraying programs are in effect for all government livestock; technical assistance to indigenous livestockmen is provided on request at no cost.

A veterinary laboratory is established on Saipan which provides small animal clinical service and extension veterinary services to ranchers throughout the Territory.

CHAPTER 5

AGRICULTURE IN THE NORTHERN MARIANAS

Major emphasis in agriculture in the Northern Marianas is for increased production of diversified crops to satisfy local markets. A sizable amount of products is exported to Guam. Fresh produce could be exported to Japan if produce restrictions were to be lifted by that government.

In FY 1978 approximately 300 acres were planted with truck crops consisting of vegetables and melons. Due to severe flooding and tropical storms, production and marketing dropped considerably amounting to only 593,571 pounds valued at $139,090.96. Of the above total 347,505 pounds, valued at $102,997.18 were marketed locally, and 246,066 pounds, valued at $36,093.78, were exported to Guam.

Fruit crop acreage is estimated at 250 acres but most of the banana and papaya crops were lost to flooding and tropical storms in FY 1978. Total fruits marketed amounted to 39,153 pounds, valued at $13,227.58. Of the total, domestic sales amounted to 36,625 pounds, valued at $12,585.17. Export sales amounted to only 2,528 pounds valued at $642.41.

Staple crop acreage in FY 1978 is estimated at 250 acres but was severely damaged by tropical storms and flood. The total amount of taro, yams, and plantains marketed came to 45,077 pounds, valued at $17,916.05, of which 40,112 pounds, valued at $16,364.70, were sold locally and 4,965 pounds, valued at $1,551.35, were exported.

Beef production showed a slight increase in FY 1978 which amounted to 397,196 pounds, valued at $228,191.35. Of the total amount 376,569 pounds, valued at $215,362.71, were exported and 20,627 pounds, valued at $12,828.64, were sold locally. There were no pork sales figures for FY 1978. Most of the pork was consumed by the producers.

Egg production dropped to 5,479 dozen, valued at $6,303.95, sold in the domestic markets. As of April 1978, the two local egg producers discontinued their egg production business because of the high cost of feed and competition with cheaper imported eggs.

Total fresh milk production and sales amounted to 117,573 gallons, valued at $263,793.55. Of the above total 101,585 gallons, valued at $231,537.00, were exported and 15,988 gallons, valued at $32,256.55, were sold at domestic markets.

Several tropical storms and an unprecedented severe flood which occurred in the Northern Mariana Islands from August 9 through August 14, 1978, destroyed various vegetable, fruit, and staple crops involving approximately 300 acres. It is estimated that more than a million pounds of crops, several hundred livestock, mostly swine, goats, and several thousand chickens, valued at $540,000.00, were destroyed during the flood.

PRODUCE MARKETED FY 1978

1. Vegetables:	Domestic	—	347,505 lbs.	$102,997.18
	Export	—	246,066 lbs.	36,093.78
			593,571 lbs.	$139,090.96
2. Fruits:	Domestic	—	36,625 lbs.	$12,585.17
	Export	—	2,528 lbs.	642.41
			39,153 lbs.	$13,227.58
3. Staple Crops:	Domestic	—	40,112 lbs.	$16,364.70
	Export	—	4,965 lbs.	1,551.35
			45,077 lbs.	$17,916.05
4. Eggs:	Domestic	—	5,479 doz.	$6,303.95
	Export	—	— 0 —	— 0 —
5. Beef:	Domestic	—	20,627 lbs.	$12,828.64
	Export	—	376,569 lbs.	215,362.71
			397,196 lbs.	$228,191.35
6. Pork			— 0 —	— 0 —
7. Fresh Milk *	Domestic	—	127,904 lbs.	$32,256.55
	Export	—	812,680 lbs.	231,537.00
			940,584 lbs.	$263,793.55
Grand Total:			2,015,581 lbs. 5,479 doz.	$668,523.44

* Fresh milk — Conversion @ 1 gal. = 8 lbs.

CHAPTER 6

MARINE RESOURCES

The oceanic environment dominates the Trust Territory. The 200 mile zone encompasses an area of 1,700,000 square miles of ocean. The restricted land area of the islands and atolls of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands has led many experts to suggest that resources for the development of the economy must come from the sea. The reef and lagoon areas of these islands are moderately productive, with a diversity of animal species. It must be noted that the total area of reefs and lagoons is small, and like the land mass, it is dwarfed by the expanse of the oceanic environment. Productive fishing grounds may be found where bottom areas are in depths between 50 to 150 fathoms. These conditions exist on submerged banks and the steeply inclined outer reef slopes. While these areas support resources which have not been extensively utilized in the past, they are limited in size.

The major impact of fisheries development has been concentrated in reef and lagoon areas near population centers. Recent introduction of the cash economy, which requires production in excess of immediate needs, has caused local over-fishing. While reef and lagoon areas of the Trust Territory may continue to provide the basic food requirements for a large portion of the local population, their resources will not support extensive commercial development.

While the tropical oceanic environment is not noted for its productivity, various members of the tuna family associated with the richer areas at the bottom of the thermocline, island wakes, submerged banks, and current boundaries prove to be the exception to this rule. Catch statistics from the Japanese distant water fisheries operating in the Trust Territory area provide an indication of the magnitude of the tuna resources available to fisheries based in the Trust Territory. Estimates by the Government of Japan indicate that annual catches by fisheries operating within the 200 mile zone of Trust Territory islands averaged 93,000 metric tons in 1973, 1974 and 1975. This represents an average annual catch, predominately large tunas, by long line vessels of 23,000 metric tons, and an average annual catch by pole and line vessels, mostly skipjack tuna, of 70,000 metric tons.

The Micronesian Maritime Authority was created by PL 7-71 and charged with the responsibility of managing the exploitation of fisheries resources in the fisheries zones of the Trust Territory. Palau and the Marshall Islands Districts have exercised their options under this law and have established independent Maritime Authorities to manage the exploitation of the fisheries resources in the extended fisheries zones of those Districts. The Micronesian Maritime Authority has begun operations by commissioning studies of the foreign fisheries operating within the fisheries zones of the Trust Territory and the value of these fisheries to foreign economics. Plans are being made to enforce the regulations of the Maritime Authority.

The South Pacific Commission Skipjack Survey and Stock Assessment Program spent two months tagging and sampling skipjack and investigating baitfish resources throughout the Trust Territory. Superior bait handling techniques demonstrated the potential for using species of small fish which had been rejected in the past as too weak for use as skipjack bait. The analysis of the returns from skipjack tagged throughout the South and Central Pacific will allow a better understanding of the size of the stocks in the Trust Territory waters and the extent to which these stocks are fished in other jurisdictions. Results of the biological investigations will assist in predicting the distribution and abundance of the surface tuna resources in the future.

The Trust Territory will participate in the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Agency being established to coordinate the management of shared fisheries resources and regulation of foreign fishing within extended fisheries zones of Central and South Pacific Nations, if the draft convention is accepted by the South Pacific Forum countries and United States, France, and Great Britain.

FISHERIES PRODUCTION

The subsistence fishery production remains unreported in the Trust Territory as statistics are maintained only for the fishery products entering the cash economy through the cooperative marketing system.

The 1977-78 production of 1,000 metric tons of fish and shellfish produced by part-time fishermen exploiting the resources of the reef and lagoon areas may represent less than 25% of the actual harvest from these areas. This production represents a value of $800,000 to these fishermen. Declining abundance in heavily fished areas, restrictions on fishing effort by adverse weather conditions, and the lack of consistent markets have been constraints to additional increases in fisheries production.

The pole and line skipjack fishery in Palau had one of its best years on record. The landings of 15 vessels, manned primarily by foreign nationals, were 8,302 metric tons during the 1977-78 season. This is 75% above the 13-year average and represents the third highest production since the beginning of the fishery in 1964. The season started out poorly, but the record production was due to extraordinarily large catches in June, July, and August.

Despite the saturation of the storage facilities by the local fishery in Palau during June, July, and August, there were 3,151 metric tons of tuna transshipped from purse seine vessels working in the Palau area. In addition to providing income to the district through taxes on the fuel and supplies purchased, the transshipment activities contributed fish for sale on the local market and a substantial amount of the raw material used by the local arabushi (dried tuna fish) processing operation. With the increase in local landings and the availability of raw material from the purse seiners, arabushi production in Palau doubled to 66 metric tons in 1978. Several purse seiners enjoyed excellent fishing within 200 miles of Palau.

TUNA INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT

While significant income might be generated through the sale of access rights to the extended fisheries zones of the Trust Territory, the tuna resources of the Trust Territory will contribute most significantly to economic development by providing the raw material for local industrial development. Successful processing facilities rely upon a regular supply of raw materials at prices competitive on the world market. The lack of suitable baitfish resources in the Trust Territory has limited the development of locally based pole and line, live bait skipjack fisheries, the most successful technique for capturing surface tunas in the central Pacific. The recent success of purse seine vessels in the central Pacific, after a decade of research, has set the stage for locally based tuna production which is independent of the baitfish resources. This technique, which displaced the pole and line technique in the eastern Pacific in the early sixties, eliminates large crews and the costly, frustrating process of obtaining and maintaining live bait.

During 1977, 12 Japanese purse seiners operating in the area between the Trust Territory and New Guinea produced 25,000 metric tons of tuna. They were five times more effective in the use of manpower and 3 times more effective in the use of fuel than the Japanese pole and line fishery. While the pole and line fishery in Japan is resisting the development of the purse seine fishery, this effort seems to be futile in the long run. There are now three U.S. flag purse seiners operating in the same central Pacific area with special fishing equipment. The Pacific Tuna Development Foundation, a joint venture of the United States Pacific Island Governments and the United States Tuna Industry, is supporting the operation of U.S. seiners to discover new areas and techniques which will improve the profitability of purse seine operations in this area.

Palau, with the cold storage facilities of Van Camp Palau, is the only district benefitting from the development of the foreign purse seine fishery. One vessel delivered fish on a regular basis to the Palau base and several others delivered fish sporadically. Currently high fuel costs discourage more frequent use of these facilities. The success of several of the seiners within several hundred miles of Palau has reinforced interest by foreign and local investors alike to develop a locally based, purse seine fishery in the Trust Territory. While the highly capitalized purse seine operations with their sophisticated technology will require significant foreign technical and financial assistance, they can employ a significant number of Micronesians.

Although the purse seine technology may be required to produce the volume of fish required to support a cannery, the pole and line fishery can still be considered a significant factor in developing the surface tuna resources for the benefit of the Trust Territory economy. The capital and technical requirements of this fishery are such that they can be owned and operated by local businessmen, provide extensive local employment opportunities, and assure an independent source of raw material to support local processing operations.

The profitability of the locally based fishery must be demonstrated. The existence of local processing operations increases the value of the catch. For example, while the value of one ton of skipjack in Palau is $425, in American Samoa, where there are two tuna canneries it is $615. Improved technology needs to be developed to allow the pole and line boats to operate efficiently.

In the continuing research to determine the capacity of baitfish populations in the Trust Territory to support locally based fishing operations, the Japanese Marine Resource Research Center conducted baitfish and tuna resources evaluation surveys in Palau and the Marshall Islands in 1977 and in the Marshall Islands in 1978. The results of this work support the general conclusion that the baitfish resources will continue to be a limiting factor in the development of pole and line fisheries in the Trust Territory. Additional investigations in Palau indicated that tropical anchovies, the preferred bait for locally based fisheries, can be conditioned by holding them in net cages for a short period of time, as is the current practice in the Japanese bait industry. This process provides a hardier bait which can be kept on board fishing vessels for periods up to one week. This allows the boats to extend their operating range and follow the tuna when local abundance declines. A high proportion of the bait captured by the existing fishery dies before reaching the fishing grounds. Existing practices waste time and bait resources which could be more effectively used.

The Japanese International Cooperation Agency and the Trust Territory Government are cooperating in a project to demonstrate the most effective strategy for the operation of a pole and line skipjack fishing vessel in Palau. One of the seven skipjack fishing vessels obtained through the Japan-United States war claims agreement has been modified for effective operations and Japanese technicians are training local residents in the skills required to operate the boat in a technically accurate and business-like manner. The project is investigating the potential advantages to the fishermen and the local residents of holding bait in net cages to provide a hardier bait and to provide bait for the fishery when it can not ordinarily be obtained.

The seven 26-ton FRP skipjack fishing boats obtained through the Japan-United States war claims agreement have enjoyed a variable success in 1978. With the exception of the *Lejabil* which was incorporated into the joint TTG/JICA fisheries development project in Palau, these vessels have been leased to local businessmen. The *Garngab*, after minor modifications, was able to produce 200 tons in seven months of operations in Palau with an expatriate captain and a local crew. The operations of the *Kacho* and the *Lejabil* have also demonstrated that there is nothing inherently wrong with the boats. The performance of the boats under lease has confirmed the observation on the performance of other boats owned and operated by local businessmen. Failures are associated with the absence of good management, adequate technical skills, and financial resources rather than the absence of an adequate resource or a work force. A program of technical and financial management assistance is being developed to demonstrate the value of these skills and to train local personnel.

The operations of the *Kacho* in Ponape have outlined the need for additional information on the baitfish resources available to boats working in Ponape. A year-long program, supported by the Pacific Tuna Development Foundation, will be implemented in early 1979 to identify the available baitfish resources in Ponape lagoon and to develope techniques which will allow the local residents to participate more directly in the development of the tuna fishery through the development of a baitfishery.

Slow, steady progress is being made on the development of a tuna processing complex on

Dublon Island in Truk. The design of the fisheries dock has been approved and construction should begin in 1979. A master plan for the development of the site is being prepared and will include design for the shore side support and processing facilities. The Pacific Tuna Development Foundation is supporting a one year program to demonstrate the potential for the development of a locally based pole and line fishery in Truk through the operation of a locally manned pole and line vessel. This project will also investigate the potential of rafts anchored in the deep waters outside of the lagoon to attract the pelagic tunas. If this activity is as successful as existing operations in the Philippines and preliminary trials in Hawaii, these aggregation devices will greatly increase the efficiency of a surface tuna fishery. In the Philippines, this technology supports a significant low technology purse seine fishery where it could not otherwise operate. The development of a successful international seine fishery, a locally based pole and line fishery, and preferential treatment to allow the importation into the United States of tuna canned in oil in the Trust Territory without the existing prohibitive duties are essential before the final phase of the Dublon complex, the tuna cannery, can be implemented.

A master plan for a commercial fisheries complex in Ponape is being prepared. The first phase of that plan, the development of a dock and adjacent land area, has been placed in the 1979 capital improvement program. This complex, primarily to support local fisheries development, will rely upon the transshipment of tuna to defray operation costs.

All districts have shown an interest in developing facilities which can attract foreign fishing vessels and their catches off the high seas. The existing fishing authority, foreign business, and fisheries jurisdiction laws may need revision to encourage the landing of tuna products in the Trust Territory.

The production of dried tuna (Arabushi) for the Japanese markets is an effective means of adding value to local tuna catches. It does not require the high capital investment and the sophisticated technology of the canning process. Arabushi production was the major industry based upon the tuna resources of the Trust Territory during the late 1930's. There are arabushi plants in Truk, Palau, and Ponape. Operations are sporadic because the raw material is not produced in sufficient quantity, and prices on local and world markets are depressed. The development of a more effective fishing fleet in Palau and the addition of several boats to the fleets in Ponape and Truk will allow arabushi production to make a significant contribution to export earnings and employment in the Trust Territory.

SMALL SCALE FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

While the major potential for economic development in marine resources is to be found with the tuna resources of the area, the fisheries required to exploit successfully these resources require capital, skills, tradition, and infrastructure not yet fully developed in the Trust Territory. In order to supply local markets and to introduce a commercial fisheries tradition to the population, most districts have given a high priority to the development of small scale fisheries to exploit the ocean resources utilizing equipment and skills which can be economically justified. The nature of this development varies from district to district depending upon the amount of local experience with commercial fishing activities. Primary constraints are associated with the identification of a fishing platform which will allow profitable operations. Several multiple use vessel designs have been introduced in the past, and they have provided the basis for a significant local fishery. Projects designed to provide balanced support for small scale fisheries in terms of equipment identification and demonstration, infrastructure development, and marketing are being implemented in each district.

The district centers in Palau, Truk, Ponape, and the Marshall Islands have similar fisheries reefer complexes for the support of small scale fisheries. They provide 5 tons of ice per day, 3 tons per day freezing capability, and 100 tons cold storage. Substantial upgrading of the units in Palau and Truk will be completed in 1979. Smaller facilities are located in Yap and Ulithi in Yap district.

Projects are being identified to develop efficiently the living resources of the lagoons and nearshore outer reefs in a manner compatible with existing capital and skill levels. Truk district has demonstrated the effectiveness of more advanced technology on the development of a troll fishery. The deep water night handling, 'ika-shibi', technique is being demonstrated in Truk as an effective means of capturing large tunas for the sashimi (raw fish) markets. Although the quality of the fish caught at present is not sufficient for Japanese markets, it is adequate for local island markets.

An outer reef fishing expert from the South Pacific Commission is assisting in training Yapese fishermen in the most effective technology for harvesting the resources of the outer reef. The trained fishermen will operate the small, diesel powered, displacement boats built by the Yap District Fishing Authority to demonstrate the advantages of this craft over the high speed outboard powered craft.

Fiberglass boat manufacturing companies in the Marshall Islands are producing a variety of boats which can be used as the basis for small scale fisheries development. The Marine Resources Division in Ponape is developing a boat design using fiberglass technology which does not require expensive moulds and is suitable for conditions in the district. The ferro-cement boat building yard in Truk has the potential to produce fishing craft. The Palau shipyard which once built plywood boats and Hawaiian sampans for the fishing industry, now occasionally builds small boats. The potential for a major boat repair and service facility in Palau district has yet to be realized.

The sea cucumber fishery and trepang, or beche-de-mer processing, training programs in Palau and Truk have stimulated interest in developing this cottage industry. A successful small processing operation in Palau led to the establishment of a camp on Helen's Reef to produce beche-de-mer and the installation of a modern, 1500-pound per day production facility in Koror.

Fisheries for trochus, giant clams, and other sedentary molluscs require careful management and regulation because of low growth rates and the vulnerability of the species to harvesting techniques. Exploitation near population centers and illegal fishing by foreign fishing vessels have damaged some of these beds. A survey of these beds in Palau provided valuable information for the management of these resources. Trochus harvests are closely monitored and sanctuary areas are protected year around.

Development of fisheries to utilize the marine resources of the outer islands of the Trust Territory poses problems in addition to those encountered in the development of small scale fisheries in the district centers. Equipment will have to remain simple because of the lack of skilled technicians, and the difficult logistics of supply. Infrastructure required for the support of the fishing operations is nonexistent, and may be prohibitively expensive to establish. Effective utilization of these resources will require an innovative approach.

The *Liomaran*, a 53-ton ferro-cement vessel operated by the Yap Fishing Authority, has been experimenting with several approaches to the solution of this problem. Acting as a mothership, with adequate freezing capacity, and support for small craft, the *Liomaran* can use local islanders to man small boats and capture fish for transportation to the markets in population centers.

MARICULTURE

The Micronesian Mariculture Demonstration Center continues its research on the application of existing mariculture technology to conditions in the Trust Territory. In order to make the most effective use of resources, activities have been concentrated on demonstration of the potential for fresh water prawn, rabbit-fish and cuban topminnow culture operations.

Through technology pioneered at the Center, it has been possible to dispense with the requirement of 'green water' in the culture of larval fresh water prawns, *Macrobrachium rosenbergi.* It is now possible to produce enough juveniles to use effectively the demonstration grow-out facility at Oikull in Palau. The fourteen, quarter-acre, grow-out ponds will allow demonstration of the relative advantages of Hawaiian or Palauan strains of the prawn, and locally produced feed from copra cake and fish offal or imported commercial foods.

The Center is now producing two species of rabbitfish, *Siganus canaliculatus* and *S. lineatus*, juveniles for existing pond culture operations and experiments directed to identifying the most effective grow-out technology for the Trust Territory. Comparisons are being made between production in ponds, cages, and natural cove impoundments.

The development of a feed mill in Palau using waste material generated by copra processing and the tuna fish smoking operations (copra cake and fish meal) will be a significant factor in the development of a mariculture program in Palau. Although developed primarily for the production of feeds for cattle and swine, the formulation of feeds for fish and shellfish will be possible.

While the initial results using cuban topminnows, *Poecilia vittata*, as live bait in the Palau pole and line skipjack fishery were not conclusive, it is felt that the success of this species as bait in other Pacific Island fisheries warrants further investigation. The topminnows are easily cultured and extremely hardy. The potential of this fish as a baitfish is particularly enhanced in areas without a dependable baitfish supply for sustained commercial fishing operations.

The Center continues to provide technical assistance to existing mariculture operations in Palau. Seed stock of fresh water prawns and rabbitfish are provided. A commercial milkfish seed stock supply operation was assisted in its initial operations.

While there appears to be some potential for the development of a marine prawn culture operation in Palau directed at satisfying the fresh prawn market in Japan, the Center is trying to develop this potential through cooperation with foreign investors with adequate capital and technical and management skills to assure the most successful operations. A proposal by a leading Japanese prawn culture firm is under consideration at the present time.

A brief examination of the potential for establishing an oyster hatchery at the Center was conducted. Results indicated that the technology was not yet sufficiently developed to allow the establishment of a successful oyster or mollusc shellfish hatchery at the Center.

The Center now has facilities for the support of scientific investigations in the marine areas which are unique to Oceania. The number of researchers with their own financial support who are interested in conducting research in Palau is increasing annually. With the provision of critical support requirements, marine science research could provide a major contribution to the economic development of Palau through the purchase of local supplies, and the hiring of local services and technicians. The Center, in cooperation with district officials, will encourage the expansion of this activity. The information from these investigations can provide information on the potential environmental impact of development projects, and identification of the real nature of the exploitable marine resources which could not be obtained from financial and technical resources available to the Trust Territory.

MARINE RESOURCES -- NORTHERN MARIANAS

The Division of Marine Resources Development was recently created under the Department of Natural Resources which is responsible for the conservation, management, and development of marine resources within the Northern Mariana Islands. The staff will be increased to accommodate the new responsibilities.

APPLICABILITY OF FEDERAL LAW

The U.S. Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-265, 16 USC 1801) became applicable to the Northern Mariana Islands on January 9, 1978, which extends the fishery zone to 200 miles and placed authority on all marine resources except tuna with the United States. The U.S. Department of Commerce will be setting up regulations for the control of foreign fishing activities within the Fishery Conservation Zone of the Northern Marianas. Under the law, the U.S. Coast Guard and the National Marine Fisheries Service have jurisdiction over fishery surveillance and enforcement. The Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council, one of the eight regional councils created by the law, will be setting up fishery management plans of specific species for Guam, American Samoa, Hawaii, and the Northern Marianas.

INSHORE AND OFFSHORE FISHERY

During FY 1978, 62,804 pounds of tunas, wahoo, mahimahi, billfishes, and reef and bottom fishes were harvested by the local subsistence, recreational, and commercial fishermen. This generated about $48,565.51 in the retail market. The fish catch was low since chartering of foreign fishing vessels is not allowed under the new fishery law.

In an effort to upgrade small-scale fishery, five fishermen were sent to Honolulu for one month's training in Outboard Motor Repair and Maintenance at the MacWayne Marine Center and were certified as Master Technicians.

Three first-class sport fishing boats began operation to cater to the Japanese fishing tourists. One charter boat is proving the potential of big game sport fishing, especially blue marlins. Plans are being made by local companies to increase the number of charter boats.

FISHERY ORGANIZATIONS

The Northern Marianas participated in various regional and international fishery organizations aimed at the conservation and wise utilization of marine resources. The Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council has afforded "official observer" status to the Northern Marianas since the inception of the Council in 1976. The Northern Marianas is also a board member in the Pacific Tuna Development Foundation which is trying to promote fishery development in the U.S. Pacific Islands and the U.S. tuna industry. The Northern Marianas also joined the U.S. Delegation to the South Pacific Forum meetings in Fiji which will be establishing a South Pacific Regional Fishery Organization.

RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

The *Townsend Cromwell*, a research vessel of the National Marine Fisheries Service Honolulu Laboratory, conducted a one-month fishery survey of the Marianas Chain in May 1978. It proved that substantial resources of big eye scad, *Trachurops crumenopthalus*, and deepwater pandalid shrimps, *Heterocarpus ensifer* and *H. laevigatus*, exist in the outlying banks of the Northern Islands which could be commercially harvested.

FUTURE PROGRAMS

The Pacific Tuna Development Foundation recently approved two fishery projects for the Northern Marianas for FY 1979 which will provide training to assist local fishermen to improve their operations and to harvest the latent big eye scad, shrimp, and bottom fishery resources. Floating devices will also be placed around Saipan, Tinian, and Rota to aggregate tuna schools which could be harvested by local fishermen at minimal cost and at far greater productivity.

The Northern Marianas is also eligible for other federal grants which will be used to develop the necessary physical infrastractures and to provide incentives programs for the development of commercial fishery and aquaculture development.

CHAPTER 7

FORESTS

The forestry and conservation sections of the Agriculture Division formulate policies and plans for forestry and conservation services, including water, soil and range conservation, and make recommendations for parks and wildlife reserves. These offices provide technical leadership and guidance to district officials on forestry and conservation matters, develop professional standards for forestry and conservation personnel, and coordinate the functions of these personnel throughout the Territory. At present, there is one staff forestry officer and one conservation officer on the Agriculture Division staff.

The forestry program is directed toward management of the "wild lands" of the Territory. It includes forestry in its usual sense as well as the management of natural resources of the "wild land" areas. Scarce and non-renewable resources are managed with objectives of multiple use and sustained yield.

Twenty-five species of forest trees have been planted in the various experimental and demonstration areas of Babelthuap in Palau, and Metalanim in Ponape.

The Nekken Forestry Station of Babelthuap was established several years ago. The 500-acre area of a former coconut plantation on Ponape has been converted into the Metalanim Forestry Station. Nursery techniques are being implemented for promising local timber species, as well as for exotics already in Palau and Ponape. Present emphasis is on techniques and species for rehabilitation and reforestation of the deteriorated grass and savanas and other woodlands. Some promising local species are *Callophyllum* (two local varieties), *Campnosperma brevipetiolata, Gmeliana palauensis, Horsfieldia emaklaal*, and *Intsia bijuga*. Some exotics with locally available seed sources are *Casuarina equisetfolia, Eucalyptus deglupta, Swietenia macrophylla, Samonea saman Pterocarpus indicus*, and *Tectonia grandis*.

Knowledge gained at Nekken and Metalanim is being extended to municipalities, homesteaders and private landowners by using the Nekken and Metalanim staffs as a nucleus for a forest extension program.

In past years, limited lumbering has been carried out in areas within easy reach of water transportation. The most easily accessible trees are harvested first, and lumbering in an area ceases when the limit of accessibility is reached. The German and Japanese administrations carried out small-scale lumbering operations in Palau. Local inhabitants have relied for centuries on local lumber to provide building materials for houses, canoes, and other purposes.

There are no forest reserves now set aside in the Territory. Only small test areas on Nekken Forestry Station have been planted for trials in rehabilitation of grassland wasteland in the Palau District.

The local people are receptive to the creation of forest reserves and granting of concessions on a local district-supervised basis.

Forest products that are important to the internal and external economy of the Territory include rough sawn lumber, poles for house and shed construction, wood parts for handicraft items, charcoal production, shade, landscape items, and perhaps pulp products.

CHAPTER 8

MINERAL RESOURCES

Micronesia's mineral resources have been investigated and various reports written containing detailed information. Twenty such reports have been compiled in "Micronesian Minerals-An Abstract."

A review of the available information indicates that the higher quality ores of commercial value were removed prior to World War II. The damage to land areas resulting from any removal of the ores remaining would probably exceed the return of money to the Micronesian economy. Most of the remaining ore deposits are of such formation that normal methods of mechanized mining could not be profitably employed.

A possible exception to this position could be the use of ceramic clay and building stone deposits within locally developed industry and markets. An inventory of lateritic soils of Micronesia has been made to determine the availability of raw material for the purpose of making building blocks out of native soils.

The possibilities of developing the Trust Territory's few mineral resources are limited. The high islands, notably Babelthuap, Palau, are known to possess a variety of mineral occurrences. The former Japanese administration mined the better resources of phosphate, bauxite, and manganese and undertook vigorous programs of exploration, reflecting Japanese commercial and military needs at that time.

Several applications for exploration for offshore hydrocarbons and minerals have been submitted.

Most literature relating to mining and mineral occurrence in Micronesia was published by the Japanese. A considerable number of Japanese-language scientific and official records are listed in the "Annotated Bibliography of Geologic and Soils Literature of Western North Pacific Islands, 1956," prepared by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Geological Survey of Micronesia.

The comprehensive survey covered Pagan, Saipan, Tinian, Yap Islands Group, Palau (including Babelthuap, Koror Rock Islands, Angaur, and Peleliu), and the islands of the Truk Lagoon. A "Geography of the Northern Marshalls" was also produced by the Corps of Engineers in 1956. These publications are not available for sale but usually can be viewed by the general public at certain university libraries in the U.S. Mainland and Hawaii. The two main, postwar reference works covering mineral resources in Micronesia are: "Report on Mineral Resources of Micronesia" (William Mark, U.S. Commercial Company Economic Survey, Honolulu, October, 1946) and "Preliminary Study Paper Concerning the Mineral Resources of the Trust Territory (Ivan Block, Economic Development Team, Robert R. Nathan Associates, Inc. Washington D.C., March, 1966). The conclusions of the U.S. Geological Survey after reviewing various studies are that the "deposits of all minerals are too small, or of inferior grade, and too far removed from industrial centers to permit profitable exploitation at the present time." However, advances in the technology of offshore drilling and exploration in deeper and deeper waters has brought increased interest in the offshore areas of Micronesia.

Association with the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas has been established and the United Nations Development Program is being carried on.

CHAPTER 9

INDUSTRIES

The major industry in the Trust Territory is copra and the processing of that material into crude coconut oil. In 1976 the Micronesian Industrial Corporation opened a copra crushing mill in Palau District. This $3.7 million project, organized by Guy Luttrell of California and financed by Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. of Hong Kong, will process between 45-50 thousand tons of copra per year. The plant's capacity is more than three times the present Trust Territory copra production and copra is being imported from the Solomons, Philippines, and Papua New Guinea. The world market price being paid by this mill for copra is expected to result in increased income and production by the local copra producers.

In the Marshalls, a second coconut oil mill has been opened. This $1.8 million plant, financed by the Marshalls Nitijela, has a processing capacity of 15-20 thousand tons of copra annually.

The remainder of manufacturing activities in the Territory consists primarily of cottage-type activities in the subsistence sector. The few activities directed toward production for the market economy are characterized by inadequate capitalization, poor management, and an untrained labor force.

Boatbuilding is widespread but, except for the Palau shipyard, it is carried on by individual craftsmen working in their own homes.

Some small-scale handicraft production exists. Handicraft products are readily salable but production at reasonable prices needs to be stimulated. Limited quantities are available for export. The demand for Micronesian handicrafts is high, due mainly to the increased number of visitors. Handicrafts are sold in at least two outlets in each district, with additional outlets on Guam and Kwajalein, which specialize in retail/wholesale merchandising.

Most small industries fall into the service classification. These businesses, which may be family owned and operated, include auto repair shops, barber shops, restaurants, sawmills, stevedoring companies, and taxi and bus companies.

Widespread construction throughout the Territory is financed by the Government and is carried out mostly by noncitizen companies.

Provisions governing licensing of businesses are found in the Trust Territory Code, Territorial Register, and in district and municipal licensing laws.

LABOR

The Protection of Resident Workers Act, as amended, Title 49, TTC, has been in effect since January of 1970. One phase of the law, the regulation and importation of alien workers, is still an area of recurring problems but rigid enforcement of the law has resulted in more efficient control of alien workers with benefits accruing to the Micronesian work force. Employers are required to make application to import skilled nonresident workers; and work permits are authorized only when qualified Micronesian workers are not available. Employment records, including payrolls, are subject to review by the Labor Division.

To protect the health and economic well-being of Trust Territory citizens, additional legislation is made a part of the existing law. This phase of the law requires all alien workers to undergo physical examinations within 10 days of arrival in the Trust Territory and also requires employers to provide Micronesians from other districts equal treatment with respect to wages, transportation costs, etc.

During Fiscal Year 1975, the government entered into an agreement with the U.S. Department of Labor for enforcement of the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) in the Trust Territory. The Micronesian employment service officer in each of the six districts received training in occupational safety and health standards. However, the OSHA contract was cancelled in December 1975, for lack of compliance monitoring by designated employment service officers who found it very difficult to be effective in doing two jobs at the same time.

In addition, it became evident that applying U.S. OSHA standards was not practical in the Trust Territory and could result in the closing of many businesses. There were, of course, many desirable features of OSHA. Therefore, an amended contract, more applicable to the needs of the Micronesian community, was signed in April 1978, for the duration of fiscal year 1978. Another contract was approved by the High Commissioner for fiscal year 1979.

A Micronesian was selected and trained in the United States to monitor the program in all Districts. The High Commissioner designated the Chief of Labor Division as the coordinator of this program. He will work closely with the Contract CSHO and maintain regular contact with the Regional Director of OSHA in Honolulu, Hawaii.

An employment service office was established in each district; and one of its major objectives is to establish a central register where all persons interested in job opportunities can submit their credentials for employment consideration. This job-bank system when fully established, should benefit both job seekers and employers.

A meaningful apprenticeship program for qualified Micronesians leading to journeyman status in all the trades was implemented on October 1, 1978, under direct supervision and training by United States Navy personnel, Guam. The necessary funding for such a program is provided by CETA (Comprehensive Employment Training Act).

Although the number of skilled aliens now working in the Trust Territory is close to 2,000, this figure has been as high as 3,000 over the past two years, but with new public works programs slated for the next five years, the figure could rise again to an unacceptable level. It is, therefore, imperative that the apprenticeship program be successfully pursued.

There is now a minimum wage rate of $1.25 per hour for all skilled alien workers. The same minimum applies to qualified resident workers in all districts.

The majority of Micronesians by necessity are engaged in subsistence farming, copra production, fishing, and handicraft. Paid jobs are rare and unavailable in most of the cuter islands, especially due to the vast distances from the district centers.

Older workers, particularly in the outer islands, are of some concern. They are heavily involved in their local cultures and their interests are not motivated beyond the traditional skills such as fishing, farming, and common laboring.

In the private sector, the largest group of workers is involved in construction. Private dwellings and small commercial establishments are increasing in number. Tourism within the entire area has increased; modern hotel facilities are available in most districts.

Increased travel into and within the Trust Territory will provide more jobs in airline, surface, and automotive transportation services.

An in-depth occupational skills survey was completed in March 1978, in all Districts of the Trust Territory. Expenses covering salaries, per diem and travel costs for 72 enumerators were funded by CETA of the

U.S. Department of Labor. The purpose of the survey was to pin-point formal as well as traditional skills of employed and unemployed Micronesians, information heretofore unknown. A questionnaire used by enumerators was designed by the UNDP statistician and is coded for computer programming. All enumerators and their supervisors attended a one week workshop before actual enumerating began.

Following is a breakdown of nonresident workers by occupational category in each district as of September 30, 1978:

OCCUPATIONS	PON KOSRAE	PON/PAL TRUK	PON TRUK PAL MAJ	TRUK/PONAPE	ALL DISTRICT	PALAU	YAP	PONAPE	TRUK	MARSHALLS	KOSRAE	TOTAL
GENERAL MANAGER	1	3	1		1	14	8	14	9	15	1	67
ACTIVITY OR SHOP	6	1	1		5	19	6	6	5	16	1	66
ENGINEERS			2	1		18	11	-	10	8		53
SHIP ENGINEERS						5		2	10			17
SHIP CAPTAINS						3		2	10			15
ATTORNEYS					6							6
SURVEYORS						2	6			1		9
TEACHERS						8			1	6		15
ACCOUNTANTS					1	8	2	3	11	3		28
MECHANICS	1					27	6	16	9	14		73
CONSTRUCTION WORKERS	33	12				96	120	35	35	76		407
FISHERMEN						300			20			320
SECRETARIES						1		1	2	1		5
SEAMSTRESSES						10						10
FARMERS									1			1
COOKS	1					11	2	8	3	7		32
DOMESTIC HELPERS						22				1		23
OTHERS					1	22	2	6		21		52
TOTAL	42	18	4	1	12	566	163	96	126	169	2	1,199

CHAPTER 10

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

MARITIME TRANSPORTATION

The Maritime Transportation System in the Trust Territory serves two vital functions. First, is the inter-island trade, which provides a feeder vessel service or field trip service, out of each district center to the outer islands, transporting passengers and cargo. In addition, it provides the means for the Government to extend the necessary administrative services, medical, educational, and other social services to the residents of the outer islands.

Secondly, international and inter-district service is provided by the combined routings of seven (7) shipping companies operating liner services. The routes are assigned by the Government and generally designed to provide shippers with two alternative carriers between major origin areas and each district center. Four of these companies, Oceania Line, Inc., Palau Shipping Company, Inc., Saipan Shipping Company, Inc., and United Micronesia Development Association, are controlled by Trust Territory interests, and three companies, Daiwa Navigation Company, Matson Navigation Company, Inc., and Nauru Pacific Lines are controlled by outside interests.

The Trust Territory companies time charter the MS MUSKINGUM, MS HERKIMER, and the MS FENTRESS, whereas, the MS MICRONESIA PRINCESS is on a bare-boat charter. All four vessels are crewed by Micronesians and owned by the Government.

The field trip service is provided by a fleet of nine (9) steel constructed, diesel-powered ships of varying designs ranging from 200 to 870 GRT. Because of the limited commercial revenue available from the operation of these ships, the Government subsidizes a major portion of the operating costs in an attempt to insure regular 45-day service to all inhabited islands.

In the Marshalls District, service is provided by the MS MILITOBI, MS MICRO CHIEF and the MS MICRO PILOT. All three ships are Government operated and service forty-five outer island stops.

In the Truk District, the MS MICRO TRADER and MS MICRO DAWN are operated by the Government, through a local agent, to provide service to the twenty-four inhabited outer islands.

The MS MICRO SPIRIT is operated by the Government, through local agents in Yap and Palau Districts, serving sixteen outer islands.

In addition to these cargo/passenger ships, the Government operates two landing ships, the MS MARSHALL ISLANDS and the MS CAROLINE ISLANDS. These ships are specially designed to transport heavy equipment and construction materials to areas that do not have suitable docking facilities, and have proven to be instrumental in the development of the outer islands.

The Government also maintains one ocean-going tug, MS WANDANK, in reserve status, which is available for use in special towing projects as required.

Private Micronesian companies perform stevedore, terminal, and warehousing functions at District and Sub-district ports. They lease the available docks and warehouses from the Trust Territory Government and function in accordance with published port regulations which are generally consistent with commercial regulations throughout the world.

NEW VESSELS CONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT PROGRAM

During the year under review, five new Islander Class Vessels were completed and delivered to the Trust Territory Government by Namura Shipbuilding Company of Japan. They replaced five vessels of the aging maritime fleet. The remaining two new vessels are expected to be out of the yard and delivered, one by mid-December 1978, and another by February, 1979.

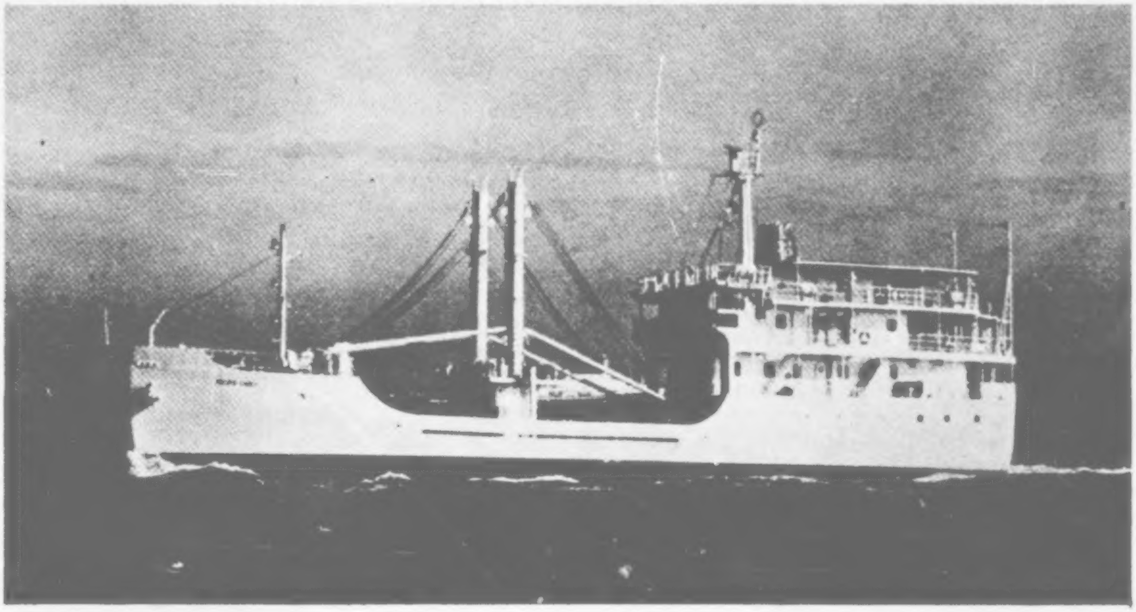
NAVIGATIONAL AIDS AND CHANNEL CLEARANCE

With the assistance and cooperation of the Headquarters Public Works Department, district officials and magistrates, channel blasting and installation of navigational aids projects in the outlying islands of Truk, Ponape and the Marshalls continue to progress, permitting vessels calling at those areas to navigate safely.

MARITIME TRAINING

Two Micronesians holding key positions within the Sea Transportation System returned to the Trust Territory in June 1978,

*The **Micro Chief**, one of seven new field trip ships being constructed for use in the Trust Territory, now serves the Marshalls District. Five of the vessels were delivered during the year under review.*



after completing a comprehensive six-month training program at the Naval School of Transportation Management in Oakland, California.

In other aspects of training and personnel development, on-the job training of staff members continues through seminars and other short-term programs conducted by the Headquarters Training and Employee Development Division of the Bureau of Personnel.

To upgrade the seamanship skills of Micronesian Deck Officers, the Division has begun an on-the-job training program currently being conducted on board the inter-islands ships by one of the fleet masters who possesses extensive seagoing skills. The program got underway initially in the Marshall Islands.

Currently there are two Micronesians under short-term training at the Pacific Maritime Academy in Honolulu, Hawaii and five who are attending various maritime academies in the United States are expected to graduate next year.

AIR TRANSPORTATION DIVISION

Air Transportation has essentially reached a position of practical service throughout the Trust Territory with full Boeing-727 jet service provided by Continental/Air Micronesia to all districts except the newly created district of Kosrae. Air Nauru with a fleet consisting of one B-727, a B-737, and an F-28 provides service between Nauru, Guam and Kagoshima, Japan with traffic rights between Nauru and the Marshalls and Ponape. The Pacific Missionary Aviation of the Yap Liebenzell Mission, which has been providing air taxi service between Yap and Ulithi since 1974, expanded its service in March 1977, to include flights between Ponape and Kosrae. Early this year two new air taxi companies, namely Aero Belau and Ponape Air Service Inc., began operations in Palau and Ponape, respectively.

The Trust Territory Government's accelerated program of airport improvement which began in 1971 is currently underway to upgrade district center airports to minimum air carrier airport standards. The availability of the apportionment funds under the Airport and Airway Development Act of 1970, as amended, has improved considerably the planning and implementation of this program. The Trust Territory Airport System Plan which began in 1975 has been completed and now provides the basis for airport developments envisioned for the Trust Territory. Master plans and environmental impact studies for airports in Yap, Palau, and Kosrae are nearing completion with construction schedules set to commence in Fiscal Year 1979 for Palau and Kosrae and 1980 for Yap. In November 1977, night operation at the Ponape International Airport was made possible with the installation of medium intensity runway lights and distance measuring equipment. The design for the paving of the existing 6000 ft. runway is in the final stage and should be ready for construction in Fiscal Year 1979. A multimillion dollar contract has been awarded

Light aircraft now provide frequent service between Ponape and Kosrae, and serve the outer islands of Yap and Palau districts. Similar service is anticipated early in FY 1979 in the Truk District.

N76065
NAPE AIR SERVICE

to Maeda Construction Company of Japan for the development of the Truk airport from the present 5,100 ft. coral strip to a 6,900 ft., lighted and paved runway. A tentative target date for the completion of all needed improvements at the district center airports is 1981, in conjunction with the projected termination date of the Trusteeship Agreement. In order to coordinate and ensure the safe and orderly development of aeronautics in the Trust Territory the Government has created the new Division of Air Transportation within the Bureau of Transportation and Communications. The primary goal and objective of the new Division is the development and administration of a safe, efficient, and economical air transportation system within the Trust Territory.

COMMUNICATIONS

The division's Micronesian technician training program was quite successful during the year with eighteen students completing two separate five-month courses encompassing electronics-related mathematics, physics, basic electronics theory, proper use of test equipment, and practical shop work involving equipment which is in use throughout the Trust which is in use throughout the Trust Territory. Upon return to their home districts, the students were employed by either the District Communications Department or by the National Weather Service as Apprentice Technicians. These eighteen students will help to relieve what previously has been a continuous dearth of trained or qualified Micronesian technicians.

Between the two courses additional training was provided for four on-board Micronesian technicians. The course was an intensive two-week program on digital data processing equipment, recently introduced to the Territory, followed by one week of practical training on the repair and maintenance of tele-typewriter equipment.

Ten Micronesian technicians attended a three-week factory training program conducted by the Teletype Corporation in Skokie, Illinois.

The personnel and reporting responsibilities for Saipan Airport Advisory Service and Supplemental Aviation Weather Reporting were transferred to the Mariana Islands Airport Authority. The equipment and circuits required for these services continue to be maintained by the Trust Territory Communications Division.

New equipment was purchased for the Ponape District Communications network to the outlying islands. The mode will remain high frequency, single sideband with the major innovation being the utilization of solar panels to charge wet cell batteries to provide power for the transceivers. This project is considered experimental and may be utilized in other districts.

Under the joint direction of the Office of Territorial Affairs, Department of the Interior, the Science Advisor to the Secretary of the Interior, and the Office of the High Commissioner, satellite demonstrations have been initiated utilizing NASA's ATS-1 and ATS-6 satellites. The subsequent experiments, demonstrations, and technical support in Micronesia will provide substantial information to the Trust Territory Communications Division to determine if *space technology* in some format might be the most judicious way to invest its capital dollars to provide for the communication needs and requirements in Micronesia.

During Fiscal Year 1978, nineteen voice terminals were installed throughout the districts of Micronesia including Saipan. These terminals were configured to minimize the operational and set-up skills required (from the typical earth terminal) for daily operations, to meet budget requirements of $2,000 or less per terminal installed, provide a back-up battery operated communications link during complete island power failures, and maintain the integrity of a high grade voice quality signal. Approximately 800 total hours of satellite time has provided conferencing to both inservice training and administration personnel between prime hospitals in all districts simultaneously; conferencing between district government officials and the counterpart personnel at Saipan Headquarters, and conferencing to support the activities of the Commission on Future Political Status and Transition.

Future experiments and demonstrations based on determinant needs of Micronesia will utilize: high speed data transmissions, solar voltaic cells, wind generators, video and voice simplex modes, expanded conferencing techniques, and management information services.

CHAPTER 11

PUBLIC WORKS

The Bureau of Public Works is responsible for: (1) developing and implementing an effective operations and maintenance program to ensure preservation, protection, reliability, and efficiency of the government infrastructure; (2) providing liaison and coordination between the Trust Territory Government and United States federal agencies and private architectural and engineering consultants during planning, design and construction of Capital Improvement Projects; (3) providing in-house engineering for construction projects not included in the Capital Improvement Program; (4) providing technical assistance in support of the district governments' engineering needs and program for operations and maintenance of infrastructure.

The concerted effort by the Administering Authority to complete construction of an acceptable infrastructure and the formation of new district administrative organizations has had a substantial impact upon public works operations and maintenance programs this year. The Bureau of Public Works has, therefore, realigned and reorganized its staff and programs to achieve the flexibility necessary to respond effectively to the various and changing requirements of the districts.

Organizationally, there are six regional-level public works organizations and one national organization. Each regional organization is headed by a District Director of Public Works, selected, employed, and administratively controlled by the respective District Administrator. The District Director of Public Works' responsibilities include the day-to-day operations and maintenance of all necessary secretarial and clerical support personnel.

The Contract Administration and CIP Coordinating Officer provides liaison and coordination between the Trust Territory Government and the United States Naval Facilities Engineering Command (OICC), which administers the Trust Territory Capital Improvement Program. This unit also administers and monitors government construction projects not included in the Capital Improvement Program. The activity includes preparation of bid documents and award and administration of construction contracts. Administration of the contracts may involve full time on-the-job inspection of utilization of Public Works personnel in the performance of force account construction.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

The Operations and Maintenance Division maintains a staff of technical specialists in the areas of electrical power generation and distribution; air conditioning and refrigeration, telephone; water/sewage collection, distribution and treatment; heavy equipment and work management. The specialists are responsible for the development and implementation of policy, standards and procedures for managing, operating, and maintaining government facilities, utilities, and equipment. The technical specialist periodically visits each district to review public works activities and programs within the scope of his speciality. A major portion of the technician's time is devoted to supervising and/or assisting district Public Works personnel with installation and repair of their equipment and systems and on-the-job training directed towards upgrading the present level of trades skills.

In Fiscal Year 1978, a total of $8.9 million was allotted for administration, operation, and maintenance of government facilities, utilities, and equipment. The Administering Authority recognizes that the anticipated $8.7 million funding for Fiscal Year 1979 is less than the amount indicated in the "Long-Range Operations and Maintenance Plan for Infrastructure (1979-1988)"; however, as higher priorities are satisfied, additional funding will be made available and upgrading of the level of maintenance of the present infrastructure will take place.

ENGINEERING

The Engineering Division is staffed with professional personnel representing all disciplines of architecture and engineering. The division is responsible for providing technical review and approval of the continuing Capital Improvement Program administered by U.S. Naval Facilities Engineering Command. The division also provides architectural and engineering services necessary for the initiation and/or implementation of new and continuing U.S. federally appropriated construction programs administered by other government offices and bureaus. Professional planning, architectural, engineering and surveying services and technical consultations in support of district-level public works activities are provided in an effort to promote controlled development and safeguard public welfare from faulty design and engineering.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS - FISCAL YEAR 1978

The Engineering Division performed architectural/engineering services and reviewed plans for construction projects valued at $73.8 million.

The following construction projects have been awarded, are presently under construction or have been completed during this period:

District	*Project*	*Contract Amount (thousands of Dollars)*	*Status*
Kosrae	Water System	120.0	Completed
Kosrae	Dock Facility	320.0	Completed
Kosrae	High School Complex	680.0	Completed
Kosrae	Hospital	580.0	Completed
Kosrae	Public Safety Facility	451.1	On-going
Kosrae	Public Works Complex	250.4	On-going
Kosrae	Refrigeration Plant	338.5	On-going
		2740.0	
Marshalls	Ebeye Wastewater Treatment Facility	850.0	Completed
Marshalls	Ebeye Hospital Air Conditioning	120.0	Completed
Marshalls	Majuro Dock	5100.0	On-going
Marshalls	Water Storage Reservoir	795.5	On-going
Marshalls	Hill-Burton Dispensaries	607.9	Completed
		7473.4	
Palau	Road/Dock/Water/Electric	6400.0	On-going
Palau	Water/Sewage System	4200.0	On-going
Palau	Koror Central Produce Market	132.1	On-going
Palau	Malakal Cold Storage Plant	536.2	On-going
Palau	Malakal Bridge	860.0	On-going
Palau	Hill-Burton Dispensaries	331.6	Completed
		12459.9	
Ponape	Airfield Lighting	377.0	Completed
Ponape	Roads	225.0	On-going
Ponape	Net Point Bridge	680.0	On-going
Ponape	Water/Sewage System	3500.0	On-going
Ponape	Power Plant, 3000 KW	116.0	Completed
Ponape	Pepper Warehouse	100.8	On-going
Ponape	Food Processing Building	105.3	On-going
Ponape	Hemodialysis Laboratory	66.8	On-going
Ponape	Public Safety Building	294.4	On-going
Ponape	Two Market Building and Toilets	155.4	On-going
Ponape	Power Plant Building	78.2	On-going
Ponape	Warehouse Facility	312.8	On-going
Ponape	Rice Mill	73.9	On-going
Ponape	Hill-Burton Dispensaries	497.7	Completed
		6583.3	

District	*Project*	*Contract Amount (thousands of Dollars)*	*Status*
Truk	Airfield	21000.0	On-going
Truk	Water/Sewer System	3500.0	Completed
Truk	Seafood Processing Facility	272.8	On-going
Truk	Lukunor Copra Warehouse	90.4	On-going
Truk	Satawan Elementary School	257.5	On-going
Truk	Lukunor Elementary School	87.8	On-going
Truk	Hill-Burton Dispensaries	221.0	Completed
		25429.5	
Yap	Dock	4600.0	On-going
Yap	Roads/Electrical/Water	1900.0	On-going
Yap	Ulithi Dental Clinic	53.7	On-going
Yap	Colonia Central Market and Laundry	104.6	On-going
Yap	High School Complex	329.8	On-going
Yap	Jail/Police/Firehouse	314.1	On-going
Yap	Public Works Complex	250.6	On-going
Yap	Hospital	3184.0	On-going
Yap	Hill-Burton Dispensaries	386.8	Completed
		11123.6	
	Total All Projects	$65,809,700	

CHAPTER 12

OFFICE OF PLANNING AND STATISTICS

DISASTER CONTROL OFFICE

By an administrative directive of the High Commissioner, the Disaster Control Office was officially established July 1, 1971, on a full-time basis within the Office of the High Commissioner. The Office is charged with maintaining and improving the Trust Territory's Emergency Plans and implementing and administering the various federal disaster assistance programs. For the past six years the office has administered federal disaster assistance and restoration programs under three major disaster declarations by the U.S. President. The total amount of these programs was over $9,000,000. Realizing the importance and the need for maintaining the operation of the Disaster Control Office and its disaster preparedness program, the Congress of Micronesia in January 1977, enacted PL 7-38 (Trust Territory Disaster Relief Act of 1977) to establish Trust Territory programs, policies and procedures for relief from the effects of disasters and to create legally a Trust Territory Disaster Control Office under the general supervision of the High Commissioner. PL 7-128, enacted in May 1978, reorganized the Executive Branch of the Trust Territory Government and placed the Disaster Control Office under the supervision of the Director, Office of Planning and Statistics.

Under the provisions of the U.S. PL 93-288 (Disaster Relief Act of 1974), the Trust Territory was awarded a grant of $175,000 in November 1975, by the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration to conduct a three-year Disaster Preparedness Program. At the end of Fiscal Year 1978, the last month of the preparedness grant program, accomplishments include the completion of the overall Trust Territory Emergency Plan, finalization of the emergency operations portion of each district, and Administrative Plans for the Individual and Family Grant Program, the Temporary Housing Assistance Program, and the Damage Assessment and Reporting System. Disaster preparedness materials were developed and provided to the Bureau of Education for incorporation into school curricula. Also accomplished was a Territory-wide disaster preparedness training program conducted in February 1977, and May 1978. The primary objective of the training was to develop a cadre of trained personnel in the district that could be called upon to implement and administer the various federal disaster assistance programs made available under PL 93-288.

Using its own resources, the Trust Territory meets emergencies resulting from typhoons and other natural disasters by providing food and other critical supplies and materials to the people in areas affected. The U.S. Department of Agriculture, the American National Red Cross, and the U.S. Armed Forces also assist in contributing relief supplies during early post-disaster phases. When damage from disaster is severe enough to justify a "major disaster" or an "emergency" declaration by the United States President, the Trust Territory becomes eligible for federal disaster assistance under PL 93-288 in the form of funds for emergency food and temporary shelters for stricken populations as well as for restoration and replacement of damaged and/or destroyed government facilities and services.

During Fiscal Year 1978, there were no disasters in the Trust Territory severe enough to require a declaration by the United States President. Work was completed in Palau on the restoration programs made necessary by Typhoon Marie in FY 1976. Palau sustained nearly one million dollars worth of damage from Typhoon Marie. Damage to Truk caused by Typhoon Pamela in FY 1976 was assessed at over $4 million. Restoration projects in Truk are expected to be completed early in calendar year 1979.

CHAPTER 13

PLANNING AND STATISTICS

The Seventh Congress of Micronesia enacted Public Law 7-37 which establishes an Office of Planning and Statistics. The office is headed by a Director and has a Planning Division, Statistics Division, and Plan Implementation Division.

The main points of the legislatively mandated mission include the following responsibilities and duties:

1) Formulate national and sectoral development plans;
2) Review and comment on projects and programs of the executive departments;
3) Coordinate foreign assistance granted to the Trust Territory Government for economic and social development;
4) Review and comment on all annual and long-term budget proposals with respect to those budgets meeting the objectives, priorities, and policies of the development plans of the country;
5) Compile required statistical data;
6) Coordinate and mobilize all government resources, projects, and programs, and monitor and report on the implementation of all development plans; and
7) Assist districts in the preparation of development plans and projects and related technical assistance.

PLANNING DIVISION

The Trust Territory, Office of Planning and Statistics has been undertaking a comprehensive program for planning and management of land use and water quality, with assistance from the Housing and Urban Development 701 Planning Program and the Environmental Protection Agency 208 Planning Program.

These programs have supported various planning studies, reports, and publications during the last year. Land Use Guides for Moen, Tonowas/Eten, Fefan, Uman, and Udot/Eot, all major islands of Truk Lagoon, have been written and illustrated and are ready for printing. Each included fifteen maps showing each island's resources, land use, and suitabilities for different developments as well as a guide for locating the best areas for proposed developments. Field data has been collected as background material for land use guides being written for Kosrae and the Marshall Islands. A Marine Biological Survey and Reef Development Guide for Yap Lagoon has been published. A briefing document on the redevelopment of overpopulated Ebeye Island and development of nearby Gugeegue Island in Kwajalein Atoll of the Marshalls has been published, and a master plan for these areas has been written. Housing and Land Use Summaries and Environmental Assessments were written for the HUD Program.

A project was undertaken for the collection and tabulation of housing data for the Trust Territory. The data is presented in a uniform base which can be and is being utilized for assessing housing needs and developing a Housing Assistance Plan. The information has

90

been disseminated in a draft form and utilized in status negotiations, preparation of grant applications, and related applications. The collected data is to be published and disseminated to the various jurisdictions, planning offices and housing commissions and authorities. By presenting available housing data and analysis, housing programs can be projected from a uniform base throughout the Trust Territory. The break-out by districts can be readily accommodated, thereby meeting the local needs for housing data regardless of future status.

In an effort to implement territorial and district plans, the transportational and capital investment components were consolidated and incorporated into two briefing documents. The *Second Level CIP* attempts to identify the basic infrastructural needs of the outer islands. This document has proven to be most valuable and will be utilized to evaluate proposed development projects.

The imbalance of development on and in-migration to Ebeye has caused a long neglected problem to fester, requiring immediate action. The distended growth and intense population concentration on Ebeye has caused considerable concern without that concern being expressed in actions to alleviate the problem. An Ebeye briefing document was prepared in an attempt to focus upon the issues confronting the TTPI regarding Ebeye and to formulate a proposed action plan to address those issues.

STATISTICS DIVISION

During FY 1978, the first full year of operations of the Statistics Division of the Office of Planning and Statistics, the basic framework for a statistical service in the Trust Territory was laid. The Division was engaged in the following fields of statistical work:

(1) Conducting large scale surveys;
(2) Collect and compile economic statistics;
(3) Compile statistical series from administrative records of various departments;
(4) Prepare population projects for the Trust Territory districts and subdivisions;
(5) Initiate and conduct statistical training courses in the Trust Territory districts; and
(6) Act as the executing agency for the Trust Territory Occupational Information Coordinating Committee.

A short description of each of the activities is given below:

The Skill and Occupation Survey, a partial, Trust Territory-wide population census with special emphasis on the occupations and skill of the Trust Territory population, has been conducted in cooperation with the Labor Division, Bureau of Resources, and the Training Division, Bureau of Personnel. The Statistics Division is fully responsible for the data entry, editing, and analysis of the data and the preparation of the various tabulations. Data entry has been finished and currently editing and corrections of the data base is being undertaken.

Another large scale survey, a Trust Territory-wide Agricultural Census, was planned during the year and final preparations prior to the field work were done at year end. The Census is being undertaken in cooperation with the Agriculture Division, Bureau of Resources, and the Training Division, Bureau of Personnel. The Agricultural Census will inventory all land used for agricultural purposes, by type of crop, and will include crop yield, agricultural income and expenditure, and household consumption surveys which will be conducted for a half-year period.

The collection and compilation of economic statistics has been started and analysis of the results of the first National Accounts, Price Index and Business Activity surveys was going on at the end of the year.

In cooperation with the various departments involved, improvements in the statistical uses of their administrative records have been made. This is an ongoing process and the results are published in the Bulletin of Statistics. The first two editions of the Bulletin were published during the year under review. It is anticipated that the Bulletin will be published quarterly from 1979 onwards. A system for population projections was developed during the year. It will continue to be improved with additional data becoming available from various surveys which have been prepared.

The lack of staff trained in statistical procedures is one of the major problems in the development of the statistical service. The South Pacific Commission and the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific, in cooperation with the Statistics Division organized two six-week training courses in statistical procedures at the elementary level. The courses were conducted in Ponape and Yap. The Yap course also drew participants from Palau District. Three similar courses are planned for the current year and will be conducted in Majuro, Truk, and Saipan. Participants from Kosrae are expected to attend the Majuro course. After this series of elementary-level courses, an intermediate level course will be conducted for participants from all districts at one central location.

The Statistics Division is the executing agency for the Trust Territory Occupational Information Coordinating Committee. The main activities carried on are the collection of data relating to the occupational, training, and employment situation in the Trust Territory, and the coordination of data collection by and the use of administrative records of other government departments and agencies on these subjects. The staff consists of a part-time occupational information specialist, his Micronesian counterpart, and an administrative officer Possibilities for the establishment of a comprehensive employment and occupational data system are currently under study.

The Statistics Division is assisted by two statistical advisers from the United Nations Development Programme in setting up the statistical service in the Trust Territory. A Peace Corps Volunteer is assigned to the division for the same purpose.

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION DIVISION

The Division of Plan Implementation was created by Public Law No. 7-37 as part of the reorganization of the Office of Planning and Statistics. The main functions of this division include the analysis, evaluation, and monitoring of government development projects as well as assisting the private sector in providing these services and development policy guidelines to insure that the avowed sectoral and national development goals and objectives are met.

Beginning in September and October 1977, preliminary work began on the identification of projects throughout the Trust Territory in an effort to initiate the implementation of the Trust Territory Five Year Indicative Development Plan. In this respect as well as the various district plans, the Division, in conjunction with the Bureau of Resources, was actively involved in the project identification process whereby 70 districts and territory-wide projects were identified to be potentially viable. In the ensuing months, the Division's primary activity was the initial project formulation of several of these projects.

During the last part of 1977, the Division's chief assisted a United Nations Consultant in drawing up guidelines for the district and T.T.-wide planning process and implementation of the T.T. Five-Year Indicative Development Plan. In May 1978, the Division's Economic Planner also assisted a visiting U.N. Citrus Expert in making field visits to Yap and Kosrae to formulate and evaluate a citrus development project in both locations. Preliminary work is now underway to commence these two projects.

In addition to the project analysis and implementation functions, the Division also assumes other technical functions particularly as they relate to overall economic development and planning. During the past several months, the Division has been involved in the preparation of the economic justification of Kosrae's 7,000 feet airport, as well as on the Ebeye Redevelopment and Gugeegue Development Plan. The Plan Implementation Division has also been and will be involved in the A-95 review and evaluation of U.S. Federal Government grant applications for certain social and economic projects in the Trust Territory.

With the arrival of the new UNDP Project Manager along with the UN Associate Expert, it is anticipated that this Division will concentrate its efforts in the project formulation analysis and implementation of several major projects in each district.

FEDERAL PROGRAM COORDINATOR

As a result of the reorganization of the Trust Territory's Executive Branch during the year, the Federal Programs Coordination section was transferred into the Office of Planning and Statistics.

Its principal functions are to coordinate, review, monitor, and assess Federally-funded programs extended to and/or applied for by the Trust Territory each year. In addition, the F.P.C. administers the Territorial Economic Opportunity Office, a coordinating agency provided to oversee the activities of the Micronesian Community Action Program operating in all districts except Yap, through non-profit community corporations.

The office reviewed and analyzed one hundred and thirty programs/projects during the year whose aggregate value exceeded $31,000,000. It also published a bi-monthly newsletter, and assessed district Federal programs during the year under report. The F.P.C. developed and issued the regulations for the Territorial Executive Review and Notification System (TERNS) which govern the coordination of Federal programs in the Territory.

PART VII
Social Advancement

The Administering Authority promotes social advancement of Micronesia through programs of general education, by raising the level of public health, and by improving the standard of living. The Administering Authority encourages Micronesians to integrate voluntarily into their own culture useful features of other civilizations to enable them to lead more meaningful and rewarding lives in today's changing world.

CHAPTER I

GENERAL SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Social and cultural diversity exists among districts, but increased contact and education have brought about adoption of new cultural forms and have created a more common pattern of social organization throughout the Territory.

The basic units of social organization in the Carolines and the Marshalls are a number of lineages tracing descent matrilineally. In Truk, in the Central Carolines, the senior male of that lineage which first settled on a particular island possesses considerable status, and chiefs still enjoy traditional prestige and authority. The Polynesian islands of Kapingamarangi and Nukuoro, Ponape District, support a similar level of social organization based on patrilineal descent.

On Ponape Island, in the Eastern Carolines, a complex social system of titles exists with most male adults holding titles in either of the two lines of nobility or in the line of commoners. The island itself is divided into five districts, formerly independent areas, each having two lines of chiefs headed by Nanmwarki and Naniken, respectively. The titles bestowed by these chiefs advance a man in social prestige. This status system is still a potent force in local social life.

The traditional social organization of Kosrae has changed to a patrilineal system due to the influence of missionary teaching over the last 100 years.

A rather complex class system still exists in the Marshall Islands. At the lower levels are the headman, alap, of the families of commoner status, directing their affairs and speaking for them in larger councils. At the higher levels are the chiefs, iroij, of the families of "royal" status, of whom the highest are paramount chiefs. Between the royal and commoner leaders are chiefs and families of varying degrees of status.

In Palau, in the Western Carolines, hamlets were traditionally ruled by a council of 10 titled, male chiefs and a parallel advisory staff of 10 females, each representing one of the ranking clans of the community. In addition to these two councils, both men and women were, and continue to be, grouped in numerous societies for social and economic purposes. Palauan hamlets were loosely linked into village clusters, constituting today's municipalities. These village clusters in turn were linked in alliance to make up two great semistates, north and south, each headed by a high chief. Due to rapid change in the traditional system, however, today's younger, educated men have been able to assume positions of prestige in the community.

Social stratification reached a peak in Yap where nine social classes were recognized with the three lower classes, as well as the Trukese-speaking outer islanders, relegated to a subordinate status. A milder form of this class stratification still exists on Yap today. In the past Yap dominated an economic/religious empire which allegedly reached as far as Kosrae in the Eastern Carolines. Today, remnants of control are found in the Ulithi-Woleai areas where a landlord-tenant relationship exists through affiliations with villages and families in Yap, primarily in Gagil Municipality. Large fleets of outer islander canoes customarily made annual trips to Yap for food and building material urgently needed in the low islands. In turn, the low islands would provide manpower for major construction as well as luxury items or gifts, such as the products of their looms. This ceremonial exchange of gifts is still practiced.

Social and cultural diversity exists in the Northern Mariana Islands found between the predominant Chamorro and Carolinian minority. Increased contact and education have, however, brought about adoption of new cultural forms throughout the islands.

In the Marianas, Western family structure has been adopted; the traditional social class structure of nobles and commoners of Chamorro society is completely gone. Within the Saipan area, however, the Central Carolinian communities still retain a more typically Micronesian matrilineal social organization.

Most of today's Territory inhabitants are Christians, with the Catholic and Protestant faiths about equally represented. The independent Marshallese Protestant Church, a United Church of Christ subsect, is more than 100 years old. Catholicism, introduced into the Marianas before 1680 and transmitted to other districts in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, is represented by the Capuchin Order in the Guam diocese, which includes all of the Mariana Islands, and the Caroline and Marshall Islands where Catholic missionary activity is conducted by the Society of Jesus. Everywhere religious faith is strong. Aboriginal superstitions and taboos are still found among many islanders, however, and in several areas, traditional folk medicine is still known, used, and valued.

CHAPTER 2

HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

Trust Territory inhabitants are guaranteed basic human rights and fundamental freedom as set forth in the Trust Territory Code. These are:

--Freedom of religion, speech, press, right of assembly, and petition;

--No slavery or involuntary servitude;

--Protection against unreasonable search and seizure;

--No deprivation of life, liberty, or property without due process of law;

--No ex post facto law;

--Excessive bail, excessive fines, cruel and unusual punishment prohibited;

--No discrimination on account of race, sex, language, or religion;

--Freedom of migration and movement within the Territory;

--The maintenance of free elementary education;

--No imprisonment for failure to discharge contractual obligations;

--Writ of habeas corpus;

--No quartering of soldiers in private houses;

--Trade and property rights protected; and

--Due recognition of local customs.

The right of petition is used freely. Inhabitants have petitioned the United Nations as well as the Administering Authority. In the past, petitions to the Administration have usually concerned special considerations for individuals or groups. Petitions have been presented to the various U.N. Visiting Missions in both verbal and written forms. These have involved visitor's permits, land claims and utilization, war damage claims against the Japanese Government, readmission to the Territory of former Japanese residents, opening Trust Territory ports to foreign commercial vessels, need for improved transportation services for specific areas, need for examination of health conditions in the Territory, and various other subjects. Several Territory citizens have presented petitions in person before the Trusteeship Council.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

Press and Periodicals. The Bill of Rights guarantees freedom of the press and inhabitants are free to subscribe to any publication. Newpapers, magazines and other general periodicals, primarily from the mainland United States, Hawaii, and Guam, are widely circulated through the Territory. A limited number of more highly educated Micronesians subscribe to technical and professional publications from Europe and the United States. Two English-language newspapers function in the Territory.

The Micronesian News Service, operated by the Headquarters Public Information Division, gathers and distributes a daily comprehensive report of Micronesia's newsworthy events. Material is teletyped daily to the radio stations and newspapers in each district and to news outlets in Guam. Daily airmailed copies are provided to the press in Hawaii and Guam, as well as to international wire services.

The Headquarters Public Information Division also publishes *Highlights*, twice-monthly, 6-10 page offset publication with photographs, covering matters of concern to all Territory residents. Each printing of nearly 8,000 copies receives widespread circulation in all districts and is distributed to other interested readers throughout the world.

The *Micronesian Reporter* (circulation 5,300), a quarterly publication of the Public Information Division, with interested readers within and outside the Territory, reports developments in politics, society, and business; comments on travel and culture; and provides a forum for expressing a variety of viewpoints concerning the Administration, photographs, and other information material to the press, radio and television, as well as to the various Government agencies, business organizations, and other interested parties.

Radio and Television. The number of radio receivers in Micronesia continues to grow and increasing numbers of Trust Territory citizens are continuing their education by this means. This is an education not of specifics, necessarily, but in the sense of a growing awareness of the world that surrounds them.

The six district radio stations broadcast 18 hours a day and have increased news gathering and reporting services at the local level. The Micronesian News Service provides each station with Territory-wide news. World news has been brought into sharper focus with the liberal use of such programs as "Scope," "This Week at the United Nations," National Aeronautics and Space Administration programs, Voice of America, and American Armed Forces news programs, as well as features recorded at and distributed by the Headquarters Broadcast Center. The latter have pointed up Administration policies and programs and enlightened listeners about pertinent legislation.

The spiritual needs of the six districts are served by radio programs, some locally produced, of each religious denomination.

Each station broadcasts local and district news in English and the vernacular of the area. All local and public service announcements are also broadcast in two or more languages, depending on population needs. In Ponape, news is given in four languages.

Freedom of the press is preserved in all locally produced programs. Because this broadcast policy has been strictly adhered to, Trust Territory radio has many eager listeners.

Eighty Micronesians staff the district radio stations. Some Micronesian managers, newsmen, announcers, and translators have received training at the East-West Center in Hawaii and Voice of America in Washington, D.C. Others have received advanced training in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, and Fiji through the Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcast Development (ABD). All receive supervised on-the-job training.

The nerve center and funnel for information to the stations is Headquarters Broadcast Center. Machines duplicate programs for each station; the Center staff also handles technical specialized problems for the stations.

A broadcast training center was established on Saipan in 1972. The program aims at upgrading skills of existing station personnel in the field of announcing, programming, and management.

A commercial television station began broadcasting to viewers on Saipan in October 1969. Of a 33-hour broadcast week, 5 to 6 hours are available for Trust Territory information and educational program material. Cable TV has since been made available on Saipan. Today, additional television stations/cable TV systems operate in Palau, Ponape, and the Marshalls.

Motion Pictures. One or more movie theaters showing three or more films a week operate in each district as private Micronesian enterprises. Education, community development, and other Administration components as well as mission organizations arrange special showings of films at various times.

Dissemination of U.N. Information. The Administration continues to make widespread dissemination of information on the United Nations and its activities.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was translated into the territory's nine major languages, and copies were distributed to schools and community governments, and various community groups.

Translations of several other U.N. documents have been distributed widely over the last several years; The U.N. General Assembly Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; the article on the U.N. Trusteeship Council; the documents *"The U.N. and Human Rights" and "The U.N. – A World Organization for Peace and Progress."*

In addition, several hundred copies of the Annual Report to the United Nations were distributed to the various agencies of the Trust Territory Government. Summaries of the reports to the U.N. Trusteeship Council by the High Commissioner and his special advisers from the Congress of Micronesia were distributed throughout the Territory.

Again this year, the proceedings of the Trusteeship Council were broadcast on all Territory radio stations, in some instances in both English and the local languages. Daily reports were relayed to Saipan again this year via the PEACESAT satellite system for Micronesian News Service and broadcast use.

Library books purchased within the various districts and at Headquarters for school and public library use include periodicals relating to the U.N., such as UNESCO Courier and U.N. Monthly Chronicle, which are provided to all high schools. Materials are also distributed to district legislatures and municipal bodies. They are posted on municipality office and school bulletin boards and are also distributed in major local retail stores.

U.N. radio programs, including "Scope" and "This Week at the U.N.," as well as U.N. Day messages, are broadcast regularly on the six district stations. In addition, the Trust Territory Film Library includes more than 50 U.N. motion pictures which are distributed in the districts under the auspices of the Department of Education.

October 24, the anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, is widely celebrated as a major holiday in the Territory.

INDIGENOUS RELIGIOUS PRACTICES

Christianity has supplanted earlier indigenous religious beliefs. Superstition, however, is still prevalent and a devout Christian may still cling firmly to beliefs in ghosts and evil spirits.

MISSIONARY ACTIVITIES

Both Protestant and Catholic Missions operate in the Territory. In the Marshall Islands, one of the mission societies was founded more than 100 years ago. Elsewhere, missionary activity may go back as far as early Spanish exploration days.

The United Church Board of World Ministries and the Society of Jesus represent the predominant Protestant and Catholic Mission groups; the Liebenzell Mission, Seventh Day Adventists, Jehovah's Witnesses, and Assembly of God are also active. The Bishop of the Catholic Vicariate of the Marshall and Caroline Islands maintains headquarters at Truk. The Catholic missions of the Mariana Islands are within the Diocese of Agana, Guam. Headquarters of the United Church Board are on Ponape Island.

New missionary organizations desiring to become established in the Territory must have the necessary means of support and accommodations and must meet other requirements as well.

CHAPTER 3

STATUS OF WOMEN

Women in the Trust Territory are equal in law with men. Women have equal access to courts and equal rights to own property, control earnings, act as guardians, engage in business, hold public office, and to vote. Spouses are not responsible for each other's debts either in civil law or local custom.

Polygamy is prohibited by law. Prearranged marriages were common, but today young people generally choose their own marriage partners.

Traditional patterns in some areas still relegate women to a subordinate social position, but this does not imply degradation because much of this traditional pattern involves divisions of labor between the sexes. The matrilineal pattern of descent found in most of the Territory has made the traditional position of women strong in local societies.

The Administration offers both sexes the same opportunities for education, cultural development special training, and guidance; and the same right to work and vote.

Women operate a variety of businesses such as laundromats, shops, bakeries, car rentals, handicraft cooperatives, retail stores, restaurants, catering service, and commercial sewing shops. Women also perform local dances on a commercial basis for tourists.

Salaried work for women includes positions such as women's interest officers, court reporters, medical practitioners, nurses, medical record technicians, radio announcers, postal clerks, postmistresses, policewomen, airline stewardesses, taxi drivers, gas station attendants, hotel hostesses, secretaries, data processing clerks, clerk-typists, clerk-stenographers, tax collectors, teachers, payroll clerks, store clerks, accountants, student services coordinators, counselors, census enumerators, Federal project coordinators, and food services.

More women pursue higher education in colleges and universities in Guam, Hawaii, the Philippines, and on the U.S. mainland; special vocational training courses at the Micronesian Occupational College, Palau, and other courses sponsored by the South Pacific Commission, East-West Center, World Health Organization, and other cooperating agencies. Two women were recipients this year of Department of State study tours. Women also serve on over a dozen government program planning boards and councils particularly in the areas of public affairs and social services.

There is a growing awareness among women leaders that families are becoming more concerned about better family living, and in order to help families achieve their goals, each district has an active women's interest officer. These women give instruction, and practical assistance to local women, in relating to the economic, social, and cultural profile of the community. These include:

New concepts in functional housing, home surroundings, home furnishing home management, improvement and repairs;

Selection, use, and care of home appliances;

Consumer buying, consumer credit, financial planning, banking, installment buying, savings plans, and insurance;

New trends in child care, home care of the sick, and first aid;

Basic principles of good nutrition and its effects on health;

New techniques in food preparation and home gardening;

Skills in sewing and laundering; and

Handicraft cooperatives.

An important youth activity is Girl Scouting, which is also headed by the women's interest officer in each district.

CHAPTER 4

SOCIAL SECURITY

The Trust Territory Social Security System, enacted by the Congress of Micronesia as Public Law 3-40, became effective July 1, 1968. The law has since been amended to include agricultural workers, elected officials, and self-employed persons with at least one salaried employee. The law also permits beneficiaries to earn money and at the same time receive benefits.

The program has been well received by Micronesians with about 48,000 wage earners enrolled by the end of Fiscal Year 1977.

The Social Security System is patterned after the U.S. Social Security program but the benefits and contributions are based on the Territory's economy. The basic coverages

98

provided are a monthly pension at age 60, and surviving spouse and children's benefits. Retirement pensions started on July 1, 1970.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Community Development Division, established in 1963, coordinates several social program services. Its task is to build institutions and channel civic energies of Micronesians toward self-improvement and successful utilization of new ideas and resources. This includes providing and/or coordinating technical advice for self-help activities, such as grant-in-aid construction projects, and furnishing services that enhance self-reliance and developmental potential of Micronesians of all ages.

These efforts include community education broadcasting, traveling demonstration teams, youth services programs, a low-cost housing program, and services to the elderly. Also included is backstop support to various community groups such as women's clubs and voluntary service groups. The movement of outer islanders, particularly younger people, to the urban centers continues, and the division has developed many community activities to meet the demand for responsive services.

GRANT-IN-AID PROGRAM (GIA)

The Trust Territory Grant-in-Aid Program provides direct grant assistance to village level projects where the people participate in the planning and implementation of the projects. The administration's policy is to extend financial and technical assistance to local communities in planning and executing locally desired public projects where the capability for actual construction and project implementation exists but where local cash resources are limited. The projects involve primarily small scale infrastructure facilities (roads, docks, water systems, community halls) and/or purchase of needed services (buses, copra boats, small electric power plants). The goal is not the visible "bricks and mortar" as much as the creation and the fostering of a Micronesian capability to plan and implement.

Since January 1967, about 395 communities or organizations have gained over $3 million in needed facilities through grants-in-aid. During Fiscal Year 1978 such facilities were estimated to be worth over $150,000.

COMMUNITY ACTION

Four of the six districts have a Community Action Agency (CAA). The CAA continues to play a unique and important role in the community, providing comprehensive social services as opposed to specialized services. Nevertheless, the CAA is in the unique position of forming relationships with a host of other agencies to improve and make more efficient the delivery of specialized services to individuals. A small grant has been made to study the feasibility of a Human Services Organization in Kosrae. The broad array of comprehensive services offered by the CAA are: (1) Outreach and Community Information Program; (2) Youth Development Program; (3) Technical and Financial Assistance Program; (4) Economic Development Program; (5) General Community Services Program.

HOUSING ASSISTANCE AND DEVELOPMENT

Over 12,500 housing units exist in the Trust Territory and it is estimated that to keep pace with the rapidly growing population 450 new units will have to be added yearly. Typical homes in Micronesia are wooden framed structures, with concrete floors and galvanized sheetmetal roofing. More homes are now being constructed of concrete blocks and reinforced concrete floors and roofs. There may be fewer dwellings of local material in the Trust Territory due to the amount of maintenance they require. The Trust Territory received $1,000,000 in Block Grant funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for community development programs in housing and related facilities improvement. In addition, an allocation of approximately $220,000 has been made available to the Trust Territory under Section 8 (HUD) to be used as "rent subsidies" for low-income families who reside in dwellings which meet HUD's minimum property standards. During 1978 approximately 70 new housing units were built and 326 were renovated, funded partially with FHA Section 504 money and partially with funds from the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Title III Older Americans Act. In 1978 the Territorial Housing Commission submitted an application to HUD for a Community Development Block Grant of $1,431,320, of which $400,000 is earmarked for a "Latorex" plant. The plant will utilize local soils to produce a high-strength building component at a very low price. Establishing the Latorex Plant is expected to change drastically the critical housing situation in the Trust Territory. Designs and instructions, as well as the building components, will be made available to home owners.

SERVICES TO THE ELDERLY

The Territorial Office on Aging works to develop, strengthen, and implement comprehensive services for older persons in Micronesia to enable them to retain maximum independence and dignity in a home environment.

For Fiscal Year 1978, a total of $441,175 was provided by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare under the Older Americans Act, as amended, for the implementation of Title III, for Area Planning and Social Services ($378,675) and for Territory-wide Planning, Coordination, Administration, and Evaluation ($62,500).

A cultural education program was continued in Kosrae. The program is designed to promote and maintain local heritages, histories, and traditional arts and crafts, and to provide referral and transportation services. Home health programs in the Marianas, Yap, Palau, Truk, Marshalls, and Kosrae were also funded during the year. The health programs provided such services as direct medical assistance, health education, medical referrals, and follow-up services for the chronically ill elderly. The Homemakers Services Program, started last year in the Marshalls, was continued this year. This program is designed to assist the disabled elderly with the basic household chores and personal care.

The Trust Territory received a total of $618,750 for the Title VII Nutrition Program. The program was established as a nutrition education program, as opposed to the standard meal service program in the U.S., to reinforce positive traditional food subsistence practices. Districts awarded funds for this program were the Marianas, Yap, Truk, the Marshalls, and Palau. The main objectives of this program were to demonstrate preparation of local foods to meet most daily nutritional requirements, to assist in meal planning, and home gardening, and to provide transportation services for the elderly. The program also funded scholarships that enabled nutritionists in the Trust Territory to attend certified college courses in the areas of nutrition, accounting, and health services. An approved variance allowed the TT Office on Aging to fund construction of a Multipurpose Senior Center in the Marianas and renovation of a geriatric facility at the McDonald Hospital in Palau.

DHEW also awarded $15,000 to the TT Office on Aging from title IV-A training funds. These funds were used to train headquarters and district aging program personnel.

Employment of elderly Micronesians 55 years or older was made possible through a Title IX Senior Community Service Employment Program grant from the Department of Labor. The program provided parttime subsidized employment of the elderly by placement in meaningful jobs in public and private agencies. During the year, elderly persons were employed as lay teachers in schools and as homemakers.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has authorized the TTOoA $26,191 for Title VII Nutrition Programs for the Elderly. These funds were elected in lieu of donated foods from the USDA.

FAMILY FEEDING PROGRAM

The United States Department of Agriculture utilizing surplus agricultural commodities provided assistance to Bikini Atoll, Kili and Japtan/Enewetak as well as new service to four other islands in the Marshalls which had extensive typhoon damage during the year under review. Several outer islands in Truk converted Disaster

Relief Programs to the U.S.D.A. Program due to the termination of disaster relief funding and excessive salinity in the soil prohibiting normal agricultural operations. Eauripik and Ifalik Atolls in the Yap District also requested and received service in FY 78 for similar reasons.

This program provides basic staples such as rice, flour, shortening, a limited amount of canned products such as fruits and vegetables, milk, chicken, and beef. The program does not provide in sufficient quantities to supply fully recipients' needs but does assist in supplementing available local resources to a level of acceptable nutritional adequacy.

Donated food recipients are disbursed rations as often as monthly and in some cases due to shipping schedules receive several months supply when the field trip ship visits. In the case of the Bikini Atoll recipients, the Trust Territory Government supplemented the donated foods with additional produce to maintain a diet as recommended by ERDA.

Dispersion of recipients is as follows:

Marshall Islands	2,160
Truk District	9,000
Yap District	360

A regularly scheduled program of Family Donated Commodity Distribution continued in the Northern Mariana Islands for 11,842 persons.

CHAPTER 5

SOCIAL SECURITY IN THE NORTHERN MARIANAS

The Northern Mariana Islands Social Security System was established effective January 1, 1976 in accordance with Section 606(a) of the Covenant. The System was created by transferring to the Treasury of the United States, that portion of the Trust Territory Social Security Retirement Fund attributable to the Northern Mariana Islands. On April 13, 1977, a comprehensive Northern Mariana Islands Social Security Act was signed into law by the Resident Commissioner.

The Northern Marianas System is administered by the United States Social Security Administration in accordance with the social security laws of the Trust Territory in effect at the time of the transfer of funds. The Northern Marianas Government may modify the System but only in a manner which does not create additional differences between it and the United States System since, upon termination of Trusteeship, the United States System will absorb the Northern Marianas System. At that time the social security laws of the United States will be applicable to the Northern Mariana Islands as they are applicable to the territory of Guam.

At the end of Fiscal Year 1978, 9100 wage earners were enrolled in the System. Revenue for the fiscal year is estimated at $600,000 and the Trust Fund balance estimated at $1,800,000.

The program is funded by a 2.7% employee deduction and a matching contribution by the employer. The rate of deduction will increase to 3.9% on January 1, 1979 and by 1.2% each year until it reaches 6.3% in 1981. The taxable base for social security purposes in 1970 is $9,075 and is expected to be $13,350 in 1979 and at least $22,000 in 1981.

Basic coverages provided are retirement, disability and surviving spouse and children's benefits. For the fiscal year, over $240,000 in benefit payments have been made.

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI) PROGRAM IN THE NORTHERN MARIANAS

At the end of the year in review SSI payments were being made to 576 NMI residents--377, age 65 or older, and 199 disabled or blind--at a rate of about $120,000 a month. The program is a Federal program funded entirely by general revenues and administered by the U.S. Social Security Administration. The Social Security office in Agana, Guam has local jurisdictional responsibility for administering the program in NMI. Every month, representatives visit Saipan, Rota, and Tinian to take claims, handle post-eligibility reports, accept requests for appeals, and respond to general inquiries.

HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES IN THE NORTHERN MARIANAS

HOUSING

Since it first became operational the Mariana Islands Housing Authority (MIHA), a public corporate entity charged with housing development, has granted homeownership loans to approximately 250 families and assisted them in the construction of safe and sanitary homes, using very limited financial resources. MIHA was able to continue the housing development program through fiscal year 1978. This was made possible by a homeownership loan guarantee arrangement between MIHA and a private lending institution and MIHA's participation in a housing program administered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

The homeownership loan guarantee program will have reached a total of $1,000,000 in loans made available to some sixty families by the end of November 1978. Loans made under the program range from a minimum of $9,000 to a maximum of $25,000 generally amortized in twenty years. All housing units constructed are primarily of all-concrete structure, which is highly desirable due to minimal costs in maintenance and its capability of withstanding winds of typhoon velocity.

With the enactment of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, the Northern Mariana Islands became eligible for housing assistance under Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments Program, which provides housing subsidy payments on behalf of lower income families. Program proposal for twenty units was finalized in 1977 and followed by the signing of an agreement between MIHA and HUD, under which HUD is committed to make housing assistance payments to MIHA on behalf of eligible families leasing the dwelling units in the amount of $93,000 each year, for a period not to exceed twenty years. Such payment will commence only after completion and occupancy of the units. Financing for the construction of the units and related site development activities in the amount of $559,000 was obtained from a private lending institution.

Subsequent approvals for twenty-five additional units for Saipan and thirty units for Rota were obtained from HUD. Financing for the construction of the units and related development in the amount of $1,662,300 was obtained from a private lending institution. Both projects are expected to be completed during the next year.

In its ongoing plan to expand the Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments Program, MIHA has obtained approval from HUD to construct forty-eight additional units on Saipan and an initial increment of twenty units on Tinian. Architectural design and specification plans are being finalized with the actual construction work expected to begin in early 1979.

In addition to the activities mentioned above, MIHA was also involved in the construction of thirty-eight Farmers Home Administration, Section 504 home improvement projects.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Northern Mariana Islands has also become eligible for Title I - Community Development Block Grants, (CDBG) Housing and Community Development Act of 1974. Application and physical implementation of projects receiving funding from this source are undertaken by MIHA.

In fiscal year 1977, MIHA completed a sewer line project at the Puntan Muchot area. Total funding received from Title I for this project was $100,000. In the same year, MIHA began activities for the construction of a street and drainage project for the Northern Garapan Annex II and the Puntan Muchot areas. Funding for this project in the amount of $200,000 has been approved. Applications for three projects consisting of a park and recreational facilities, water distribution system, and redevelopment plan for Chalan Kanoa Village which was submitted in 1977 has been approved at a funding level of $197,825. Work on these projects has been scheduled to begin in December 1978. Application has been submitted for MIHA 1978 allocation under the Title I for CDBG program. Project activities for which funds will be applied include the water reservoir in

Rota, recreational facilities, and improvement of street and drainage system in the Garapan housing area on Saipan.

COMMUNITY AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS IN THE NORTHERN MARIANAS

The Department of Community and Cultural Affairs of the Government of the Northern Marianas is responsible for the implementation of the following programs under its umbrella of Social and Recreational services to the populace of the Mariana Islands. In the Social Service Area, the department is currently administering the USDA Family Food Distribution Program, Nutrition and Cultural Revitalization utilizing funds made available by the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended. The department also is currently administering the women's interest program which is primarily concerned with developing informational aspects of programs and services for the women of the community. Joint efforts are channeled through the media, the Girl Scouts, and the Nursing Programs. The Girl and Boy Scout programs are currently undergoing major changes to reinforce the programs with the help of the Honolulu Hawaii Aloha Council. Charters will be channeled to the Aloha Council for approval. One program employee has completed intensive training in Hawaii and will be ready to implement the new Scouting program for the Northern Marianas.

The Grant-In-Aid Program is now in the final stage of completing the construction of some sports and recreation facilities which were funded by legislative appropriation. The Red Cross Section has now been officially handed over to the newly created Northern Marianas Red Cross Chapter. Mr. Herman Q. Guerrero is the Chapter Chairman.

The Recreation Section is still continuing the intra-district sports competition, sports and recreation clinics, and the formal teaching of the different areas of sports and recreational games. There are now two additional programs currently being added to the department; they are Historic and Cultural Preservation and the YACC and YCC youth employment programs. With the enactment of Public Law 1-8, the Commonwealth Executive Branch Act of 1978, Broadcast and Consumer Protection were included in the departmental functions of the Department of Community and Cultural Affairs.

The Broadcast Division is responsible for the dissemination of information relative to governmental, public, and business interest. News information from around the world and the nation is also aired over the government radio station. Currently the Northern Marianas Government Radio Station is equipped with a maximum radio wave output of 1300kHZ.

GRANT-IN-AID

As a result of the transition of our new government, this particular section was abolished. All projects that were administered under this section are in the final stages of completion.

RED CROSS

The department is still involved in assisting individuals and families with their special needs but has officially given the responsibility to the newly established Northern Marianas Red Cross Chapter.

SPORTS AND RECREATION

The Sports and Recreations programs are generally for all ages throughout the Northern Marianas. In addition to the established programs in scouting, basketball, volleyball, softball and the Little Leagues, the organized sports and recreation now include such activities as intra-island competition. We have also assisted the schools in teaching the basic rules of all games currently being administered.

HISTORIC AND CULTURAL PRESERVATION ACTIVITIES

The Northern Mariana Islands has participated since 1974 in a program of historic preservation. This program is supported under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665, as amended). Through fiscal year 1978, the Northern Mariana Islands have participated as part of the Trust Territory program but, beginning with fiscal year 1979, the Government is developing an independent program. Recently, the main activities of the program structure and staff were to survey and register historic properties and to provide for their protection by reviewing projects continued through the existing program structure. Responsibility for the historic preservation program has recently been assigned to the Department of Community and Cultural Affairs.

The Consumer Protection Division, the newest addition to the department, has yet to be staffed. As funds become available this Division will begin its function for the welfare of the Northern Marianas populace.

USDA

This program was first initiated and administered for the needy households in the Mariana Islands on September 28, 1972. The program is currently in operation for the islands of Saipan, Rota, Tinian, and the islands north. The current figures show that there are 1,415 households, with a figure of 6,200 individuals, being served. Funding for this program is made available through USDA Grants and is administered by the Trust Territory Food Services Office.

AGING

The administration of programs for the aged was first initiated as a Pilot Survey in 1974. One of the objectives is the continuation of the cultural revitalization program, utilizing the elderly to teach traditions to school children. This is possible through a grant from the U.S. Department of Labor. The program also teaches the elderly and their families to understand basic health food requirements. The program is currently in operation on the islands of Saipan, Rota, and Tinian.

The Northern Marianas Department of Community and Cultural Affairs has been working on the State Plan to become the Northern Marianas State Office on Aging. Now it is still being funded by the Trust Territory Office on Aging. As a result of the transformation from a Grantee Agency to a State Office on Aging, the Northern Marianas will be getting approximately $1,567,425 for actual program implementation for the elderly of the Northern Marianas.

CULTURAL HERITAGE

The Department of Community and Cultural Affairs is also engaged in planning for and developing other program activities related to the preservation of the Chamorro and Carolinian heritage and tradition. In addition to general research and planning assessments, the Department is responsible for administering a project, supported by the National Endowment for the Arts, to plan and develop a Commonwealth Arts Program.

YACC/YCC

The Community and Cultural Affairs Department is the agent for the Young Adult Conservation Corps (YACC) and the Youth Conservation Corps (YCC). These are Federally funded programs to employ youth and provide training in community and conservation-related work at the minimum wage level. The YACC is a year-round program for youth 16-23 years and YCC is summer employment for youth between 16-18 years.

During 1978, there were 101 YCC enrollees on Saipan, Tinian, and Rota clearing and developing park areas, constructing sports facilities, making signs, and planting flame trees.

The YACC has 40 enrollees on Saipan, Tinian, Rota, Pagan, and Agrihan working at developing park areas, constructing a YACC/YCC Office, and several beautification projects. The YACC is a labor intensive program.

Some work under these programs this past year was assisting the government during the flood and typhoons.

CHAPTER 6

PEACE CORPS/MICRONESIA: AN OVERVIEW

The year 1978 marked the beginning of Peace Corps' 12th year in Micronesia. Since the first group of Peace Corps Volunteers arrived in 1966, at the invitation of the Congress of Micronesia and the High Commissioner, more than 2500 Volunteers have served in Micronesia.

Over the years, the nature of Peace Corps' involvement in local projects has changed to meet the priorities of the Trust Territory Government. However, the Peace Corps' goals have remained the same since the Peace Corps Act of 1961. Each program is designed to fulfill these goals in the Micronesia context. These goals are:

to meet a need for trained manpower;

to help Micronesians better understand Americans; and

to enlighten Americans to an appreciation of Micronesia and its people.

In 1978, Peace Corps focused on its continuing efforts to shift direction toward meeting the basic needs of Micronesia's poor. Economic development, health, agriculture, and community services projects were planned and implemented.

Over half of the current Volunteers received special training in agriculture, health, fishing, and community development in addition to their regular language, cross culture, and technical orientation in an attempt to provide a more skilled Volunteer able to assist development in many areas.

Volunteers work as Water Sanitation Advisors, Lab Technicians, Nutritionists, Replacement Health Assistants, Agriculturists, Architects, Vocational Education Teachers, Secondary and Elementary School Teachers, Foresters, Youth Advisors, Small Business Advisors, Economists, Marine Biologists, Co-op Advisors, Animal Husbandry Specialists, Lawyers, and Rehabilitation Advisors.

In addition, the Peace Corps is emphasizing rural village and outer island assignments where Volunteers participate in community life, live with Micronesian families, and assist those people living in isolated areas who are without easy access to limited district resources.

STRUCTURE

The structure of Peace Corps in Micronesia is similar to that of the Trust Territory Government. The basic unit is the district office, headed by a Micronesian District Representative, who reports directly to the Country Director in Saipan. District offices are located in Palau, Yap, Truk, Ponape, Kosrae, and the Marshalls.

The Saipan headquarters supports the districts by providing leadership, programming and training coordination, managerial support, and liaison with the Trust Territory administration. Additionally, the Saipan office supports the small Peace Corps program in the Northern Marianas which will be phased out within one year and perhaps replaced with another Federal program (VISTA) that emphasizes local volunteer involvement.

At present there are five Americans and 16 Micronesians working as Peace Corps staff members. These figures reflect the worldwide effort of Peace Corps to fill staff positions with qualified host country persons, and to form a closer and more compatible working relationship between Peace Corps and Micronesia.

PROGRAMMING AND TRAINING

Programming and training are two major components which are crucial in preparing Peace Corps Volunteers for these assignments and accelerate their entry into the Micronesian community so that they may maximize their two-year service.

Programming is initiated when a development problem is identified by Peace Corps and/or a local agency. Once the problem is analyzed and the viability of the proposed project determined, special goals and objectives are developed. These are aligned with the priority objectives of the District and the basic goals of Peace Corps.

Project development in each District is the responsibility of a team comprising pertinent members such as: Trust Territory officials, legislators, magistrates, community groups, and Volunteers.

Once the project has been set up and approved, Volunteers are recruited and given packets of information on Micronesia, island living, their district of assignment and the project to which they will be assigned to work, usually for the duration of their two-year service commitment.

Pre-service training is designed to equip each prospective Volunteer with the minimum skills necessary for initial success in Micronesia. Depending upon the entry skills of the applicant, training generally lasts about 6-8 weeks in-country. In 1978, Guam was used for secondary skill training. Plans call for some technical training to be coordinated Stateside or in Third Country universities or institutions early next year.

Training in Micronesia generally concentrates on language instruction using various methodologies: cross cultural study through family stays and village visits, and job orientation utilizing task analysis techniques. Once training has been completed, new Volunteers become responsible directly to their Micronesian supervisors for job-related matters. During their term of service, Volunteers have the opportunity to participate in additional training courses usually in language and cross cultural study. The Peace Corps plans on developing the capability of providing health, agriculture, appropriate technology and general business skill training for all Volunteers.

PROGRAMS PAST AND PRESENT

Up to 1977, education was the most significant Peace Corps program in terms of the number of volunteers. Volunteers were mainly English teachers or worked in basic community development projects. In 1973, Volunteers were requested who possessed specific skills necessary to the economic and social development of a country. These Volunteers were lawyers, engineers, health professionals, accountants, and architects, to work in upgrading existing services of the government sector and to train additional staff.

PROGRAM STRENGTH

Currently, there are 196 Volunteers in the Trust Territory and the Northern Mariana Islands, distributed as follows:

Health	18
Nutrition	3
Food	3
Knowledge/Skills	72
Economic Development/Income	45
Energy Conservation	3
Community Services	33
Legal Services	19

These Volunteers are distributed, geographically in the following manner:

Northern Mariana Islands	12*
Palau	26
Yap	30
Truk	37
Ponape	41
Kosrae	21
Marshalls	29

*Program to be phased out and replaced by VISTA utilizing locally recruited Volunteers from the Northern Marianas.

(These figures fluctuate through the year -- however the Peace Corps in Micronesia expects to maintain a Volunteer total around 200 during 1979).

FUTURE

Peace Corps/Micronesia continues to derive satisfaction from the fact that so many Volunteers in highly skilled areas have been able to phase themselves out of their assignments in a manner that allows Micronesians, many newly qualified, to carry on their responsibilities. The Peace Corps program in Micronesia will continue to work with each District separately to insure local determination of needs and development plans. The Peace Corps program will also continue to encourage self-reliance within the organizations served by the Volunteers and will continue to be as responsive as possible to each District's needs within the basic framework of "basic human needs". As stated earlier, the Peace Corps is shifting its program direction to meet the basic needs of Micronesia's poor, especially in the economic development, health, and agriculture sectors.

CHAPTER 7

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

Efforts to prepare Micronesians for administering their own affairs have intensified through accelerated training and

106

on-the-job experience. Prior training efforts have continued -- executive, managerial, and supervisory -- but increased emphasis was placed on the vocational trades during the year under review.

The Micronesian Trades Apprenticeship Program (MTAP), conceived, developed, and implemented this year, is a joint training program with the U.S. Navy Consolidated Industrial Relations Office (CIRO) on Guam. Through this program, forty Trust Territory citizens -- from both the private and government sectors -- each year begin apprenticeship training at the U.S. Naval Station, Guam, in the following trades: carpentry, coment finishing, plumbing, welding, machinery, electrical repair (including shipboard), and mechanics (auto, telephone, power plant, heavy equipment). Additionally, remedial English and other ancillary training are provided. Housing facilities for the trainees and other services are also provided.

Through on-the-job training and experience, efforts are underway to develop Trust Territory citizen employees to assume responsibilities from present expatriate employees. Where no currently qualified Micronesians are available, this "Associate Program" selects Micronesians for an "associate" relationship with the expatriate they are to replace, gradually transferring to the Micronesian responsibilities of increasing complexity, until he carries fully the job responsibilities. This program is funded through Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) grants.

Personnel statistics, as of the end of the 12-month reporting period, reflect the continuing decline in regular program-funded non-Trust Territory citizen employees. The 104 U.S. Civil Service employees at the beginning of the year decreased by 21 to 83. Non-Trust Territory citizen contract employees decreased by 24 under regular program-funding; but increased by 27 under U.S. Special Grants, for a net increase of 3 expatriate employees. Trust Territory citizen employment statistics showed the same trends: those funded under the regular program decreased by 337 over the year; but those funded by U.S. Special Grants increased by 528, for a gain of 191. And the total employment reflected this more-than-offsetting increase in Special Grants funding, the total rising from 8,064 at the end of the last reporting period to 8,231 at the end of this reporting period, an increase of 167 for the 12 months.

TRAINING AND EMPLOYEE DEVELOPMENT IN THE NORTHERN MARIANAS

The goal of training in the Northern Marianas is to upgrade the existing labor force in their respective fields. The intended results are to prepare the labor force for more responsible positions and to fill in the inadequacies currently existing among Northern Marianas employees.

To date two training programs have been established: (a) Special Education Training Program, and (b) Comprehensive Employment and Training Program. The first is geared to upgrading capabilities of on-board government employees while the latter is geared to both the public and private sectors and is only available to those individuals who are economically disadvantaged, unemployed, or underemployed. The Special Education Training Fund is authorized under Subsection (a) of Section 702.

Over ten training programs were held either locally or off-island for employees in Procurement and Supply, Customs, Quarantine, Immigration, Revenue, Personnel, Health Services, Economics, Public Works, Public Safety (Police & Fire), Community Development, and Housing. Support services staff for clerical and fiscal sections also received training during the year under review.

Over eighty government employees on Saipan, Rota, and Tinian were trained under the Special Education Training Program.

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act Manpower Advisory Council is responsible for formulating policies and providing guidelines for employment and training programs under CETA.

In FY 1978, CETA sponsored training programs in Marine Outboard Motor Repair and Maintenance, various skills training under Job Corps, pre-service training for Police Officers, Practical Nursing, Vocational Education Teacher Training, clerical supply services and regular teacher training under the

University of Guam Off-Campus College extension program.

Institutions and agencies which were involved in providing training were: University of Guam, Guam Police Academy, GSA, Civil Service Commission through CIRO, Guam, U.S. Military-Customs, Government of Guam; Department of Commerce, Governor's Office, Guam Public Safety, Hawaii Immigration Office, Hawaii Department of Quarantine, Naval Public Works (Guam), Dr. Torres Hospital, Saipan, McWayne Marine Supply Company in Honolulu, University of Hawaii and others.

CHAPTER 8

HEALTH SERVICES

The programs of the Bureau of Health Services are designed to improve health, environmental and sanitary conditions, minimize communicable diseases, establish standards of medical and dental care, encourage scientific investigations in the field of health, provide paramedical and auxiliary services such as nutrition and health education, and supervise and administer all government operated hospitals, clinics, dispensaries, and other medical and dental facilities.

The Bureau of Health Services at the Territorial level includes personnel in the fields of medicine with public health background and skills in nursing, dentistry, pharmacy, medical records, vital statistics, hospital administration, accounting, health education, mental health, environmental health, health planning, maternal and child health, professional development and training. This team provides services and gives direction for the implementation of public health and medical care programs.

No comprehensive health services exist outside the government, although religious missions provide varying amounts of medication and care for their own personnel and students, and occasionally donate medicines to government hospitals. Private practice of dentistry exists in Ponape and the Northern Marianas.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

The Territory is affiliated with the World Health Organization (WHO), Western Pacific Region. The Territory actively supports and subscribes to the International Sanitary Regulations, and makes epidemiologic reports to WHO. The WHO and the Health Section of the South Pacific Commission (SPC) provide technical assistance upon request.

The U.S. Public Health Services (USPHS) and the Environmental Protection Agency cooperate with the Territory in providing some laboratory services, special grant assistance, and environmental and epidemiologic consultation.

During the year a number of consultants have been furnished by the USPHS, Energy Resources Development Agency, World Health Organization, South Pacific Commission, Tripler Army Medical Center, Naval Regional Medical Center on Guam, School of Public Health and School of Medicine of the University of Hawaii, and other universities in the United States. These organizations also offer training opportunities through fellowships and inservice training seminars.

BOARD OF LICENSURE

The Trust Territory Code requires that all physicians, dentists, and other related health personnel who treat patients in the Trust Territory must be licensed to practice their specialties and healing arts.

Code of Public Regulations, Release No. 3-72 established a Trust Territory Health Services Board of Licensure, whose functions include examining, studying, and reviewing applicants for license to practice in the Trust Territory and making necessary recommendations to the Director, Bureau of Health Services, for the issuance of temporary or permanent licenses.

The Trust Territory Bureau of Health Services Board of Licensure was organized and held its first meeting in Saipan on April 16, 1974. The Board consisted of seven members representing the various specialities in the field of health and medicine.

During FY 1978 the Board issued licenses to 28 physicians (including permanent and consultant physicians), 12 nurses, 19 medex, 2 dental officers, 7 dental nurses, and 1 X-ray technician.

MICRONESIA HEALTH COORDINATING COUNCIL

One of the legislative mandates under U.S. Public Law 93-641 (Section 1524) is the establishment of a "Statewide Health Coordinating Council". In the Trust Territory the council is called the Micronesia Health Coordinating Council. The Council is composed of representatives of consumers and providers of health care. Consumer representation consists of two consumers from each District selected from the membership of *bona fide* community based organizations and two at-large members selected from organizations with Territory-wide membership. Representation of providers is entirely on a District basis. The districts with larger populations have two provider representatives and the districts with smaller populations have one. The current division is sixteen consumer representatives and eleven provider representatives.

The prime functions of the Council are as follows:

1. Review annually and approve a Territorial Five-year Comprehensive Health Plan and/or its revisions.
2. Conduct public hearings on the Territorial Health Plan or its revisions.
3. Review and comment each year on the Annual Implementation Plan for the Territory outlining the year's activities to be undertaken to achieve the goals of the five-year plan.
4. Advise the Territorial Health Planning and Development Agency generally on its performance.
5. Review annually and approve or disapprove any program applications (State Plans) for programs specified in Public Law 93-641 under the review authority of the Council.
6. Review annually and approve or disapprove the Medical Facilities Plan mandated by Public Law 93-641 identifying new medical facilities to be constructed and proposed renovations in existing facilities.
7. Review the annual budget of the Territorial Health Planning and Development Agency.

HEALTH PLANNING AND RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

The Bureau of Health Services was designated by the High Commissioner and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare as the Territorial Health Planning and Development Agency eligible for funding under U.S. Public Law 93-641. The Office of Health Planning within the Bureau of Health Services was delegated primary responsibility for the development of the required health plans and for implementing the resources development functions specified in Public Law 93-641.

The primary functions of the Office are as follows:

1. Conduct the health planning activities of the Trust Territory Bureau of Health Services.
2. Prepare all plans required under Public Law 93-641.
3. Carry out all health resources development activities mandated under the law.
4. Provide staff services to the Micronesia Health Coordinating Council and assist the Council in its review of the various plans submitted to it.
5. Review on a periodic basis (at least annually) all institutional health services being offered in the Territory.

The office has been assigned the task of coordinating the planning of all health programs or health related programs in the Territory in order that planning and programs are coordinated at various levels.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH/ CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S SERVICES/ FAMILY PLANNING

The Maternal and Child Health/Crippled Children's Services/Family Planning (MCH/CCS/FP) Programs Branch is staffed at the Headquarters level by a Board Eligible Pediatrician as the Chief; a Public Health

Nurse Coordinator; a Public Health Staff Nurse and a Clerk. The Branch was established in 1973 through initial Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (DHEW) grants for MCH and CCS.

The Branch is responsible for developing and implementing the Territory-wide plans in MCH/CCS/FP Programs. The DHEW grants for programs in these areas have supplemented health funds to improve services for mothers and children through increased headquarters and district personnel, purchase of supplies and equipment, staff training, and increase the availability of medical specialty services which normally could not be provided with the limited resources of the Territory.

MATERNAL AND CHILD CARE

The long range goals of the programs are to reduce infant mortality and to improve the health of all mothers and children through improved comprehensive health services.

The program emphasis has been in increasing and improving the quality and quantity of MCH services, such as well-child, prenatal, post partum, family planning clinics, dental health care, school health services, and maternal and infant care in the hospitals.

In FY 1975, special district MCH projects began in Maternal and Infant Care (Mariana Islands). This project was implemented in Ponape in FY 1978 when the Mariana Islands established its constitutional government. Continuing programs are Infant Intensive Care (Palau); Children and Youth (Majuro, Marshall Islands); Children's Dental Health (Truk and Ponape); Family Planning (all districts).

Other program activities have included:

1. A Territory-wide MCH/FP workshop on "Infant Care and the Problems of Young Parents" held in Saipan, Mariana Islands from August 1 through August 11, 1978, for MCH nurses, dental nurses, and health educators. A total of 30 participants from all districts took part in the Workshop. Consultants from the Department of Health, State of Hawaii, and the American Red Cross Pacific Basin, Honolulu, Hawaii, provided instructions in adolescent problems, communications, and preparation for parenthood.

Ongoing activities have included:

1. Coordination of school and preschool health services between the Bureau of Education Head Start and Bureau of Health Services.
2. Planning and provision of training for health services staff to enable them to acquire needed skills and knowledge in MCH areas.
3. Working with other branches in the Bureau of Health Services to improve immunization levels, sanitation, nutrition and health education services for MCH patients.
4. The development of standards of care for MCH services and appropriate statistical forms for reporting MCH activities and family planning programs.

CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S SERVICES

The Trust Territory began to administer its own CCS programs in May, 1973, when CCS funds first became available through Title V of the Social Security Act.

The program provides:

1. Services for the early identification of children 0 - 21 years of age with conditions that are physically or mentally handicapping, or potentially handicapping.
2. Diagnostic, therapeutic, and evaluation services to the children with crippling conditions as early as possible in order to maximize efforts in the alleviation of crippling conditions.
3. Long-term and coordinated follow-up care for chronic handicapping conditions that have been screened by consultants brought into the Trust Territory by CCS funds.

Children are also referred to the Majuro Rehabilitation Center, hospitals in Guam, Hawaii, and San Francisco (Letterman Army Medical Center) for services which cannot be provided in their home districts.

Throughout the program, emphasis is placed on the importance of early identification, referral, treatment, and continued follow-up care for patients.

FAMILY PLANNING (TITLE X PROJECT GRANT)

Family Planning Services are available in all districts under Title V of the Social Security Act; however, the Family Planning Title X Project Grant covers only two sites: Palau and Truk Districts. This grant provides funds for personnel, consultants, staff training, supplies, equipment, and family planning follow-up services as well as providing education to the general public regarding the programs.

In December 1977, 13 participants from the Trust Territory attended a two-day seminar on Family Planning held in Guam, which was sponsored by the Guam Department of Public Health and Social Services with the assistance of DHEW Title X grant staff.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL

The Communicable Disease Control Branch is responsible for surveillance, identification, and control of all communicable diseases for which effective preventive and/or control measures are available. The staff includes a physician with post-graduate training in public health who is chief of the Branch, a Public Health Advisor on assignment from the Center for Disease Control, an administrative assistant and a clerk typist. During the year under review the chief has been a physician epidemiologist from the Center for Disease Control, U.S. Public Health Service. The Branch receives federal funding for venereal disease control and childhood immunization grants.

The following activities and events occurred during the year:

1. A 100% immunization survey of all Trust Territory children between two months and 20 years of age was completed in July 1978. The results show only 9,498 (48%) of preschool children are completely immunized against DPT, polio, measles, and rubella. The levels range from 27% in Truk to 88% in Kosrae. By vaccine, the Trust Territory completion rate is: DPT - 60%, polio - 58%, measles - 61% and rubella - 60% for preschool children. Only 35% of elementary school children have records of being completely immunized.
2. While the survey was in progress, epidemics of measles occurred in the Marshall Islands, Ponape, and Truk. By September 1, 1978, 481 cases of measles had been reported from these districts in calendar year 1978. To lessen the severity of the epidemic immunization campaigns were organized on Ebeye (March), Ponape (May) and Truk (June). A total of 10,576 children were vaccinated for measles and/or other immunizations during these campaigns. This effort should greatly increase the Trust Territory preschool immunization level; however, these results will not be known until next year.
3. A laboratory improvement program was started in April 1978. Components of this program included a visit to each laboratory by our two laboratory coordinators and a two-week parasitology workshop on Ponape during July 1978. The purpose of the workshop was to upgrade the laboratory diagnosis of intestinal protozoa, specifically *E. histolytica,* the cause of amebic dysentery. During calendar year 1977, Trust Territory Hospitals reported over 5,000 cases of amebiasis. There was evidence to suggest the labs were over-diagnosing this condition, hence the reason for the workshop. Preliminary reports indicate the laboratories have greatly decreased their diagnosing of amebiasis since the course was completed in July.
4. Venereal disease control programs continue in the Territory. There were six cases of syphilis reported in calendar year 1977. Reported cases of gonorrhea totaled 486 versus 425 during 1976. The gonorrhea infection rate was 4.4 cases/1000 population in 1977.
5. Tuberculosis control activities have resulted in an unchanging TB incidence of 6.9 cases per 10,000 population over the last two years.
6. Diarrheal diseases remain the major communicable disease problem in the Trust Territory. Reported cases of dysentery have more than doubled since 1970. The main age group affected is infants; they have a hospitalization rate

over four times that of the one to four years of age group.

Planned activities for FY 1979 are:

1. The Bureau of Health Services has set a goal of raising the immunization levels of Trust Territory children to greater than 90% by October 1979. This will be the major activity of the Communicable Disease Control Branch.
2. A survey of Hansen's Disease(leprosy) in the Truk Lagoon is planned for October 1978. Two doctors from the U.S. Public Health Service will assist with the survey. The Hansen's Disease control program will be updated in each District based on their recommendations.
3. A World Health Organization consultant will evaluate and assist in the tuberculosis control program in all Districts and the Northern Marianas for six weeks in October and November 1978.
4. A three-week bacteriology workshop is planned for February 1979, on Ponape. Laboratory technicians from all Districts and the Northern Marianas will attend. The objective of the course is to upgrade the quality and quantity of bacteriology in our hospital laboratories. The course instructor will be from the Center for Disease Control, Atlanta, Georgia.
5. A course in public health administration and epidemiology is being planning for May or June 1979. The intent of the course will be continuing education.
6. The Communicable Disease Control Branch plans to investigate further the causes of diarrheal diseases and work together with the Environmental Health and Maternal and Child Health Branches in implementing control measures.

New Cases of Notifiable Diseases Reported in the Trust Territory in Fiscal Year 1977 and 1978. (Listed in rank order of cases in FY 1978).

Diseases	1977	1978
Influenza	13,982	9,172
Amebiasis	4,473	3,370
Measles	3	1,218
Gonococcal infections	462	448
Chickenpox	347	377
Fish poisoning	339	295
Dysentery, bacillary	51	282
Strep throat & scarlet fever	161	249
Dysentery, unspecified type	–	219
Filariasis	185	158
Hepatitis, infectious	122	123
German measles (Rubella)	3	74
Tuberculosis, all forms	49	47
Meningitis, other (except tuberculosis)	39	25
Mumps	127	23
Leprosy	20	8
Meningitis, meningococcal	–	2
Rheumatic fever	3	1
Syphilis	26	–
Typhoid fever	4	–
Conjunctivitis, acute infectious of newborn	2	–
Pertussis (whooping cough)	1	–

New Cases of Notifiable Diseases Reported in the Northern Marianas in Fiscal Years 1977 and 1978. (listed in rank order of cases in FY 1978).

Diseases	1977	1978
Influenza	3,113	3,272
Amebiasis	262	123
Mumps	52	90
Gonococcal infection	16	57
Strep throat & scarlet fever	88	54
Chickenpox	54	24
Fish poisoning	15	12
Meningitis, other (except tuberculosis)	5	6
Tuberculosis, all forms	9	5
Hepatitis, infectious	3	5
Rheumatic fever	8	3
Leprosy	–	2
German measles (Rubella)	4	1
Meningitis, meningococcal	1	–
Pertussis (whooping cough)	1	–
Syphilis	1	–

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SANITATION BRANCH

(1) *Service Description*

The Environmental Health Branch of the Trust Territory Bureau of Health Services is responsible for enforcing Health Services and Trust Territory Environmental Protection Board (T.T.EPB) regulations controlling and prohibiting the conditions that cause environmental degradation and environmentally related diseases. It is the purpose of the Branch of Environmental Health to facilitate provision and maintenance of an environment which is free of significant amounts of pollution and conducive to good health.

(2) *Organization Structure*

The environmental health activities are divided between the Bureau of Health Services of the Department of Community Services and the Trust Territory Environmental Protection Board (T.T.EPB) in the Office of the High Commissioner.

I. Bureau of Health Services Environmental Health Activities

A. *Authority*

The laws empowering the Bureau of Health Services to enforce certain environmental health activities are contained in Title 63, Chapters 1 and 5 of the Trust Territory Code.

B. *Responsibilities*

Under the supervision of the Chief of Public Health, the Chief of the Environmental Health Branch is in charge of the Territory-wide Environmental Health Programs and inspects the following. (1) sanitary conditions of property; (2) food service establishments; (3) food; (4) institutions; (5) swimming pools; and (6) ship sanitation. The Chief of EHB is also responsible for rodent, mosquito, and fly control. The district staff is under the supervision of the District Director of Health Services.

C. *Personnel*

The staff for the Environmental Health Branch totals 50. The Headquarters Staff consists of the Chief of Environmental Health, a Sanitary Engineer, two Environmental Specialists, and Administrative Assistant, and two Area Sanitarians, one responsible for the Western Districts, stationed in Palau, the other responsible for the Eastern Districts, stationed in Ponape. The district personnel includes a Chief Sanitarian in each district and 37 staff members in all districts.

II. T.T. Environmental Protection Board (T.T.EPB)

A. *Authority*

The T.T.EPB was established under Title 63, Chapter 13 of the T.T. Code (P.L. 4C-78, as amended). Section 5 of P.L. 4C-78 states: "The Board shall have the power and duty to control and prohibit pollution of air, land, and water in accordance with the laws and regulations adopted and promulgated by it". The District Environmental Protection Advisory Boards (District EPA Boards) were established as agents of the T.T.EPB under P.L. 7-19. This law states that the Headquarters and district environmental health staff shall serve as staff of the EPB.

B. *Responsibilities*

The Director of Health Services, by P.L. 4C-78, is designated the Chairman of the T.T.EPB. The Chief of Environmental Health, designated by the Board, serves as Executive Officer of the T.T.EPB and is directly responsible to the Board and/or its Chairman. As staff of the Board, the Environmental Health personnel perform the following: (1) Develop and enforce environmental protection regulations, (2) Establish criteria for classifying air, land, and water in accordance with present and future uses; (3) Develop and implement permit systems for the discharge of pollutants into the air, land, and water; (4) Carry out monitoring programs for control of air, land, and water pollution; (5) Coordinate with other agencies in developing funding sources for and administration of planning and construction of pollution abatement facilities; and, (6) Develop yearly program plans for Environmental Protection Agency program grants.

C. *Personnel*

Four of the Headquarters staff and two sanitarians in each district are funded by Environmental Protection Agency grant money. In addition there is a Board's secretary and a clerk typist. These positions are funded by US EPA grant money also.

Over the past years the Headquarters Branch has been decentralizing the Headquarters offices to the districts by assigning two Headquarters staff to the field as Headquarters representatives (Area Sanitarians) in the districts. One is stationed in Palau and the other is stationed in Ponape.

Program continuity and effectiveness under the TT EPB programs require a competent staff in Headquarters for developing TT-wide policy managing the implementation of programs and policies in the districts, providing technical assistance to the districts, and serving as the principal focal point for Federal programs offices. During the year under review, the program placed more responsibility on the district level offices for the achievement of program objectives. This was accomplished through the following actions:

1. A Memorandum of Understanding between the Chairman, TT EPB, and the District Directors of Health Services has been entered into for the implementation of such programs.
2. Grant funded Water Pollution Control Specialist positions have been established in each district.
3. A portion of Federal grant funds has been transferred to the districts to provide salaries for positions, intra-district travel, and expendable equipment.
4. The program planning process encourages district participation. Each district is given the opportunity to prepare a district program plan.
5. A program reporting system under the TT EPB between Headquarters and the districts has been developed and will be implemented.

The above actions are intended to provide both financial and programmatic incentives to the districts.

Another factor that may contribute to effective decentralization is the establishment of Environmental Protection Advisory Boards in each district, which are authorized by recent Congress of Micronesia Legislation (P.L. 7-19). The district boards are initially serving in an advisory capacity to the TT EPB; however, some delegations from the TT EPB to the district boards may be made in the future.

MENTAL HEALTH BRANCH

The Branch of Mental Health is responsible for:

1. Alcohol and Drug Abuse programming;
2. Mental Health programming for adults and children;
3. Mental Health training;
4. The provision of mental health treatment services through direct care or consultation; and
5. Forensic Psychiatry (consultation to courts, attorneys).

The Branch has received federal funding for the Drug Abuse Prevention plan, the Alcohol Abuse Prevention plan, and a Mental Health plan. Additional Federal funds were also provided for a project for Paraprofessional Training.

The Branch's staff currently consists of:

1. A Psychiatrist, who is Chief of the Branch;
2. A Clinical Psychologist, whose specialty areas are children and paraprofessional training;
3. Five Micronesian Mental Health Counselor I, assigned to the districts of Yap, Marshalls, Ponape, Palau, and Truk;
4. An Alcohol Prevention Specialist in Yap; and
5. A full time secretary for the Branch.

The Mental Health Counselors in Palau and Ebeye have been functioning as Alcohol Prevention Specialists and have helped to develop and implement an Alcohol Education Program in both of these districts.

DENTAL HEALTH BRANCH

The Dental Health Branch is responsible for planning, developing, and implementing comprehensive dental health programs, aimed at reducing the prevalence of dental carries and to control the occurrence of gum diseases to the lowest possible rate for all the citizens of the Territory. Emphasis is placed on dental health education, specifically toward the awareness of good oral hygiene and the importance of dental health in conjunction with general health.

There are twenty-four dentists, thirty-seven dental nurses and about twenty-nine dental auxiliary personnel providing dental health care in the Trust Territory. In addition, two private dentists are practicing in the Territory, one in Ponape District and one on Saipan.

Six central dental clinics are located in the administrative centers. Additionally there are subdental clinics at Ebeye in the Marshalls, Rota in the Northern Marianas and Ulithi in Yap District, supplied with modern equipment to provide operative, surgical, prosthetic, and dental public health services.

Dental services to the outer islanders are provided when field trip ships visit these islands. Services are often limited to emergency care due to time limitations.

The overall operation of each district dental health program is headed by the District Chief of Dental Services, who formulates and implements dental programs of his district.

School dental health programs are the division's most important concern. The program covers pre-school and grade-school age children. In addition, the Maternal and Chief Health (MCH) funds supplement existing programming in providing additional dental health services to expectant mothers. Good oral hygiene is emphasized to mothers, and so is their role in dental health for children.

Sodium Fluoride Mouthrinsing Programs (SFMP), being conducted on weekly intervals throughout each school year, are being instituted in all elementary schools. Additionally, each school child receives examinations, prophylaxis, and all other necessary treatment in the school dental health services when dental teams visit the schools.

The efficacy of the sodium mouthrinse program has been proven to effect a 20-25% caries reduction rate.

Manpower development for professional staff will remain a great concern to the Division. The School of Dental Nursing on Palau continues to graduate more dental nurses trained to perform simple extractions, fillings, and carry out health education and other dental services for school children.

In order to keep up with the rapid changes in modern dentistry, one week seminars are conducted every year for all dental officers. During such seminars, administrative matters and business for both the Micronesian Dental Association and the Micronesian Dental Nurse Association are conducted.

Consultants are obtained from the South Pacific Commission, World Health Organization U.S. Naval Regional Dental Center in Guam, DHEW, San Francisco, and from interested private practitioners from Guam and Hawaii.

U.S. Naval Regional Dental Center on Guam has been providing a training program for the dental laboratory technicians of the Territory. Dental Nurses and Dental Officers are awarded WHO Fellowships each year for advanced training abroad. The fields of study, in most cases, are selected according to dental care needs in Micronesia.

The Chief of the Dental Health Branch travels to the districts from time to time to consult and give advice on some ongoing programs and other activities of the district dental health staff.

CLINICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING BRANCH

Nursing Service in the Trust Territory meets the needs of the hospitalized patient and the patients served on an out-patient basis and through the Public Health Clinics. The following statistics indicate nursing coverage:

District Hospital	*No. of Beds*	*Average Daily Census*	*Hospital Graduate Nurses*	*Hospital Practical Nurses*
Majuro	88	65	18	18
Ebeye - Sub-Hosp.	22	17	3	
Ponape	116	41	24	22
Kosrae	14	14	9	5
(New Hospital, opened 1978, 40 beds)				
Truk	125	64	24	59
Yap	33	12	11	14
(NewHospital under construction, 50 beds)				
Palau	92	31	32	9

District Hospital	*Average Daily Out-patient Visits (7 days)*	*Public Health Graduate Nurses*	*Public Health Practical Nurses*
Majuro	149	4	15
Ebeye-Sub-Hosp.	48	2	3
Ponape	113	4	1
Kosrae	41	6	
Truk	108	6	8
Yap	43	4	5
Palau	82	12	[illegible]

The Public Health Nurses from the District Centers visit the dispensaries in the outer villages and islands of the Districts on a routine schedule. They check with the Health

Assistants about patient care, supplies, medicine, and equipment. Other Public Health Nursing activities include: Domiciliary Care, School Health Immunization, Health Education, Maternal Child Health, Gynecology, Family Planning, Well Child, TB and Leprosy, sexually transmitted disease, and Cancer Detection Clinics, Aging Program, Food Handlers' and travellers' checkups.

The out-patient clinics include: care for hypertension, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, cardiac arrest and some surgery.

Four graduate nurses serve as Mental Health Counselors. Thirty-two graduate nurses who received further training to become MEDEX continue to serve in this role.

The District Chief Nurse is responsible for the overall nursing programs for the Districts with general direction received from the District Director of Health Services, a Medical Officer.

During this past year a two-week Seminar for District Chief Nurses was conducted at Headquarters. Because of the geographical distances between islands of the Territory, this was the first opportunity for District Chief Nurses to share and develop their roles as administrators of Nursing. Areas covered in the Seminar included: Philosophy, Goals and Objectives of Nursing Service, Policies and Procedures, Nursing Standards, Nursing Care Plans, and the specific role of the District Chief Nurse. Job descriptions for all levels of nursing were reviewed and revised.

The Coordination for Continuing Education for Nurses in the Territory (a Federally funded project) was begun with a Workshop for District Coordinators for Continuing Education. The plan has begun to be implemented by the ordering of books, journals, and hardware for a Learning Resource Center for nurses in each District. Modules of study have been prepared in Maternal and Child Health, Disaster Nursing, and Pediatrics in response to nurses' recommendations.

The role of the nurse, graduate and practical, in the Trust Territory is an extended one. Because the development of Nursing Standards is basic to evaluation and improvement of Nursing practice, Nursing Standards and a Nurse Practice Act need to be developed.

The formation of a Micronesian Nurses Association is recommended for the coming year where the District Association members can meet annually for the purpose of ongoing revision of the Standards of professional practice, to enable nurses to be taken out of the isolation of their own District and to keep nurses aware of current trends in nursing. Such an undertaking will require financial assistance.

The number of positions for graduate nurses in the Territory on the whole is seriously short, and there is a need to increase these positions in order to have graduate nurse coverage on all units on all shifts.

Nursing positions funded through Federal Programs include: Maternal Child Health/Family Planning/Crippled Children's Services, Cervical Cancer Detection Program, and the Aging Program.

Projects of the Maternal Child Health Program include: the Infant Intensive Care Unit in Palau; the Truk MCH Clinics and visitations to outer islands; care of child-bearing age women and preschoolers in the outer villages of Ponape; follow-through on all newborns in Majuro and outer islands of the Marshalls; and in all Districts -- Well Baby Clinics, Prenatal Care, Postnatal Care, School Health Program.

The Cervical Cancer Detection Program provided for eight Head Nurse District Program Coordinator positions throughout the seven administrative areas of the Territory. The District Program Nurses, responsible for organizing and conducting the cervical cancer screening activities in their districts, screened a total of 10,000 women this third year. Beside working directly in the district hospitals, the Program Nurses travelled to outlying villages, dispensaries, and outer islands (accessible by field ship only) to provide health education, as well as detection and follow-up procedures to all women in the Territory.

MEDICAL SUPPLY AND PHARMACY SERVICES

The Medical Supply is a support activity in the Bureau of Health Services which provides logistics support to all headquarters health programs and all Bureaus of Health Services in relation to procurement and supply of pharmaceutical, and medical supplies, and equipment.

The Medical Supply Services is headed by the Medical Supply Officer officially with Procurement and Supply Division under the general supervision of the Director of Finance. The medical supply function within each district is carried out as directed by the Governor or District Administrator.

The pharmacy service is supervised by the Chief Pharmacist in the Bureau of Health Services under direct supervision of the Director, Bureau of Health Services. The Chief Pharmacist serves in an advisory capacity to the pharmacies of the various districts to insure that drugs are properly stored, compounded, and issued. The Chief Pharmacist plans, organizes, trains personnel, and supervises activities in all hospital pharmacies according to hospital policies, establishes standard procedures for dispensing drugs, standard practices of the profession, State, and Federal.

VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RECORDS

The Vital and Health Statistics and Medical Records Branch, Office of Health Planning and Vital Statistics and Medical Records at the headquarters level, Bureau of Health Services, is one of the supportive branches for the programs division, six Trust Territory districts, and the Northern Marianas Government, Bureau of Health Services.

Under the general direction of the Director of the Bureau of Health Services and the immediate supervision of the Public Health Statistician assisted by a Statistics Specialist, a Medical Records Specialist, and other resource personnel, this branch is responsible for developing and implementing the Territory's Vital Statistics Registration program and medical records activities, and to continue to provide technical assistance to the Northern Marianas Government until it can develop an office of Vital and Health Statistics and Medical Records. In addition, this branch assists in coordinating in-service training activities and workshops for improving the skills and performance of districts and headquarters, and the Northern Marianas Government Health Statistics and Medical Records personnel.

The Branch collects, compiles, analyzes, and presents vital statistics and other health statistics data needed to evaluate trends of diseases and epidemics. It also evaluates program progress and monitors and controls confidential information. The users of the Territory's Health Statistics include individuals studying Trust Territory health programs and problems, by health planners, health administrators, and other Trust Territory program administrators at both national and local government levels, the South Pacific Commission, the World Health Organization, the United Nations, and various United States Federal agencies.

VITAL REGISTRATION SYSTEM

Registration of births, deaths, and fetal deaths in the Trust Territory and the Northern Marianas is a function of the Administrative Districts and headquarters Bureau of Health Services, until the new government of the Northern Marianas develops its own Office of Vital Statistics and Medical Records. The legal basis for the registration system is Section 624 of the Trust Territory Code and Public Health Regulations, Chapter 1, Vital Statistics. The system depends on the conscientious efforts of District Directors of Health Services, physicians, vital statistics personnel, local reporting agents, and other district personnel. The system is carried out by district and headquarters Bureau of Health Services and by the Clerk of Courts, and in some areas municipal or district administrative personnel.

Each district is divided into local reporting areas with a local reporting agent who collects reports of births, deaths, and fetal deaths in the area and forwards them to the District Director of Health Services. The District Director of Health Services is responsible for seeing that a completed certificate is filed in the Office of the Clerk of Courts for each event that occurred in his jurisdiction.

The Clerk of Courts in each district is responsible for indexing, filing, and preserving the original certificates; he prepares certified copies on request and in some cases requires a fee. A copy of each certificate is sent to the Vital and Health Statistics and Medical

Records Branch, headquarters, Bureau of Health Services, for statistics and various administrative purposes.

The Branch of Health Statistics and Medical Records of headquarters Bureau of Health Services prepares certificates and other forms used in vital registration, handbooks and instructions, and in-service training and supervision to district vital statistics personnel. Headquarters Bureau of Health Services gives leadership in establishing uniform practices and in improving completeness of coverage and quality of certification.

BIRTHS

A provisional total of 3,415 live births was recorded during calendar year 1977 throughout the Territory. This represents an increase of 0.4 percent, over the 3,402 live births recorded for the Territory in 1976. Excluded in the above figures were ten live births which occurred to expatriate residents of Kwajalein Missile Range facilities. The 1977 provisional crude birth rate for the Trust Territory is 31.0 per 1,000 estimated population for the same period, which is slightly higher than 30.8 crude birth rate of 1976.

A total of 574 live births was reported in 1977 from the Northern Marianas. This is one more birth than the number that occurred in 1976. The 1977 provisional crude birth rate for the Northern Marianas is 40.0 per 1,000 estimated population for the same year. The 35.7 provisional crude birth rate was for 1976.

Registration of births is almost 100 percent completed in the Northern Marianas and Palau District, where almost all births occurred in hospitals. Marshall Islands District continues to report over 1,000 live births each year. The exact percentages of completeness of birth registration is not known in the other districts of the Territory. Cultural factors, geographic distances, and other administrative problems make it extremely difficult to obtain a complete registration of vital events. This seems to be true in the Eastern Districts where most of the births occurred outside the hospitals. Efforts to improve registration of vital events by educating the public through radio announcements have been continued in all districts by the District Vital Registration staff with technical assistance from the staff of the Vital and Health Statistics and Medical Records branch at headquarters.

Ponape District continued to report the highest provisional crude birth rate this year with 41.6, followed by the Marshall Islands District, with 41.4, the Northern Marianas 40.0, Yap District 34.8, Palau District 25.4, Kosrae District 24.6, and 18.9 for Truk District, which is the most populated District in the Territory. The proportion of registered births occurring in hospitals has decreased slightly from 76 percent in 1976 to 75 percent in 1977. Nineteen point six percent of the 3,989 births occurred in the Trust Territory Districts and the Northern Marianas hospitals, with physicians in attendance, for 1977, compared to 24.8 percent in 1976, a decrease of 5.2 percent.

INFANT DEATHS

The provisional Trust Territory infant mortality rate of 34.8 per 1,000 live births for 1977, based on 126 infant deaths, reflected an increase from the provisional infant mortality rate of 20.6 per 1,000 live births for 1976. The Marshalls District infant mortality rate of 40.5 was recorded as the highest in the Territory, followed by 40.2 for Ponape District, 39.9 for Yap District, 32.5 for the Northern Marianas, 23.7 for Truk District, 23.6 for Palau District and 8.9 for Kosrae District.

Prematurity, diarrheal and other intestinal diseases continue as the first and second most frequent causes of infant deaths in the Territory and constitute 43.2 percent of the total reported infant deaths in 1977.

DEATHS

A provisional total of 570 resident deaths was registered in the Territory for 1977, compared to the provisional total of 448 in 1976. The Trust Territory provisional crude death rate for 1977 was 5.2 deaths per 1,000 estimated population. The crude death rate was 4.1 for 1976. Yap District continues to report the highest crude death rate for this year with 9.6 deaths per 1,000 population, followed by Ponape District with 7.3,

118

Marshalls District 6.1, Palau District 4.4, Kosrae District 2.9 and Truk District 2.7.

A total of 82 resident deaths was reported from the Northern Marianas in 1977, compared to 93 deaths reported in 1976. The 1977 provisional crude death rate for the Northern Marianas was 5.7 deaths per 1,000 population, which is slightly higher than the 5.5 crude death rate for 1976.

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATHS

For the leading causes of deaths for 1977 in the Trust Territory exclusive of the Northern Marianas, the diarrheal and intestinal diseases changed position in the death rank order from the ranked six in 1976 to first rank in 1977 and accounted for 12.3 percent of the total registered deaths, while malignant neoplasms and the diseases of the heart decreased to rank second and third, respectively. Influenza and pneumonia, accidents, all types, prematurity, bronchitis, emphysema and asthma, certain causes of mortality of early infancy, suicide, nutritional deficiencies, tuberculosis, all forms, cerebrovascular diseases, congenital anomalies, cirrhosis of the liver, diabetes mellitus, meningitis, homicide, maternal deaths, ranked fourth through eighteenth. (See Table *I(1)*.

Diseases of heart and malignant neoplasms continued to be the most frequently diagnosed causes of deaths in the Northern Marianas for 1977. Cerebrovascular diseases and prematurity are tied up in third death rank, while accident, all types, changed position from fourth rank in 1976 to rank five in 1977. Suicide and cirrhosis of the liver are in fourth rank while influenza and pneumonia, congenital anomalies, certain causes of mortality of early infancy and homicide are tied in sixth. (See Table *I(2)*).

MATERNAL DEATHS

The 1977 provisional maternal mortality rate for the Territory was 8.8 deaths per 10,000 resident live births, based on three deaths due directly to maternal causes. The maternal deaths are reported one each from Truk, Yap, and Palau Districts.

OTHER HEALTH STATISTICS REPORTING SYSTEM

The Trust Territory Government recently contracted a private U.S. company, Information and Communication Applications, Inc. (ICA), to design and implement a new computer data system for the Bureau of Health Services. The system will assist in developing a number of standard reports which the Bureau of Health Services must submit to such agencies as the United Nations, World Health Organization, South Pacific Commission, and various other U.S. Federal agencies, and also provide detailed data needed to meet the needs of health planners and program administrators at both headquarters and district levels throughout the Territory.

FEDERAL HEALTH PROGRAMS

Under the direct administration and general supervision of the Director, Bureau of Health Services, the Office of Federal Health Programs coordinates special health programs supported by federal grant funds and other sources for the Bureau of Health Services.

Coordination at Headquarters and district levels includes technical leadership and guidance on Federal laws, research, development, implementation, evaluation and reporting requirements of Federal programs, and alignment of available Federal aid with district health program needs.

The Federal Health Programs Office coordinates programs such as the General Public Health (314d), Hypertension, Feasibility Study and Planning for an Emergency Medical Services, Health Assistant Retraining Program, State Health Planning, Cervical Cancer Services, Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases, Water Pollution, Family Planning, Maternal and Child Health, Mental Health, Crippled Children's Services, Dental Retraining Program, Nursing Continuing Education.

Public Health grants provide funds for general administrative services at the Headquarters level, as well as funds for implementation of public health programs in the district mostly to improve, modernize, or expand services which were not previously available through or accommodated by regular Trust Territory funds. Federal Grant funds supplement funding of programs in the areas of environmental health, general public health, tuberculosis control, filariasis control, venereal disease control, dental health, health education, and training of staff.

Professional services contracts from the University of Hawaii and other higher institutions were coordinated through this office. In addition, training programs for district personnel under the sponsorship of the World Health Organization, South Pacific Commission, and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare were also coordinated by this office.

HEALTH EDUCATION

All districts in the Trust Territory continued their health education programs. The efforts of the health education programs are concentrated in the efficient utilization of the available media in the districts. Radio is one that is used extensively. Two district health newsletters are directed to the general public on health matters. Radio spot programs on dental health, disease prevention, drug abuse, mental health, nutrition, basic sanitation, and environmental care are relayed through the Radio Broadcast Center.

The health educators are now utilizing many of the conventional methods, i.e., posters, pamphlets, films, filmstrip, etc., in various health education programs in the Territory.

Health Education content and method courses are conducted by the Health Educators mainly for hospital nurses, sanitarians, and other hospital personnel during in-service training. Reading rooms were set up in four district hospitals (Yap, Palau, Truk, and Ponape) for library services to patients. Limited patient education courses were conducted in various district clinics. Community Education or public information continued at the district health services through periodic news releases by the local news media centers and radio stations.

MEDICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Micronesians are trained in health disciplines within and outside the Territory. During FY 1978 a total of 23 health personnel received postgraduate training and attended special seminars abroad through WHO Fellowships. Continuing in-service training programs and local seminars are going on in district hospitals through utilization of other sources of funds, such as Federal grants (U.S. Public Health Service), South Pacific Commission, World Health Organization, and locally appropriated funds.

The major emphasis of the health training programs of the Bureau at the present time is on improving and upgrading health care services for outer island populations. As such, intensive training of health care services is now going on in the districts under the supervision of a training coordinator whose office is located at the Headquarters Bureau of Health Services.

The World Health Organization fellowships this year funded training for the following areas: one medical officer (continuing postgraduate education in public health administration at the University of Hawaii School of Public Health); three medical records and statistics technicians in the field of medical records and statistics in New Zealand and the United States; one medical equipment repair technician (United States); one pharmacy technician (United States and New Zealand); one dental laboratory technician and one dental officer specializing in Orthodontics (the dental training took place in Malaysia, Singapore, and New Zealand, respectively); three graduate nurses specializing in pediatric nursing, nursing education, and public health nurse training (New Guinea, Hawaii, and Papua, respectively).

The World Health Organization also provided special seminars and training programs. The Director of the Trust Territory Bureau of Health Services went on a study tour of health care in the People's Republic of China. The Chief of Environmental Health and a Medical Equipment Repairs Specialist went to Manila for environmental health and radiation protection seminars. A medical officer and a laboratory technician attended a leprosy treatment administration seminar in

New Zealand and a blood transfusion seminar in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The Trust Territory Chief of Nursing Services attended a Midwifery workshop in Suva, Fiji.

Federal funds financed several health professional training programs during 1978. The Dental Nurse Retraining Program (Palau District) was completed in September 1978. All but three of the Trust Territory dental nurses were retrained under the auspices of this program. The Health Assistant Retraining Program (to be terminated in August 1979) has retrained over 90% of the outer island health assistants. The program is ongoing in the Marshall Islands and Truk District. The Continuing Education for Nurses Program is ongoing through the Territory. The district coordinators for this program assess with other district supervisory personnel improvement and changes in nursing practice as a direct result of the training programs. The end result will be a well structured system of continuing education for nurses in Micronesia that can be supported by the Health Services in each district following completion of the Program Grant in 1980. The Health Manpower Development Program is the largest-in-scope program in the Trust Territory. This Program began September 29, 1978, and will terminate in 1981. It is designed to develop the Ponape Medical Referral Hospital as a central training site for Micronesia; the Program will entail the training and education of Micronesian health professionals, recruitment of health professionals for Micronesia, and follow-up of training at district hospitals throughout Micronesia. This Program is funded through the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Health Resources Administration, Washington, D.C. Program efforts will be coordinated with training activities of other agencies, such as the World Health Organization, the United Nations, and the South Pacific Commission.

Other Federal programs for the Trust Territory include a Paraprofessional Training Program for Mental Health workers in Micronesia.

NUTRITION

The nutrition section began activities in 1971. The goals of this section are: to determine the extent to which nutrition is a problem and to define the factors responsible for any existing problems; to develop nutrition programs in relation to defined programs; to work cooperatively with related agencies such as Education, Agriculture, and Community Development in coordinated nutrition activities; and to promote the training of nutrition personnel for districts in Micronesia.

A nutrition survey was conducted in May 1973, in all of the districts. The report has been completed and is available for public use. Implementation of the Nutritional Survey's recommendations are being followed up by the Bureau of Health Services.

Nutritional conditions in children such as malnutrition, anemia, parasitism, diarrhea, including a few kwasiorkor cases are found in some district hospitals. Obesity, diabetes and gout are seen among some adults in the Trust Territory.

RESEARCH

Medical research is carried out mainly through special projects sponsored by outside agencies. A team of Energy Resources Development Agency scientists, including medical specialists, continued their long-range follow-up work on the effects of 1954 radiation fallout on the residents of Rongelap and Utirik in the Marshall Islands.

An educational booklet in question and answer format on the effects of radiation on Rongelap and Utirik people was completed and used in Marshalls District Hospitals and clinics for the people concerned.

A Trust Territory Fallout Survivors Act has been enacted by the Congress of Micronesia to provide certain care and benefits to the people of Rongelap and Utirik atolls. Funds authorized under this act provide supplemental medical care to Rongelap and Utirik patients.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Medical care in the Territory is provided through the district hospitals, including a 30-bed rehabilitation center and a five unit hemodialysis center, both in Majuro. The modern 116-bed Ponape Hospital is completed and is now open for service. The new Yap 50-bed hospital is under construction and is expected to be completed in the latter part of 1978.

In addition to the district center hospitals, there are subdistrict hospitals in Ebeye, Marshall Islands District, and Rota, Northern Mariana Islands. The new Ebeye, 20-bed facility was completed and initially occupied in 1974. Construction of the new 35-bed Kosrae District hospital was completed in early 1978. These subdistrict hospital units are serving a population group ranging anywhere from 1,000 to 5,000 people located outside of the district center.

Other facilities include the 173 dispensaries and medical aide posts, staffed by Health Assistants and scattered throughout the outlying islands in the Territory. Plans for continued replacements of old facilities as well as building new facilities are underway with funds to be made available by Hill-Burton Facilities Construction Grants.

The above capital improvements are indicative of efforts to modernize and upgrade physical facilities as well as improve medical care. A total of 49,956 people (45%) of the total Trust Territory citizen resident population have direct access to district and subdistrict hospitals. Another 40,247 or 36% are within one-day access to these facilities, with dispensaries serving the remaining 20,353 people or 18% living on the more remote islands. The outer islanders receive additional medical or public health services when regular Trust Territory field trip ships visit their islands. More than 200 small radio stations outside of district centers offer two-way communication systems for health workers, thus providing information to district centers more readily, especially in medical emergencies.

In addition to the acquisition of additional administrative vessels, the district health centers have increased the number of land and sea vehicles for more numerous and more frequent visits to the outer islands.

CHAPTER 9

HEALTH SERVICES OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

GENERAL ORGANIZATION

The organization of the Department of Health and Environmental Services was designed to enable the department to fulfill efficiently its duties as mandated by the Executive Branch Organization Act of 1978. It consists of 9 major divisions: Medical Services, Community and Public Health Services, Mental Health, Dental Health, Environmental Health, Vocational Rehabilation, Extension Services, Medicaid Assistance, Nursing Services. In addition, there are three medical field service programs for the islands of Tinian, Rota, and the Northern Islands (Pagan and Agrihan). The 9 division chiefs, the medical staff, the nursing staff, the hospital administrator, and the heads of all support services report directly to the Director of Health Services.

The current Director of Health Services (NMI) is a practicing physician, the Chief surgeon, the District's optometrist, and the chief administrator of the hospital where his office is located. A Deputy Director of Health Services (also doubling as orthopedic surgeon, psychiatrist-in-training, and pathologist) carries ongoing administrative assignments and serves in his deputy capacity in the absence of the Director.

Private practice is limited to one dentist practicing under the auspices of a mission, and one oculist. At present there is no private medical practice; however, the policy will be to encourage private practice whenever it becomes economically feasible, and there exists an adequate mechanism for monitoring performance.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

The bulk of inpatient care in the NMI is provided at Dr. Torres Hospital. There are 84 beds. It has adequate facilities for primary care, but the degree of specialty treatment provided at the secondary care level varies with the background of its staff. In 1978 eight physicians (2 M.D.'s, 6 M.O.'s) provided specialty coverage in surgery (1), Internal Medicine (1), Orthopedics (1), Obstetrics and Gynecology (2), and ENT (1), by a "rapid changing of hats" arrangement. Two physicians' extenders are designated as Medex, reflecting the program from which they graduated. A program where specialists from both civilian and military hospitals are brought in on a scheduled basis has been introduced.

Nursing at Torres Hospital is provided by a total of 56 nurses. Four of the nursing staff are Registered Nurses, 30 have Trust Territory nursing school diplomas, and 22 practical nurses have received on-job-the training. Due to the inadequate number of nurses for a hospital of this size, families of patients traditionally contribute their efforts to the total nursing care delivered at the hospital. A recent nursing survey by the U.S. Public Health Service showed that the hospital is understaffed by thirty nurses. Obviously this deficiency must be corrected, before accreditation can be considered.

The hospital consists of seven separate buildings, connected by roofed-over walkways. This configuration results in difficulties in maintenance, supervision, controlling the flow of patients and their visitors, handling emergencies, maintaining security, and very real hazard to life and limb during the frequent typhoons. All agree that the present structure must be replaced, and such a recommendation is being made officially by the Office of Transition Studies and Planning. The outpatient facilities are awkward and tawdry, and constantly overcrowded as illustrated by the fact that outpatient visits per year now number 3.8 times the total population of the island. But criticism of long, uncomfortable delays in the O.P.D. are standard.

Small subhospitals serve the islands of Rota and Tinian. A general practitioner physician serves on a fulltime basis in each. In addition, Rota has seven nurses, including one public health practical nurse. Tinian's subhospital nursing staff includes a graduate head nurse, a graduate public health nurse, and three practical nurses. There is a dispensary on Saipan, also.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

The Environmental Health program is the direct responsibility of the Chief of the Environmental Quality Division. He is a sanitary engineer and his office along with a Chief Sanitarian, his staff, and an Environmental Laboratory Specialist are housed in a wing of Dr. Torres Hospital. An Environmental Planner is located in the government's planning section of the Civic Center. The two major aspects of the program are Environmental Protection, and Environmental Health Services.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

A laboratory has been established and has initiated a drinking water sampling program. Samples are collected weekly and analyzed for residual chlorine, total coliform, salinity, total hardness, conductivity, turbidity, nitrates, dissolved oxygen, etc. A water pollution control program was initiated during fiscal year 1978, and directed toward sewage treatment, drinking water sources, and recreational areas. The anticipated manpower requirements to carry out the program are as follows:

Program Director
Environmental Planner
Laboratory Specialist
2 Laboratory Technicians
Administrative Assistant
Environmental Engineer

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The Environmental Health Programs currently consist of the following activities:

1. Earthmoving permits - Applications for earthmoving are reviewed by the staff; public hearings are conducted; and if such a permit is issued, the activities are monitored.
2. Safe drinking water construction reviews - Construction of new public water systems or modifications of existing systems are reviewed.
3. FmHA Loan Certificates - The staff certify FmHA home improvement loan applications for acceptable water and wastewater facilities.
4. Village inspections
5. Public water systems inventory

PUBLIC HEALTH AND RELATED SERVICES

It is the primary objective of the Public Health and Related Services to establish and provide a comprehensive health program for prevention of disease; and improvement and maintanance of good health for the citizens of the Northern Marianas and to develop professional training programs for public health workers in the Northern Marianas. It is further the objective of the Division to establish and recommend public health regulations for promulgation by the Governor; to establish and maintain preventive care standards; to provide the opportunity for education, training, and professional development of health workers; and to maintain the administration of Public Health and Federal Health Programs.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Public Health Services is headed by a physician who reports directly to the Director of Health Services. He coordinates all preventive and control programs, except those of Environmental Health. The staff consists of:

Physicians	2
Administrator	1
Registered Nurses	2
Graduate Nurses	6
Practical Nurses	14
Medex	1
Administrative Staff	8

The Public Health Services is housed in a two building complex in Chalan Kanoa, the population center of the island. The staff is community and village oriented. Monday mornings are devoted to in-service training for Nurses.

PROGRAMS

1. Communicable Disease Control, basic diseases are:

   Childhood diseases
   Intestinal parasites, notably amoeba
   Infectious hepatitis
   Influenza
   Leprosy
   Tuberculosis
   Venereal diseases

2. Cancer screening program
3. Home nursing program
4. Health care for the aged
5. School health program
6. Maternal and child care
7. Crippled Childrens' Services
8. Otology screening
9. Physical examination for:

   Immigrants
   Food Handlers
   Students on scholarship grants

10. Health Education
11. Hypertension case-finding and control and epidemiologic studies
12. Rheumatic fever prevention
13. Health care delivery at the dispensaries
14. In-service training

DENTAL CARE

Dental care in the Northern Marianas is coordinated through the government dental service, located on Saipan. The chief dentist reports directly to the Director of Health Services. Altogether there are four dentists and four dental nurses. They travel to Rota and Tinian, where sub-hospitals contain dental units and they make use of field trip vessels to treat residents on Pagan and Agrihan Islands. On Saipan, dental clinics are maintained at two locations, Chalan Kanoa, and in Dr. Torres Hospital. These units are equipped for surgical and operative procedures. Portable dental units are taken to the schools to be used in the well-organized School Health Dental Program. There is one private dentist, aided by two assistants, who maintains a fee-for-service practice at the Seventh-Day Adventist Dental Clinic.

PATIENTS TREATED BY THE DIVISION OF DENTAL HEALTH FY 1977-78

School screening	8,438
Other screening	388
Routine dental	16,088
Surgery	88
Prosthetic	524

MENTAL HEALTH

For the past four years the Division of Mental Health (NMI), has provided services through close cooperative effort with the Division of Mental Health (TTPI), the latter providing specialized guidance and clinical assistance through its psychiatrist and clinical psychologist. Close proximity of the Headquarters' and District Offices has made this effort possible and mutually satisfactory.

The local staff consists of:

One medical officer, part-time;

One mental health counselor; and

One practical nurse with six months specialized training.

The bulk of the activity of the Division of Mental Health (NMI) has been hospital based and custodial in nature; however, the mental health staff also conducts mental health education in the schools, emphasizing alcohol and drug abuse, and counselling juvenile delinquents and school dropouts when referred to them. The psychiatrist and clinical psychologist consult frequently with school counselors, the police, the courts, church groups and other community groups. Plans are now formulated for establishing a Commonwealth Mental Health Authority which will considerably expand the present staff and its activities, and will have its own professional staff of psychiatrist and clinical psychologist. This move has popular support since rapid social changes at this time, with their associated increase in delinquency, drug and alcohol abuse, have become major concerns of all citizens.

HEALTH PLANNING

Beginning in 1977, an ongoing program of Health Planning (as mandated by the U .S. Congress and DHEW for all states and territories) was initiated in the Northern Marianas. The planning process utilized formal mechanisms for cooperative health care decision-making by consumers, providers and professional Health Planners. An initial Northern Mariana Island Five-Year Health Plan has been drafted to inventory the health delivery system and point major directions for health care improvement. Annual implementation plans to follow, beginning in 1978, and will specially define how goals are to be achieved.

PART VIII
Educational Advancement

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL EDUCATION SYSTEM, ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

During this reporting year the Executive Branch of the Trust Territory Government was reorganized as described previously. The Bureau of Education (formerly called the Department of Education) is now one of three branches of the Department of Community Services. The Director of Education reports directly to the Administrator of this Department who serves as a staff member to the High Commissioner. Within the Bureau of Education there are now three Divisions: Program Development, Administrative Services, and Federal Programs. The Bureau also maintains three offices: Research and Planning, Vocational Rehabilitation Services, and Libraries, Archives, and Publications The Child Nutrition Program which was formerly part of the Department of Education now operates directly under the Administrator o the Department of Community Services.

Readers wishing a detailed outline of the legal foundation of the educational system and of the composition and responsibilities of the Board of Education should consult the Annual Report of 1976. That Report also contains a discussion of the goals of education for the Territory and of the ongoing commitments to education by the Territorial Government and the Administering Authority. The present Report will concentrate on development in education during this reporting year.

DEVELOPMENTS IN SPECIFIC CURRICULUM AREAS VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

The cooperative program conducted by the University of Hawaii and the Micronesian Occupational College (MOC) in Palau for teachers of vocational education was held once again during the summer of 1978. University of Hawaii transfer credit courses were offered in English and Science, and MOC credit courses were offered in food services, basic electronics, telephone system maintenance and repair, and island jewelry making. Sixty-five vocational education teachers from all districts of the Territory participated in this program.

Regular vocational education programs in grades nine to twelve throughout the Territory reached approximately 5,250 students enrolled in one or more courses in agriculture, construction, mechanics, home economics, and cooperative education. Two pilot projects, one at Outer Islands High School in the Yap District and the other at Jaluit High School in the Marshalls, were also conducted in traditional island skills related to marine resources activities.

A program in vocational training worthy of specific note began operating at the end of this reporting year through the combined efforts of the Trust Territory Bureau of Education, the Division of Labor, the Bureau of Public Works, the Bureau of Personnel, the CETA (Comprehensive Employment Training Act) program, and the United States Navy. Administered by the Consolidated Industrial Relations Office of the United States Naval Station on Guam, the Micronesian Trades Apprenticeship Program has accepted forty Trust Territory citizens into an intensified two to four year program in thirteen trade areas. The goal of the program is to graduate certified journeyman tradesmen in the following skill areas: power plant equipment mechanics, air conditioning mechanics, central office telephone repair, telephone mechanics, automotive mechanics, plumbing, carpentry, welding, marine equipment mechanics, high voltage electricity, marine electricity, heavy mobile equipment mechanics, and machinist skills.

Advertising for this program took place throughout the Territory by means of local radio and television stations, notices issued through District Bureaus of Personnel, and personal contacts made by District Vocational Education Supervisors and CETA Coordinators. Over eight hundred applications were received from the public and private sectors throughout the Territory. A coordinating committee made up of representatives of the six agencies named above screened the applicants by means of written tests in mechanical reasoning and English comprehension, personal interviews with applicants passing the tests, and finally by means of a Committee-of-the Whole evaluation process of successful interviews.

The forty participants who were finally chosen for this program are living in a single apartment complex on Guam furnished by means of CETA funds, and are taking their training at the Naval Ship Repair Facility and the Navy's Public Works Center. It is anticipated that all trainees will receive a minimum of two years of training, and that some programs may give up to four years of training. It is hoped that as participants successfully complete their programs, other applicants may enter the program in an ongoing arrangement.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Three Learning Activity Packages in Health Education were revised early this year. Revisions were based on comments received from teachers and district health/science coordinators. These revisions essentially completed development of the health education curriculum development program begun in 1974.

Materials developed in this program have been printed in quantity and made available to all schools in the Territory desiring them. Currently they are being used in all districts of the Territory except one, and in the Northern Mariana Islands.

SOCIAL STUDIES

Social Studies Coordinators from the districts and Headquarters undertook during the year a critical assessment of social studies curricula being used in the schools of the Territory. Based on their findings they drew up the principles which will guide ongoing social studies curriculum development programs in the Territory. They also outlined eight specific curriculum development projects for social studies. And under the direction of the Headquarters Social Studies Coordinators work was begun on a reading series in Micronesian history for secondary schools.

District Social Studies Coordinators and staff received training during the year in writing proposals for federally sponsored projects to support curriculum development and pilot classroom learning programs. The Headquarters Social Studies Coordinators regularly visited all of the Districts and worked individually with District Coordinators to upgrade their technical skills.

During the summer of 1978 three of the District Social Studies Coordinators began studies toward Master's degrees in education with a speciality in social studies curriculum development. The programs undertaken by these Coordinators are designed to meet the specific needs of these island educators, and will continue during the next two summer sessions.

Four members of the Yap District Social Studies staff received training during the year in offset printing. And during the summer of 1978, four Social Studies Specialists from various districts attended a month-long training session sponsored by UNESCO at Tarawa. The session was designed to give to the participants skills in "cultural journalism" — field gathering techniques for recording local folklore and traditions. The purpose of this training in printing and in cultural journalism was to equip these Micronesian educators with skills needed in the development of ethnic heritage programs for the secondary schools of the Territory. In support of these ethnic heritage programs repositories have been established in the Palau and Yap Districts. Oral traditions are being gathered by means of portable tape recorders supplemented by 35 mm cameras. And repository staff have begun collecting all materials which have been published on these districts.

During the course of the year eight booklets of thirty to sixty pages were produced by secondary school students studying in the ethnic heritage program called INTERACT. These booklets describe, discuss, and depict by means of photographs taken by the students a variety of activities indigenous to the students' home islands. These booklets have been published by Headquarters Education and distributed to secondary schools in the Territory for use in social heritage classes.

In the Truk District two more student booklets have been published in the series on local legends. The two latest were for use at the sixth grade level of elementary school. And in the Ponape District a student booklet and teacher's manual on the local system of chiefly titles were produced for use in the schools.

A concern has been expressed that much of the social studies material which has been developed has concentrated on islands in or near the district centers. With this concern in mind the Assistant Social Studies Coordinator from Headquarters Education has taken up residence for an extended period on his home island in the outer western sector of the Truk District. There he has begun working with the local people to adapt to their dialect and their local needs materials in social studies which have been produced in or for the district center islands.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

Increased federal funding during this reporting year allowed expansion of the programs to assist Micronesian children with physical and learning problems. In the Truk District a Micronesian educator with a Master's degree in early childhood education began to develop a program to help children between the ages of three years and eight years old who have handicapping disabilities. The model program being developed in Truk is intended for eventual implementation throughout the Territory. The program concentrates on teacher training, curriculum development, and parental counseling.

In the Palau District another Micronesian educator with a Bachelor's degree and two years of graduate study in education of the severely handicapped is developing a parallel program for severely handicapped children. Besides teacher training, curriculum development, and parental counseling, this program is also attempting to identify diagnostic instruments which can further assess special needs of severely handicapped children. This program is also intended for eventual implementation throughout the Territory.

Twenty-four more Micronesian teachers completed a full academic year of training at the Community College of Micronesia and have returned to their home Districts to work as special Education Itinerant Teachers. This brings to about one hundred the number of Micronesian educators who are employed full-time in the field of Special Education. Another fifteen work in this field on a part-time-basis.

Five of the six District Special Education Coordinators spent this year pursuing postseconday studies in the field of Special Education. Four of these Coordinators are seeking their Bachelor's degree in this field, and the fifth is working for the Master's degree. Besides upgrading in the field of Special Education, these Coordinators are also receiving training in the Special Education management system developed for use in Territory which as mentioned in last year's report. The management system is in place and operating, but still needs some minor adjustments. The additional training being received by the Coordinators should alleviate those problems currently being encountered.

LANGUAGE ARTS

From April 24-28, 1978, a Trust Territory-wide Language Planning Conference was held on Saipan. The purposes of this conference were to evaluate the current direction of the Trust Territory language arts programs, provide a forum for presentation and discussion of partcipants' respective language programs, update previous Territory-wide statements on language program needs and goals, and formulate recommendations for language program priorities and policies.

A group of 70 education administrators, language specialists, and teachers attended this conference. Represented at the conference were all District Departments of Education, the Northern Marianas Department of Education, Headquarters Education, the College of Micronesia, and the University of Hawaii.

In addition to presentations of elementary, secondary, and postsecondary school language programs, the conference addressed itself to the following major areas of concern: language program policies, instruction and curriculum development, staff and teacher training, parent and community involvement, and evaluation of programs. Through the efforts of individual focus groups, recommendations on each of these major areas were developed, and the recommendations were revised and endorsed by the entire conference for submission to the Micronesia Board of Education.

During this reporting year, seventeen bilingual education specialists from the Territory participated in the Bilingual Education Program for Micronesia at the University of Hawaii. And during the summer of 1978, participants from all districts of the Territory attended a program sponsored by the University of Guam in Micronesian languages and cultures. Workshops for teachers and curriculum developers were also held during the year in every district.

Two curriculum development specialists from each of the six districts and from the Northern Marianas worked during the year at the University of Hawaii's Pacific Area Language Materials Development Center. Materials in social studies, science, and language arts were developed in seven major Micronesian languages, sent to the various districts for classroom use, and in some cases returned to the Center with suggestions for revision.

Work was completed during the year on dictionaries in Trukese and Ponapean, and at year's end these were awaiting funding for official publication.

SCIENCE EDUCATION

There were no new developments in the area of science curricula. The Science for Micronesia curricula developed for elementary school use, as reported in previous year, is still in use in schools across the Territory.

MATHEMATICS

The program in Metric Education begun last year in fourteen schools of the Territory continued in those schools this year, and was introduced in grades one through six in an additional two schools in every district.

Responses to a questionnaire given to parents of children taking this program indicated that 95% of the parents favored such education for their children. In addition these parents expressed their desire for instruction in the metric system for themselves. To meet this expressed need for adult education in metrics, a federally funded program was initiated toward the end of this reporting year. The purpose of this program is to develop teacher training materials, adult basic education materials, and community education materials in the metric system of measurement.

The Headquarters Education Mathematics Coordinator conducted two-week teacher training workshops in Palau, Truk, Ponape, and Kosrae in metric education. He also taught a regular six week summer school course at the Community College of Micronesia for teachers in metric education. And he held a one week training workshop in general mathematics for teachers in Palau.

CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAM

Under the federally funded Child Nutrition Program an average of 4,600 breakfasts and 18,000 lunches were served daily in the public and non-public elementary and secondary schools of the Territory. Another 2,100 breakfasts and the same number of lunches were served daily in pre-school programs under the Child Care Program.

During the year work was begun on development of nutrition education curricula for grades kindergarten through 12. This program is taking a comprehensive interdisciplinary approach by relating nutrition concepts to those in geography, and the social and physical sciences. At the same time teacher training materials for all grade levels were being developed. And in every district a Nutrition Education Coordinator began working with teachers at each grade level on the nutrition materials being developed.

During the year week-long management workshops were held every two months for Nutrition Program personnel from all of the districts.

The prototype refrigeration unit mentioned in last year's report operated successfully for several months under normal island conditions. Unfortunately the person who built the prototype left the Territory before production of similar units could be begun.

At the end of the reporting year the Child and Family Nutrition Programs were transferred out of the Bureau of Education and placed directly under the Administrator of the Department of Community Services. This transfer was part of the reorganization of the executive branch of government mentioned previously.

LIBRARIES

The libraries of the colleges on Koror and Ponape, the libraries located on the campuses of the thirty-one public and private secondary schools, and the library service, reading and language programs provided by the District Bureaus of Education on behalf of elementary schools represent the major contribution toward the provision of libraries in the Trust Territory. All of these facilities and programs have been assisted by one or more Federal Programs, notably the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, and the Higher Education Act. The book collections in these libraries continue to grow as a result of this assistance.

Similarly, six public libraries have been assisted by the Library Services and Construction Act. The highest priority for use of funds received under this program has been the provision of training and educational opportunities for library personnel. Two important programs were conducted during the year under review: In December 1977, a two-week workshop was held at the Community College of Micronesia, and in July 1978, six librarians attended a three week program conducted by the Graduate School of Library Studies at the University of Hawaii. Additionally, four librarians are enrolled in U.S. colleges with financial assistance provided by the Library Services and Construction Act.

Extensive plans during this reporting year have been made for a Trust Territory-wide conference to be held in December 1978, in preparation for participation in the White House Conference on Library and Information Services to be held in October 1979. Approximately fifty people, two-thirds of whom will be leaders from fields of other than librarianship, will gather for three days of planning and discussion as arranged by lay committees organized by the Library Services Office at Trust Territory Headquarters and as financed by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

Our bibliographical work has advanced with the printing and distribution of the 175 page bibliography entitled *The Northern Mariana Islands: An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Works.* A previously published bibliography has proven so popular and has been requested by so many libraries in the Pacific Islands area and beyond that we have reprinted copies of *A Bibliography of Reports, Surveys, and Studies Prepared By, For, Or About the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.*

A variety of material on the work of the United Nations has been distributed to all libraries of the Trust Territory as a regular part of the acquisition and distribution program of the Headquarters Library Services Office. The Bureau of Education also acquires by solicitation or subscription a substantial number of periodicals and newspapers which are distributed on an almost daily basis to both public and private secondary school libraries, to hospitals (for patients), and to Chiefs of Police (for inmates). In addition, some materials go out to the two college libraries, the Nursing School, and to some special libraries. These materials include both books and periodicals printed in large type for use by the visually handicapped. The "book box" program (books by mail) also continues to be operated by the Headquarters Library Services Office.

TESTING AND EVALUATION

Activities in testing and evaluating educational programs have grown in importance during this reporting year at both the district and Headquarters levels. Although previous Reports have indicated that testing and evaluation of educational programs have been an ongoing activity in the Territory, it was also noted that a constantly recurring problem with such activities was their cultural incongruity. Tests written for U.S. mainland children, for example, contain references, inferences, and even material inherently foreign to Micronesian children. And teacher instructions and procedures for such tests often presuppose a level of sophistication beyond that possessed by regular Micronesian classroom teachers. When such tests were used to measure the progress of Micronesian children in school — usually because no other tests were available — the results were suspect at best.

With these difficulties in mind, a two-week conference and workshop was held on Saipan during which district and Headquarters personnel developed the nucleus of a Micronesian Achievement Test Series (MATS). Out of this workshop came a pool of testing material for English reading and English aural comprehension by Micronesian elementary school children in grades 3, 4, and 5, and for general mathematics skills in grades 4 through 7.

Following this workshop, testing personnel formulated model tests which were tried out in selected schools and classrooms. After analysis of the results of the pilot testing, workshops were held for the purpose of revising the tests. At the same time ancillary procedures and instructions for teachers were prepared in the vernacular languages. The revised tests were again pilot tested and further refined. It was at this time that the decision was made to produce written testing procedures and instructions for teachers in the vernacular languages only. Refinement of these procedures and instructions is being carried out at the present time. Plans call for norming of the tests to begin in the spring of the 1978-79 school year.

Lack of teachers and/or inadequacy of facilities make it impossible in some districts to accept into secondary school all students who wish to attend. In such situations a screening test has been given to applicants for the purpose of choosing those more likely to succeed in their studies. However, a testing and evaluation needs assessment conducted in all the districts indicated general questioning of the reliability of these tests as indicators of success at the secondary school level.

It was decided that the test used by some districts would be closely analyzed by Headquarters and district testing personnel, and revised as necessary. The analysis has been partially completed, and plans call for the test to be revised as required and then validated.

The testing and evaluation needs assessment conducted by Headquarters Education also revealed the need on the part of many teachers for basic instruction on tests and measurement. Such a course, entitled "Testing in the Classroom", was prepared by a Headquarters staff member, and was taught by district testing personnel in the Marshalls, Ponape, Truk, and Yap as a regular Community College of Micronesia summer school course. A more advanced course in tests and measurements was also offered as a University of Hawaii summer extension course in the Marshalls and in Ponape.

ENROLLMENTS

Enrollments in both public and nonpublic elementary schools in the Marshall and Caroline Islands increased over the previous year's enrollments. Public elementary schools reported an increase of 195 students, or slightly under one percent. Nonpublic elementary schools reported an increase of 129 students, or just under five percent. The overall increase in elementary school enrollments over last year was slightly over one percent.

Public secondary school enrollments were down by forty students, a decrease of three quarters of one percent. Nonpublic secondary schools were up by ninety-nine students, an increase of about five percent. The overall secondary school enrollments increased by slightly under one percent.

CHAPTER 2
HIGHER EDUCATION

The College of Micronesia

As stated in last year's report, Trust Territory Public Law 7-29, as amended, joined into a single system of postsecondary education the Community College of Micronesia (including the CCM Nursing School) and the Micronesian Occupational College (formerly called the Micronesian Occupational Center). This new collegiate system is called The College of Micronesia, and operates as a public corporation under its own Board of Regents.

In order to provide for an effective first meeting of the College's Board of Regents, the High Commissioner appointed a broadly representative citizen group as an Ad Hoc Committee to prepare for the initial meeting and work of the Board of Regents. This Committee drew up a suggested agenda for the Board's first meeting, and made a series of recommendations to the High Commissioner on the needs of the newly formed College and its Board of Regents.

In response to these recommendations the Office of the High Commissioner appointed staff members from the Department of Education and the Attorney General's Office to serve as interim staff to the Board of Regents. Advertising for a permanent Chancellor of the College was undertaken in the United States, the Pacific Basin, the Pacific rim nations, and through the Department of Interior and other assisting agencies was extended virtually worldwide. In the meantime, each District Administrator in the Territory nominated an appointee to the Board of Regents, and all were confirmed by their respective District Legislatures. The High Commissioner nominated two appointees to the Board who were confirmed by the Congress of Micronesia.

As required by P.L. 7-29, the Board of Regents of the College of Micronesia began its first meeting on the third Monday in January. The Board elected its own officers, appointed an Acting Chancellor for the College, and appointed an Acting Executive Director for the Board. Among other business conducted during this week-long meeting, the Board approved a basic personnel system for the College and began screening candidates for the position of permanent Chancellor of the College. The Board also established an endowment fund for the College, and made the first modest contributions to this fund.

The Board of Regents subsequently held two other meetings, one in March and another in July. After the second meeting the Regents held a series of radio-telephone interviews with twelve candidates for the position of Chancellor of the College. And before the third meeting a three member delegation traveled to the United States to interview personally the four finalist candidates. At the third meeting, held in July, the Regents made their final selection for the position of Chancellor. Arrangements were made for the finalist to meet with the Regents, and a contract was negotiated. The new Chancellor of the College took up residence in Ponape in late September 1978.

During its first three meetings the Regents also undertook several other items of business for the College. Board by-laws were written and adopted, a feasibility study on establishing a product-oriented agriculture department was initiated, an in-depth study of student assistance programs was completed and recommendations adopted, ad hoc committees to study the advisability of moving the Nursing School to Ponape and to revise the Master Building Plan for the Community College of Micronesia were appointed, and a Report on the College of Micronesia was commissioned and approved. This Report reviewed the actions taken by the Congress of Micronesia, the High Commissioner, the Board of Regents and the College staff for the betterment of the College. It also reviewed the postsecondary programs offered by the College's various branches to indicate how these are meeting the social, economic, and personal needs of the people of the Territory. This Report was presented to the High Commissioner with the request that it be sent to the Department of Interior and from there forwarded to other appropriate U.S. agencies. The High Commissioner did so and added his own comments and recommendations, indicating that the Report justified the need for permanent, adequate facilities for the College, especially at the Ponape campus.

The Regents also arranged for a Territory-wide conference to be held on strengthening the College's extension programs in all of the districts. The Board indicated that special emphasis should be placed on providing occupationally oriented programs which meet the expressed needs of the people of each district.

During this reporting year the Community College of Micronesia in Ponape had its final accreditation visit by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges. In June 1978, word was received that the Association's Accrediting Commission had granted full accreditation to CCM. This accreditation was the culmination of five years of self-study and self-improvement by the College's faculty and staff.

The reader is referred to previous Annual Reports for a complete outline of program

132

offerings at the various branches of the College.

TEACHER EDUCATION

Besides the workshops in specific curriculum areas which have been previously mentioned in this Report, teachers throughout the Territory had the opportunity to participate in College of Micronesia summer school programs in every district. And in the Ponape District an extension program of Chaminade College of Hawaii offered upper division courses for teachers who have already acquired their two-year Associate degree.

During the school year 75 full-time, and 93 part-time students, most of them elementary school teachers, attended College of Micronesia Extension Centers which operated in every District of the Territory except Kosrae.

HIGHER EDUCATION ABROAD

One thousand, one hundred fifty-one assistance grants and loans were made to Micronesian students pursuing postsecondary studies abroad during this reporting year. Funds for these grants and loans were made available from the Trust Territory Government, the Congress of Micronesia, and a few federal programs. It is estimated that another 1,500 students were studying in colleges abroad and being supported privately and through direct Federal student assistance programs.

CHAPTER 3

OTHER SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION ENDEAVORS

Kindergarten programs are not part of the regular school system in the Territory. However, there are a few small kindergarten programs in the Territory, both public and private. And preschool Head Start Programs, which concentrate on giving children learning readiness skills operated in all districts during the year.

ADULT BASIC EDUCATION

Forty-five hundred adults enrolled in Adult Basic Education courses offered in all of the districts of the Territory during the year. Course offerings included the following subjects: oral English, English grammar, English literature, general mathematics, business mathematics, science, health education, first aid, social studies, home economics, sewing, and cultural-heritage projects.

Two week-long workshops were given in every district for teachers of adults by a team of University of Hawaii experts in adult education. One set of workshops concentrated on the use of published textbook materials, while the other was devoted to the use of locally available cultural-heritage materials. Teachers were also introduced to the Adult Performance Level program developed over a four year period in Hawaii. This program recognizes competencies gained from work and life experience as creditable toward attaining high school equivalency certificates.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES

The Vocational Rehabilitation Services program, which first began operating in the Trust Territory in 1973 under the Department of Health Services, was transferred to the Department of Education late in 1975. This is a "state" operated and maintained program with 20% of the funds furnished by the Territory, and 80% of the funds furnished by the Federal government under a "formula" grant. In accordance with Federal regulations the program director reports directly to the High Commissioner. The program has been placed in the Bureau of Education for administrative support and supervision.

The purpose of this program is to provide rehabilitation services to adolescents and adults with physical or mental disabilities which are vocationally limiting in order to prepare them for suitable and gainful employment. For the most severely disabled persons this purpose has been extended to include rehabilitation to activities of daily living (ADL).

Services available through this program include diagnosis and evaluation, physical restoration (which may include treatment, surgery, fitting with prosthetic appliances, and therapy), training (which may be vocational, on the job, trial job placement, or even postsecondary schooling), and follow-up work for a period of from two to six months. In cases of unexpected need, "post closure" services are also available as required on an individual basis. When specialized treatment or surgery is not available in the Territory, patients are sent to hospitals abroad, or specialists are brought to the Territory.

There are twenty-one persons serving full-time in the Vocational Rehabilitation program across the Territory in every district except Kosrae. The program is scheduled to begin operating in that district in the coming year. In each district program there is a coordinator/counselor and a secretary, and in several districts there are additional counselors or counselor aides. Physical therapists who assist in many cases are employees of Health Services, but have been trained and provided with specialized equipment by the Vocational Rehabilitation program.

On the average it takes about three years for a severely disabled person to complete the program provided by Vocational Rehabilitation Services. Currently the program is actively engaged in serving approximately 800 persons, over 80% of whom are severely disabled. This is by far the highest percentage of severely disabled persons being served by this program in any of the fifty states or outlying areas.

During this reporting year the program completed the rehabilitation of seventy-nine persons. Almost all of these persons are now gainfully employed as fishermen, farmers, small business people, handicraft artists, and in other trades or professions.

Four in-service staff training programs were held during this reporting year in the Territory. These consisted of one or two-week intensive courses in such specialties as vocational rehabilitation of the deaf, amputees, etc., as well as specialized social science courses. Trainers for these programs were Health Service consultants, and personnel from the Pacific Rehabilitation Continuing Education Project from the University of Hawaii.

CAREER EDUCATION

Planning and organizational activities for Career Education continued during this reporting year in the Territory. A twelve member Career Education Advisory Council was formed, and Career Education Task Forces were set up in every district of the Territory.

The Career Education State Plan for the Trust Territory was written during the year and was reviewed and approved by the Career Education Advisory Council, the Career Education Task Force Chairmen, the Trust Territory Director of Education, the Micronesia Board of Education, and the High Commissioner of the Territory. Late in the year the State Plan was forwarded to the U.S. Office of Education. It is anticipated that the Plan will be approved, and funding awarded for implementation of the Plan in the Territory.

A major accomplishment during the year was the formulation of a Career Education Resource Manual. This two hundred page document lists the persons and places to contact for information about any occupation now found in the Territory. It also lists all sources in the Territory for teaching materials, resource materials, and audi-visual materials on Career Education. This manual is being prepared for publication, and when published will be sent to all schools in the Territory, all Labor Offices, and all employment offices.

Education for Micronesians and for Micronesia

After the Micronesia Board of Education had formulated the Goals of Education for Micronesia which were set forth in the 1976 Report, the Board during the 1977 reporting year produced a small booklet entitled *Micronesia, Goals of Education.* Besides the statement of goals, this booklet contains an explanation by the Board Chairman of the thoughts behind the goals. It also contains a short philosophy of education, commissioned and approved by the Board and written by the Director of Education, which further explains why the Board chose these particular goals for education in Micronesia. No Report on Educational Advancement in the Territory would be complete without noting the highlights of this document.

Micronesia, Goals of Education states that advice on the Goals of Education for

Micronesia was gathered from all districts in the Territory with special input by District Departments of Education and District Boards of Education. The Goals reflect the thinking of Micronesian educators and of Micronesian citizens interested in and responsible for education in the Territory.

> Many recommendations on the direction and purpose of education in the Trust Territory have been made over the years. With the exception of Title 41 of the Trust Territory Code, most if not all of these statements have been done by other than Micronesians. *Micronesia, Goals of Eduation.* p. 2

> . . . the Board of Education wanted the goals of Education for Micronesia to be from Micronesians, and by Micronesians, and for Micronesians. They are. Like anything human, these Goals may not be perfect. But they are our own. *Ibid.* p. 22

Although several important themes are expressed in this document, *Micronesia, Goals of Education* stresses three elements as essential to a Micronesian system of education: It must be open; it must be flexible; and it must foster thinking as well as doing.

Education must be open:

> The Board feels that the widest possible range of educational opportunities and choices should be available to the citizens. *Ibid.* p. 8

> The Board wanted to say that every person ought to have the opportunity to grow *personally* through education, and that this growth should ideally be to the fullest extent possible. *Ibid.* p. 14

> Micronesia's most precious natural resource is her people. If the economy and, more importantly, the social welfare of Micronesia are to be developed in a way which preserves what is best in Micronesia, it can be done only by helping individual Micronesians develop themselves to the fullest extent possible. Education in Micronesia, and preparation for further education outside of Micronesia, has an immensely important role to play in the life of every Micronesian person. *Ibid.* p. 8

Education must be flexible:

> The educational system, therefore, must be both dynamic and flexible. It must meld the best of the old with the best of the new in an attempt to assist people to live positively in a changing world. *Ibid.* p. 5

Education must foster thinking as well as doing:

> . . . education is more than just a passive process where children do all the listening while a teacher does all the talking. Teaching is not synonymous with learning. As one noted educator put it: "You cannot *grow* taro; all you can do is help taro to grow. And you cannot *learn* children; all you can do is help children to learn." *Ibid.* p. 14

> . . . education should be a carefully integrated process which assists in developing the whole person who has needs and abilities which are physical, spiritual, intellectual, emotional, and aesthetic. There is, then, a place and a need in education for general or liberal education as well as for the development of skills and more specialized abilities. *Ibid.* p. 5

This last point was succinctly stated by a well known senior Micronesian advisor who began his thirty years of government service as an educator. Speaking before a group of anthropologists specializing in Micronesia and its people, he said, "Give the people light, and they will find their own way."

Keeping educational opportunities open to Micronesians has been stressed in policies adopted by the Micronesia Board of Education on postsecondary education cited previously in this Report. Flexibility and fostering thinking as well as doing are evident in all curriculum development projects mentioned in this and previous Reports. And these elements, essential to a valid and viable education system in Micronesia, are evidenced in the action of Micronesia Board of Education's call to the District Departments of Education to formulate a plan for the integration of the academic and vocational education programs suited to the needs of each area. The memorandum issued by the Board on this subject gave, among others, the following directive:

> The emphasis in any plan must be on *integration:* situations of academic versus vocational, or vocational versus academic must be avoided. . . . Whatever plan is devised in the Districts should be as open as the minds and the abilities of the students are.

Last year the Micronesia Board of Education requested the Department of Education to prepare an overall report on the condition of education in the Territory. This report approached the educational situation in the Territory from an historical perspective with concentration on the past ten years of educational development in Micronesia. The report concludes with the following words:

> No objective observer of the Micronesian scene would deny that much yet remains to be done for the educational development of Micronesia and of Micronesian citizens: the Territory is a developing area — in education as in all other fields. But neither would such an observer deny that much has been done, and is being done, to further through education the development of individual Micronesian citizens and of Micronesia as a whole.

The Trust Territory Bureau of Education was encouraged by the Trusteeship Council's statement that in its opinion the educational system in the Trust Territory does not need to be changed substantively. And the Bureau hopes that events and programs described in this year's Report indicate the Bureau's continuing efforts to develop programs designed to prepare students for life in Micronesian society, with special reference to language, culture, and vocational activities adapted to the cultural realities and economic needs of the Territory, as the Council advised.

CHAPTER 4

EDUCATONAL ADVANCEMENT IN THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

INTRODUCTION

At the beginning of the third quarter of the 1975-76 fiscal year (April 1, 1976) the Mariana Islands Government was established. For the 1977-78 school year, the Northern Marianas Department of Education assumed most aspects of the educational program. Pursuant to the Constitution of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Executive Branch Organization Act of 1978 established the Department of Education to be headed by a Superintendent of Education appointed by a representative Board of Education. The Board of Education is the governing and policy-determining body of the Department of Education. The educational policies of Trust Territory Title 41 continued to be applicable for the operation of the Northern Marianas educational system and the various special programs such as the education of handicapped children, the school lunch program, the social studies program and other programs that were funded from Federal project grants through the Trust Territory until amended, repealed, or superseded by new policies. The specific achievements are described here.

STATEMENT OF GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1. To develop in each learner proficiency in communication skills in the vernacular, as well as English.

2. To provide the basic skills and attitudes which will enable each learner to carry on a continuing search for knowledge and comprehension.

3. To help individuals develop self-understanding and an awareness of the relationships between individuals and among members of a group, so that they may have a harmonious and productive life pattern, and thus produce a pride in self, in one's culture.

4. To strive to develop in each learner, self-discipline and a manifested sense of responsibility which will be reflected in his social activities.

5. To make each learner aware of his environment and the ways he can understand, control, change, and appreciate it.

6. To stimulate imaginative creativity in each learner.

7. To develop in each learner an appreciation of life's art forms.

8. To provide each learner with viable work skills, knowledge, and attitudes so that he may enter the world of work with the capability for immediate, meaningful, productive, and gainful employment.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

The Northern Marianas Vocational Education Programs have been formulated, instituted, and progressively expanded to respond to the increasing demands for Vocational Education from the students and other segments of the community. The Governor, in his inaugural address to the peoples of the Northern Marianas, strongly emphasized his commitment to explore vigorously available means to expand our Vocational Education Programs. He said, "If the people of the Northern Marianas are to achieve "Self Sufficiency," the schools must take an active role in developing our human resources to respond to this challenge. In keeping with the "Self Sufficiency" concept, the Vocational Education Program is attempting to provide students with a wide range of courses to suit their needs, concerns, and interests, and to expose them in the Vocational field at a much earlier stage. Accordingly, we have implemented vocational classes at the 8th and 9th grade levels. These classes are pre-vocational, offered at the pre-secondary level. After the students complete the 8th and 9th grades, they transfer to the secondary level, the 10th, 11th, and 12th grades. The program at this level is a 3-year program and it is structured to meet the 1080 hour requirement of the Vocational Education Act of 1968. Classes meet a minimum of two periods per day. The program is supported directly by Federal funds. This year the number of students involved in Vocational Education is 1,412, an increase of 430. which almost doubles last year's enrollment. Of these, approximately 150 students graduate each year.

Vocational Education in the Northern Mariana Islands emphasizes the practical use of skills as well as theory, and a wide range of work is offered both on campus and in the community. Twenty Vocational Education classes are being offered in the following vocational areas: Construction Trades, Arts and Crafts, (blueprint reading, estimating, cabinet making), Mechanics, Agriculture, Electrical Trades, (air conditioning and refrigeration, small appliances and repair), Business Education (typing, bookkeeping, and accounting), Counsumer Home Economics (cooking, sewing, and modern family living), Power Mechanics, Woodworking, and Drafting. In addition to the regular vocational classes, cooperative education was incorporated in the vocational programs. This program offers on-the-job training to students in many occupational areas such as hotel services, radio communications, and nursing. There is related classroom training that is devoted to getting forms for job application, interviews, career opportunities, business problems, and personality development. This program requires one period per day for classroom work and two and one-half hours of on-the-job training.

As a result of the Northern Marianas separation from the Trust Territory Government, the Vocation Act of 1963 was amended to include the Northern Marianas. On September 27, 1977, a 5-year State Plan for the Northern Marianas Vocational Education was formulated and submitted to the U.S. Commissioner for approval. During the early part of this year the 5-year State Plan was approved and the Northern Marianas is now receiving $200,000 each year. Approval of the State Plan means an improvement in vocational education programs. The funds will be used to carry on existing vocational programs, and to improve and expand programs in the construction trades, agriculture, and technical electronics.

Other proposed Vocational Education Programs in the 5-year State Plan are in the following areas: work study program, handicapped program, program evaluation, special needs, career guidance, disadvantaged English students, post secondary education, adult education and in-service staff development both on-island and off-island. Ten percent of the total amount of Federal Vocational Education funds are expended for the state administration of the program to insure proper administration of the Vocational Education Program and to effectively carry out the mandate of the State Plan.

LANGUAGE ARTS

THE NORTHERN MARIANAS ENGLISH PROGRAM

The goal of the Northern Marianas English Program is to enable each student to achieve the highest degree of English proficiency that this ability and environment will permit. Since most students do not speak any English when they enter grade one the approach used is that of Teaching English as a Second Language (TESOL). Oral English is taught for one year before any attempt is made to teach reading and writing. The teaching of English reading and writing starts with grade two and continues along with oral English until grade nine. While at the lower grade levels the focus is on the acquisition of basic English speaking, reading, and writing skills, at the higher grade levels the students engage in activities geared towards using the English language for communication and instructional purposes.

The materials used in the Marianas English Program have been especially designed to meet the diverse cultural, linguistic, and environmental needs of students in the Pacific. Reading and writing materials are correlated with the oral English syllabus to insure that students will understand what they read and write. While there are definable weak spots in the curricula where more development could take place, overall the program is designed to meet the educational needs of all the students in the Mariana Islands.

CLASP

A portion of ESEA Title I funds is used for a special English reading program in grades two through five. The program is referred to as CLASP, or Comprehensive Language Skills Project. The goals of the project are:

> to improve the English communication skills of project students in grades two to five; and
>
> to develop project students' self-direction in learning and to facilitate students' acceptance of responsibilities for their own learning and that of others.

In working toward attainment of these goals, Project CLASP has established one or more reading centers in each of nine project schools. Each center is staffed by a full-time reading center teacher and contains individualized language arts materials for the development of English listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills. Implementation of the project emphasizes:

> a continous-progress instructional program in English listening, speaking, reading, writing, and spelling skill development;
>
> intensive use of peer instruction in order to take advantage of this proven instructional technique;
>
> non-gradedness so students with a wide range of skills or from more than one grade level could be engaged in the program at the same time;
>
> criterion-referenced skill-development activities;
>
> student options with respect to selection of instructional activities;
>
> self-pacing by students.

Project teachers with no previous experience or training in the reading program participate in a sixty-hour pre-service workshop in which they gain skills necessary for effective program implementation.

ORAL ENGLISH TV PROJECT

Another portion of ESEA Title I funds is used for an oral English TV project in six classes in two different schools. The general goals of the project are:

> to improve the English listening and speaking skills of first-grade students in the project classes; and
>
> to provide a greater readiness for students in project classes to begin reading in grade two.

Planned implementation of the project consists of target students viewing 170 different ten to fifteen-minutes oral English TV lessons (in color) duirng the year, or one new lesson each day, to be viewed twice daily. The contents of the lessons cover books one to three of the Oral English course by G.M. Tate. The Tate course is in use throughout the Pacific, and the TV lessons themselves were purchased from American Samoa.

Attitudes of teachers using the TV lessons and of parents whose children were in the project have been assessed. Both groups are highly supportive of the project and urge its continuation. Parents' attitudes, it should be noted, were based upon their observations of children using the TV lessons.

BILINGUAL/BICULTURAL PROGRAMS

The Bilingual Bicultural project consists of three sections: the Chamorro/English section, the Carolinian/English section and the state coordinator. The project is funded under a five year grant from Title VII of ESEA.

The design of the project is to implement instruction in grades one through five in Carolinian and English or Chamorro and English depending on the needs of the child and desires of the parents. The Chamorro project is in all the elementary schools on Rota, Saipan, and Tinian. The Carolinian project is in the schools of Chalan Kanoa, Oleai, and Garapan, where the Carolinian communities are located. Roughly one-fourth of the island population is Carolinian.

The curriculum for the project is developed one grade at a time. Individualized and group instruction are used for the vernacular languages with most of the books and materials being developed on Saipan. Some Chamorro books are obtained from Guam. The Pacific Area Language Materials Development Center located at the University of Hawaii has hired two Chamorro and two Carolinian writers to develop materials for the Northern Marianas. The Chamorro project has Chamorro language materials for grades one through three and has begun preparing materials in the subject areas. The Carolinian project has materials for grades one and two and for Cultural Studies grades one through six. Both projects use the Comprehensive Language Arts Skills Project for the English language arts skills and the Tate Oral English Series for oral English instruction.

Community involvement is an important part of the project. There is a council in each school and an island wide council that involves the MICAL and Title VII projects. These councils generally meet once a month and advise the schools and projects on the needs of the communities and feelings toward the project. This council also involves itself in community issues, projects, and future plans.

Training at all levels is also an important area of the program. Once the materials are developed, the teachers are trained in how to use them. In addition, courses are offered in many areas that will assist the teachers and staff in doing their jobs better. Courses during Fy '78 year included "Development of Bilingual Curriculum," University of Hawaii; "Carolinian Language Training," University of Hawaii; "Carolinian Culture," University of Guam; "Structure of Carolinian," University of Hawaii; "Language Materials for the Pacific," University of Hawaii; "Social and Cultural relations in Bilingual/Bicultural Education," University of Guam; "TESL Techniques," University of Guam; "Chamorro Orthography" and Carolinian Orthography"; University of Guam. These courses were funded through the bilingual project and through the bilingual training project at the University of Guam.

In addition, three people received bilingual scholarships to attend the University of Hawaii under the Bilingual Education Project for Micronesians. Four people attended the University of Guam on one year bilingual scholarships and fourteen people attended summer school at the University of Guam taking specialized bilingual courses while two people attended summer school at the University of Hawaii. In addition to these university courses workshops were held and conferences were attended in areas of art, curriculum development, management, language, evaluation, and community involvement. Sharing activities took place with Guam. Pre and post tests are given to all students in order to evaluate their progress in the project. It is early in the project to judge its effectiveness, but the data show an increase in skills in the vernacular languages and English language arts. No tests have been designed for the subject areas yet. There has been a tremendous increase in the number of vernacular materials available and in the skills of the local teachers and staff in their own languages. The Carolinian project, with the assistance of the University of Hawaii, now has the first computer print-out of the Carolinian Dictionary and is seeking funds to print the dictionary when it is completed. The grammar book is in process. The Chamorro project already has the books and is working on revising them.

CHAMORRO PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

There had been a plan to delay implementation of the project on Saipan and Tinian because of the reduction of time allowable for training, the shortage of trained aides, and the need for more training of teachers in the use of materials. The new Bilingual Director, Mr. Henry Sablan, however, started the program in most of the schools with the materials and staff available. Rota's program was implemented as scheduled in the continuing proposal. Students in the first grade classes were diagnosed prior to entering the Chamorro Individualized Instruction. Some classes were delayed in starting until teacher aides were hired to assist in the classrooms. Due to a general shortage of teachers, the aides from the previous year were hired as teachers, many in August. One school, Oleai, did not conduct a normal first grade bilingual class through the whole school year because of this problem. With the exception of this school, the last school to start its bilingual class was San Antonio in January. The staff at the Central Education office worked daily on materials to equip bilingual classes with enough activities to have a sound bilingual program.

The dominant language (Chamorro) continues to be used as the main language of instruction in the first grade bilingual classes. Oral English is taught forty minutes a day at this grade level. Instruction in Chamorro decreased in the subject areas in the second and third grades while instruction in English increased. The reason, however, for this difference is due to the lack of materials in vernacular for the other subjects.

The number of students in the Chamorro Bilingual Program increased from 672 to 918. This is due to adding the third grade level. Not all schools, on the other hand, carried the program to the third grade for the following reasons: 1) Intended third grade teachers did not participate in the Third Grade Curriculum Development Workshop that was conducted in the summer, 2) The schools involved did not have a Chamorro speaking third grade teacher, 3) The school was ready for the implementation of the second grade program instead of the third grade.

NOTE: The following shows the number of classes per grade level.

FY-77 No. Classes Per Grade Level	*FY-78 No. Classes Per Grade Level*
1st grade = 15	1st grade = 15
2nd grade = 9	2nd grade = 13
3rd grade = 2	3rd grade = 6 (-2)*

* (-2) refers to the deletion of two third grade classes as mentioned earlier.

A shortage of materials and equipment necessitated the establishment of bilingual centers in some of the schools. Four centers were opened during the early part of the school year. In addition, two more centers were established at Garapan School during the latter part of the project year. Besides the centers in this school, the other centers are: San Roque School Bilingual Center for students in grades 1-2; Chalan Kanoa School Bilingual/CLASP Center for two second grade classes. This center conducts language arts classes both in vernacular and English. San Antonio School has one center each for its two first and two second grade classes. Tinian school has a center for students in grades 1-3. Rota has one center each for its two first and two second grade bilingual classes.

Most of the third grade bilingual classes did not receive all the Individualized Chamorro Components. The materials used in this grade for the vernacular program were the supplemental activities which were provided through a summer workshop. Language arts materials from the Guam Title VII Bilingual/Bicultural Project were added later during the project year. Production of all the third grade Individualized Chamorro Language Arts materials were not completed for the following reasons:

1) One of the two curriculum writers in the program was attending the bilingual training project in Hawaii.
2) The other curriculum writer was occupied with other duties.
3) The Media Section in the Education Office has only one printing machine which cannot serve all the curriculum departments' printing demands. Nonetheless, with additional staff, PALMDC curriculum writers, and with the completion of the training of the other curriculum writer in Hawaii these materials were completed during the summer of 1978.

CHAMORRO MATERIALS

During 1975, the individualized program was introduced in Chamorro. Materials teaching such areas as the alphabet, numbers, syllables, and word stacks were developed with the guidance of two consultants from Honolulu. Games for each component, worksheets, reading cards, and audio cards were also produced. Later word wheels and writing books were produced. During the spring and summer of 1976, short books 1-4, and capitalization booklet 1-5 were produced. KKS-A,B,CH, 1-14 and Kattan Manoppen Kuestion (KMK) were also produced. Nine booklets were printed and used as an instructional library in the classroom.

Revision was made on workshop, word lists, and reading cards. During the fall and spring of 1977, vocabulary books 1-30 and syllable wheels were produced. Short books 1-4 were revised and 5 to 14 were produced. Two upper grade reading books were printed with comprehensive questions included for children's use. KKSD 1-30, KKSE 1-10, phrases and sentence booklets, writing books 1-0 in number, letter discrimination, manuscript and cursive, were printed and distributed to the classrooms.

Production of three more upper grade readers is in progress as is KKS-F 1-20, and KKS-G 1-20. Revision of components, numbers, alphabets, syllables, words, worksheets, and readings, was completed and distributed to the classrooms. A riddle booklet and coloring books were printed, since we expected to have fourth grade Chamorro class. A simple grammar has been developed along with synonym and antonym games and worksheets.

During summer 1978, picture, letter, and word discrimination were developed. First grade and second grade Social Studies were revised. Math books for first, second, and third grade together with a teacher's manual were developed. "Dopble Na Sostansia" Worksheets and lesson plans were also developed for 4th grade and 5th grade classes.

CAROLINIAN MATERIALS AND LANGUAGE WORK

For the first half of the school year 1977-78, the following vernacular materials were produced: 1. Phonetic books; 2. phonic wheels; 3. word worksheets; 4. audio card components (words, phrase/sentence, pictures/colors, shapes, letter discrimination, word discrimination); 5. tape components (story and spelling); 6. games and other teaching aids (word classification *cards--Ukkur* and writing numbers book--*Tilighil Páápá*); 7. five reading series for second graders, developed but only one printed for classroom use; 8. a tentative Carolinian orthography; and 9. a dictionary word list of about 5,000 entries.

For the second half of the school year, the following materials were completed: 1. an additional basal reader; 2. a computer print-out of the Carolinian Dictionary; 3. a cultural test; 4. cultural materials on Carolinian (government, clan, medicine, wedding ceremony, death ceremony, traditional counting systems, formal speech patterns between close relatives, references on making canoes and a men's house traditional tools, references about the Carolinians during Spanish, German, Japanese, and United States administrations, names of plants, birds, fish, sea animals, and traditional chiefs); 5. about eighty vernacular reading materials (both non-fiction and fiction) developed at the Pacific Area Language and Materials Development Center in Honolulu, Hawaii; 6. brochures about the Carolinian Bilingual Project; 7. tapes of more legends, lectures, songs and young children's conversations, 8. legislation to continue research on the Carolinian dictionary submitted to local legislature for consideration; 9. many more vernacular writings from the bilingual teachers, staff and a few Carolinian community members collected and adapted into the school curriculum or newsletter; 10. newsletters issued once a month to disseminate important bilingual information to the Carolinian community and potential Carolinian leaders overseas, 11. a developed and printed Carolinian alphabet, 12. filmstrips adapted into the vernacular on "Simple Concepts" (a. Size: Big-small, b. Shape: Round-Square, c. Touch: Hard-Soft, d. Temperature: Hot-cold); 13. thesis entitled: Linguistic Dimension of Vernacular Education for Saipan Carolinian, a useful reference on Carolinian grammar; and 14. location of a German-Carolinian Dictionary. Other Carolinian materials are available but they need more work before adapting them for classroom use.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

The project has a Carolinian Parents Advisory Council. This group is made up of Carolinian parents having children in the three Carolinian bilingual schools--Chalan Kanoa, Oleai and Garapan. Teachers and other interested Carolinians can join the Council. Recently this CPAC has been incorporated as a non-profit organization, with its own charter and by-laws. A delegate from each respective school of the Carolinian Parents Advisory Council is nominated representative to the Island-Wide Advisory Council, the Northern Marianas Bilingual/Bicultural Advisory Council. The NMBBAC sponsored a writing contest in vernacular (Chamorro and Carolinian) languages which enables the project to obtain more materials written by Carolinian students and adults who entered the contest.

The Carolinian Parents Advisory Council sponsored a fund raising carnival to purchase prizes for the Carolinian Cultural Day which was held at Oleai School ground. This Carolinian Cultural Day, on May 28, 1978, was set aside to reflect the different traditional customs of the Carolinian people on Saipan and Agrigan Islands. All three schools (Chalan Kanoa, Garapan, and Oleai) having Carolinian bilingual instruction participated. Guests from Guam, the Trust Territory Government, and officials in the Northern Marianas Government were also invited.

Beside the above, the CPAC was involved in entertaining the Puluwat canoe builders. This nine-man Carolinian team traveled from Puluwat to Saipan under an Historic Preservation Grant. They were interviewed on their knowledge about the Carolinians who have been traveling back and forth among the different small islands since before Magellan arrived in 1521. There is a navigation chart that was made in Puluwat Atoll before Spanish colonization.

Currently, the Carolinian Parents Advisory Council members are also involved with the monthly newsletter. It is yet another source of information written in Carolinian and English.

MICRONESIAN CULTURES AND LANGUAGE PROGRAM

The Northern Marianas Title VII, ESAA, MICAL Project (Micronesian Cultures and Language Project) serves students in project schools on Saipan, Tinian, and Rota. It is an intermediate bilingual/bicultural project which focuses on development of listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills in Chamorro and English, as well as on developing Marianas cultural awareness and appreciation by the students. It emphasizes the training of teachers and increasing community awareness and parent participation in the bilingual/bicultural program. Nine project teachers and five staff members serve an average of 350 sixth, seventh, and eighth grade students in five project schools.

The first language of most project students in the sixth, seventh and eighth grades is Chamorro. A few speak Carolinian. A Title VII ESEA Carolinian bilingual/bicultural project is currently being developed for elementary school students. A Title VII ESEA Chamorro bilingual/bicultural project now serves elementary school students in grades one through three on Saipan and Tinian and grades one through five on Rota.

Although the elementary bilingual/bicultural program is being implemented in an additional grade each year, sixth and eighth grade students now enrolled in MICAL classes (except on Rota) have not had the opportunity to learn to read and write in their mother tongue. Therefore the MICAL Chamorro curriculum is a first and second year course in Chamorro. The curriculum, both in Chamorro and English, is a mixture of individualized and group-instruction materials and methods.

An active Bilingual/Bicultural Advisory Council supports this program. This council was discussed earlier under the Bilingual/Bicultural Program Section.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

The Northern Marianas Special Education section is currently operating two programs at two elementary school sites. There are eighteen hearing-impaired children from ages three to seventeen and one deaf-blind child, age 13, at the Chalan Kanoa School Site.

At the second site, Oleai School, there are twenty-two multiple handicapped children from ages three to eighteen years. Education at both sites has been in a self-contained classroom using individualized education program (IEP) approach. Each of these children is provided an individualized program according to his ability. The teachers, using available guides, develop an IEP with these children in the following areas: language, mathematics, reading, speech, auditory training, physical therapy, fine and gross motor coordination, cognitive, introduction to academic areas, self-help skills, physical education and recreation, and activities of daily living. Because of their problems, these children are not participating in the regular school programs. The plan, however, is to work toward mainstreaming these children into regular classrooms. There are seven locally-trained Special Education teachers and one coordinator with a bachelors degree in Special Education. In-service training for Special Education teachers and staff is provided by the Community College of Micronesia, the University of Guam, the University of Hawaii, and the University of Oregon. Classes in Special Education for parents of handicapped children and other interested community members are held once a week. The classes are geared to parents and others to assist handicapped children.

SOCIAL STUDIES

As previously reported, a complete social studies curriculum for grades one through seven has been written in the Marianas over the past few years. During the past year several of these textbooks and readers were revised and/or reprinted. These books, as well as the supplementary readers, continue to be used widely within the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. New curriculum areas have been added to the program, including the beginnings of a geography core program at the junior high school level and a course entitled "History of the Northern Marianas," which is being written and used at the high school level. Of the latter, four of eleven units are completed and in testing, while two units are nearing print-ready status, and others are being researched.

A federal project, entitled "The Marianas Social Studies and Mini-Museum Project," has been funded for a second year and is continuing to involve students in research about their own cultures through the use of tape recorders, notes, and cameras in interviewing older people about diverse aspects of the cultures present here. Several booklets of cultural information have been printed, and there is information collected for several more, but they are not yet printed. A museum has been started with much local support in conjunction with this project. The museum now houses several thousand artifacts of all prehistoric and historic periods of the Marianas. Student groups have been regularly visiting the museum since its opening. The second year of the project

143

contains money to build "traveling displays" which will contain artifacts of certain time periods, and be available on request to schools on a loan basis. At the present time all booklets produced by the project are for high school use, but the schedule calls for some booklets to be produced this year for elementary use.

Another federal project, entitled "The Northern Marianas Geography Project," has also been approved and a class in the training of teachers in basic geography techniques is being offered as a preliminary step toward the upgrading of the geography units in all elementary and secondary social studies courses. It is expected that almost all teachers in the Marianas will take this workshop (in groups of thirty to forty at a time). Not only will the skills of the teachers be upgraded, but new materials will be produced to assist them in the classrooms.

As a final aspect of teacher training at present, a course entitled "Marianas Prehistory" will begin shortly. This course deals with the ancient past of these islands and will prepare teachers to teach better those units in their texts concerned with ancient life. This course has been offered previously, but there is still a demand for it, so it will be offered again. As our information concerning the past increases with each new excavation, the information in the class is upgraded.

SCIENCE

The Science for Northern Mariana Islands program, which was written in the Territory expressly for Northern Marianas students, presents science as a human activity rather than as a body of knowledge to be mastered. The emphasis is on individual inquiry and involvement in order to achieve optimum development of human skills and attitudes. The curriculum stresses the skills of observing, investigating, describing, comparing, classifying, measuring, recording data, predicting, and conceptualizing. It encourages the attitudes of respect for knowledge, healthy skpeticism, tentativeness, a questioning attitude, and intellectual honesty. Each grade level has a physical and a life science component with heavy emphasis on ecology.

The Science for Northern Mariana Islands program has been developed for grades one through six. The material for all grade levels has been tested throughout the Territory, and teacher education in the program along with other elements of implementation of the program is continuing. The Science for Northern Marianas curriculum was developed with funding from an ESEA, Title III project under the direction of Headquarters Education, and has now been turned over to the Northern Marianas for implementation.

Another Federal funding project made possible the development of the Health Program by the Headquarters Education Staff. The goal of the project was to encourage children to use improved health practices through learning activities provided by the school. A task force will expand the health curriculum by developing 16 additional learning activity packages.

MATHEMATICS

During the past year the Northern Marianas Department of Education committed itself to standardizing the elementary mathematics curriculum throughout the public school system. To accomplish this as quickly as possible, the department adopted a commercially published basal mathematics program for grade one through seven.

LIBRARIES

The Northern Marianas has been granted awards from the U.S. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Beginning fiscal year 1978, the Northern Marianas started implementing the LSCA (Library Services and Construction Act) Titles I and III Programs. Continued use of the bookmobile to serve Saipan's community and the private and public schools having no libraries or having libraries with inadequate facilities is underway. The training of present librarians is a major need. The LSCA program is being utilized to upgrade the librarians by sending them abroad and those who cannot travel are taking summer courses offered on the island through an extension program.

Libraries in the Northern Marianas are as follows: 1) a combination school-public library facility on the islands of Rota and Tinian; 2) Saipan has bookmobile facilities; 3) one public library on Saipan. One additional public library facility is anticipated to open in early 1979; 4) secondary school libraries are at Mount Carmel High School, Marianas High School and Hopwood Junior High School; and 5) elementary school libraries are at the Chalan Kanoa Elementary School.

The Northern Marianas is participating in two federal programs for school libraries and for public libraries.

ADULT BASIC EDUCATION

PURPOSE

The purpose is to expand educational opportunity and encourage the establishment of programs of adult public education that will enable all adults to continue their education through the secondary level.

GOALS

The Northern Mariana Islands Adult Basic Education program is designed to serve those persons whose lack of basic skills hamper them in functioning in our society. Reading, writing, speaking, listening, and arithmetic are needed in order to meet everyday problems with health and government services, human relationships, home and family living, as well as consumer choices. The Adult Basic Education program will be focusing more and more on enabling students to become more job-ready and to develop independence economically and socially which will assist them in improving the quality of their life.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

The Northern Marianas Department of Education recognizes that the adult basic education and adult education programs belong to the community and that the community must be kept informed and encouraged to participate. These principles were kept in mind when an adult basic education questionaire was drafted and sent to all adults in these communities. The questionaire was designed to allow each adult to express freely his feelings about the proposed project activities.

Programs in Adult Education will be offered on Saipan, Rota, Tinian, Pagan, and Agrihan Islands. Classes will be in oral and written English, in reading, and in computational skills. Additional classes will be offered in social studies, science, and consumer education based on English language building skills. A priority is given in establishing ABE classes under the learning center method of program delivery. This priority will call for the renovation of the existing learning center and development or acquiring of appropriate materials for use in the center to accommodate 20 students in the first year and increasing 7 students per year for the next 3 years.

An adult learning center will be maintained, providing a learning environment for interested and eligible adults, and equipped with tape recorders, tapes, and reference books and staffed by a tutor. The Center's main emphasis will be on improvement of English language and mathematics skills.

The center program will provide continuous inservice training for adult education instructors in basic planning, course outline instruction, micro-teaching, and evaluational processes.

Approximately 500 eligible adults will be provided adult education classes.

FUNDING

The Adult Basic Education Program is a totally Federal funded program. It receives Grant Awards annually.

HIGHER EDUCATION

NORTHERN MARIANAS COMMUNITY COLLEGE

The Northern Marianas Community College (NMCC) was established on August 23, 1976 as a two-year, post-secondary institution serving students in the Northern Mariana Islands. No campus exists, so all courses are taught in various public buildings. The NMCC is administered by the Northern Marianas Department of Education.

The NMCC, through the University of Guam, offers the Associate of Arts degree in three areas: elementary education, secondary education, and special education. The NMCC contracts out all instruction to accredited institutions of higher education, most notably the University of Guam, but does utilize as many local residents as possible as instructors. These local instructors have been certified by the contracted institution to teach courses for college credit.

HIGHER EDUCATION ABROAD

Three hundred and ninety-four Northern Marianas students were known to be studying abroad in postsecondary institutions. It is estimated that there were another one hundred and fifty or so students also attending colleges abroad.

U.S. Public Law 95-180 amended the Title IV Student Assistance Programs of the Higher Education Act of 1965 to include the participation of Northern Marianas students in the program. About 95% of the students are receiving some form of federal financial aid such as the Basic Educational Opportunity Grant, College Work-Study, National Direct Student Loan, Guaranteed Student Loan, State Student Incentive Grant and other federal, institutional and private student assistance programs. Additionally, 99% of the Northern Marianas students received grants from the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands student aid sponsored program, awards ranging from $100 to $5,000.

The reader is referred to the Appendix at the end of this report for a complete listing by year and field of study.

TEACHER EDUCATION

In-service teacher education is offered by the Northern Marianas Department of Education in conjunction with the University of Guam, San Jose State University, the University of Hawaii, and the Community College of Micronesia. Several teachers and other Marianas Department of Education personnel attended institutions of higher education in Guam, Hawaii, and the mainland United States during the year.

Other than a limited amount of training for teacher aides, there is no preservice teacher education in the Northern Marianas. Students enrolled in four-year programs outside the Marianas in education and in specific subject areas continue to graduate and return to the Marianas.

MEDIA PRODUCTION

The Northern Marianas Department of Education has a separate division to handle the media production, the developing of films, and publishing of instructional materials.

NORTHERN MARIANAS STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

The Vocational Education Act, as amended, Title I, Section 105, provides that a State wishing to receive funds under the Act must establish a State Advisory Council on Vocational Education.

The Advisory Council is an agency, independent and separate from the State Board of Vocational Education (which is also the State Board of Education). Twenty-two members were appointed by the Resident Commissioner during the fall of 1977 and certified by the U.S. Commissioner of Education. In June 1978, Governor Camacho re-appointed five members and appointed two new members for FY '79 to serve in the Council for a three-year term and they have received certification from Washington.

The functions of the State Advisory Council are to:

1. advise the State Board on the development of the five-year State Plan, Annual Plan, accountability report, and on policy matters arising from administration of programs;
2. evaluate vocational programs, services and activities assisted under this Act and publish and distribute the results thereof;
3. prepare and submit to the U.S. Commissioner of Education and the National Advisory Council on Vocational Education an annual evaluation report;
4. identify, after consultation with the State Manpower Services Council, the vocational education, employment, and

training needs of the State, and assess the extent to which vocational education, employment training, vocational rehabilitation, and other programs assisted under this and related Acts to represent a consistent, integrated, and coordinated approach to meeting such needs;

5. hold at least one public meeting each year during which the public is given an opportunity to express views concerning the vocational education programs of the State;
6. provide technical assistance as requested to local advisory councils and recipients of P.L. 94-482 funds in the establishment and operation of local advisory councils.

The Council received a grant award of $67,339 for FY '78 and $75,000 for FY '79. All expenditures of the Council's funds must be in accordance with the budget as submitted and approved by the Commissioner of Education. The Northern Marianas Finance Department has been designated to act as the fiscal agent responsible for Council funds.

The law also provides that each State Advisory Council is authorized to establish whatever staff is needed to carry out its functions and to contract for whatever services it needs independent of any control of the state. In April, the Council hired two staff: Ms. Angie V. Guerrero as the Executive Director and Ms. Lucy M. Selepeo as the Secretary.

HAPPENINGS:

The Council held four regular meetings during FY '78: February 15 (Saipan), March 28-29 (Rota), June 7-9 (Saipan), and August 25 (Saipan). Mr. Justin Manglona was elected Chairperson at the February meeting and was re-elected at the August meeting to the same position for FY '79.

The Council has been successful in drawing up their Rules which have been distributed to each Council member.

The three committees of the Council, Executive, Program, and Evaluation, have all been active in carrying out the Council's intent to help to improve the quality of vocational education in our school system. Some examples of these activities include:

- visits to the vocational education programs on Rota and Marianas High Schools;
- holding public meetings and hearings;
- soliciting opinions of students, parents, and employers in obtaining their perceptions of vocational education.

Recommendations have been drafted to be submitted to the Board of Education.

Council members and the Executive Director have attended conferences and meetings in the United States in an effort to broaden their scope and the Council's effectiveness.

Once every quarter the Council puts out a newsletter "SACVE NEWS" to report on major events and issues concerning Council activities.

147

PART IX
Publications

The following are some of the books published concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands:

The American Touch in Micronesia. David Nevin, W.W. Norton and Company, Inc., New York. 1977

Annotations to the Book of Luelen. John L. Fischer et al., University of Hawaii. 1977

The Bikinians: A Study in Forced Migration. Robert C. Kiste. University of Minnesota. 1974

The Book of Luelen. Luelen Bernart, ed. by John L. Fischer et al., University of Hawaii. 1977

The Breadfruit Revolution. Robert Wenkam. East-West Press, Honolulu. 1971

Coral Islanders. William H. Alkire. AHM Publishing, Arlington Heights, Ill. 1978

The Demystification of Yap. David Labby. University of Chicago Press. 1976

The History of Lee Boo. Mnemosyne Publishing Co., Inc., Miami. 1969

An Introduction to the Peoples and Cultures of Micronesia, second edition. William H. Alkire. Cummings Publishing Company, California. 1977

This Living Reef. Douglas Faulkner. Quadrangle/The New York Times Co., New York. 1974

Micronesia: America's Outpost in the Pacific. I.G. Edmonds. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc., Indianapolis. 1974

Micronesia and U.S. Pacific Strategy. James H. Webb, Jr. Praeger Publishers, New York. 1974

Micronesia: Island Wilderness. Kenneth Brower. Friends of the Earth, International. 1975

Micronesia: Trust Betrayed. Donald F. McHenry. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington, D.C. 1975

Micronesia Under American Rule. Harold F. Nufer. Exposition Press, Hicksville, N.Y. 1978

148

1

Microstates and Micronesia. Stanley A. DeSmith, New York University Press, New York. 1970

Pacific Navigation and Voyaging. Ben R. Finney. The University Press of Hawaii. 1976

Political Development in Micronesia. Daniel T. Hughes and Sherwood G. Lingenfelter. Ohio State University Press, Ohio. 1974

The Political Future of Guam and Micronesia. Benjamin Bast. The University of Guam Press, Agana, Guam. 1974

Ponape. Sibley S. Morrill. The Cadleton Press, California. 1970

The Struggle for the Pacific. Gregory Bienstock. Kennkat Press, New York. 1973

Tin Roofs and Palm Trees. Robert Trumbull. University of Washington Press, Seattle. 1977

We, the Navigators. David Lewis. A.H. & W.W. Reed, New Zealand. 1972

With Their Islands Around Them. Kenneth Brower. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York. 1974

The Office of Territorial Affairs. Ruth G. Van Cleve. Praeger Publishers, New York. 1974

The following are some of the books by former staff members:

Anthropology in Administration. H.G. Barnett. Row, Peterson and Co., Evanston, Ill. 1956

Being a Palauan. H.G. Barnett. Henry Holt and Co., New York. 1960

Black Robe and Grass Skirt. Philip R. and Pauline Toomin. Horizon Press, New York. 1963

A Caroline Islands Script. Saul H. Riesenberg. Anthropological Papers, No. 60. Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D.C. 1960

East is a Big Bird. Navigation and Logic on Puluwat Atoll. Thomas Gladwin. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass. 1970

The Eastern Carolines. John L. Fischer. Pacific Science Board in Association with Human Relations Area Files, New Haven, Mass. 1970

Micronesia at the Crossroads. Carl Heine. University Press of Hawaii, Honolulu. 1974

Native Polity of Ponape., Saul H. Riesenberg. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C. 1968

Palauan Society. H.G. Barnett. University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore. 1966

Petrus Mailo, Chief of Moen. Thomas Gladwin. From In the Company of Man, Joseph Casagrande, ed. Harper and Brothers, New York. 1960

The Resettlement of the Enewetak People: A study of a Displaced Community in the Marshall Islands. Jack T. Tobin, An unpublished dissertation available from University Microfilms, Inc.

A Residence of Eleven Years in New Holland and the Caroline Islands. James F. O'Connel. Saul H. Riesenberg, ed. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu. 1969

Spoken Marshallese, An Intensive Language Course with Grammatical Notes and Glossary. Byron W. Bender, University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu. 1969

The Congress of Micronesia. Norman Meller. University of Hawaii Press. 1969

The Day That I Die. P.F. Kluge. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind. 1976

The following bibliographies contain important material on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands:

Annotated Bibliography of Biologic and Soils Literature of Western North Pacific Islands. Prepared under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C. 1956

Bibliography of Library Materials. Micronesian Seminar Research Library (Woodstock Collection. Compiled by Micronesian Seminar, Woodstock College, Woodstock, Md. 1967.

Bibliography of Micronesia. Compiled by Huzio Utinomi, translated and revised by O.S. Bushrell, et al, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii. 1952

A Bibliography of Reports, Surveys and Studies and prepared for or about the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Compiled by Gordon Wright. Funded under LSCA, Title III, Dept. of Education, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. 1969

CIMA Bibliography. Compiled by participants of the Coordinated Investigations of Micronesian Anthropology. Pacific Science Information Center, Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii. 1963

Island Bibliographies. Compiled by Marie-Helen Sachet and F. Raymond Fosberg. National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council, Pub. No. 335. Washington, D.C. 1955 Supplement 1971.

Land in Micronesia and Its Resources. An annotated bibliography. Compiled by E.H. Bryan, Jr., Pacific Science Information Center, Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii. 1970

Micronesian Archaeology. An annotated bibliography. Compiled by Peter Sherwood Chapman. M.A. Thesis, Dept. of Anthropology, Stanford University. 1964

Micronesia 1944-1974, a bibliography of anthropological and related source materials. Mac Marshall and James D. Nason, HRAF Press, New Haven, Conn. 1975

A Pacific Bibliography. Printed matter relating to the native peoples of Polynesia, Melanesia, and Micronesia. Hq. Education. Compiled by C.R.H. Taylor. Oxford University Press. 1965

Pacific Islands Bibliography. Compiled by Floyd M. Cammack and Shiro Saito. Scarecrow Press, New York. 1962

Pathways to Micronesia. An annotated bibliography of selected works. Compiled by Alice S. Daeufer. Funded under LSCA, Title III, Dept. of Education, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. 1969

Pathways to Science in Micronesia. An annotated bibliography of selected works. Compiled by Elfriede Craddock under LSCA, Title III, Dept. of Education, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. 1969

SIM Bibliography. Compiled by participants of the Scientific Investigations of Micronesia, Pacific Science Information Center, Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii. 1964

TRIPP Bibliography. Compiled by participants of the Tri-Institutional Pacific Program. Pacific Science Information Center, Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii. 1966

PART X
Conclusions and Recommendations of the Trusteeship Council

PART X

Conclusions and Recommendations Adopted by the Trusteeship Council at 481st Meeting on 8 June 1978

GENERAL

Land and People

The Trusteeship Council notes the statements made by Senator Olter, Special Adviser, regarding the lack of progress in transferring the executive and judicial branches of the Government to Ponape. It believes that, in the interests of efficiency and good management, all government bodies should be located in the same place. Accordingly, it recommends that, after the referendum to be held on 12 July 1978, the Administering Authority should take all appropriate steps to ensure that the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the government are set up close to one another.

As a result of the referendum held on July 12, 1978, discussions and planning for the location of executive and judicial branches of the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia on Ponape have begun and actions are underway to locate all branches of the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia "in the same place."

Population Movements

The Trusteeship Council notes with satisfaction the progress made in 1977-1978 with regard to the long-standing problems created in the Marshall Islands district by the situation of the displaced population groups.

The displaced population groups of the Marshalls have long been a major concern, and the satisfactory resettlement of these peoples has been a priority effort of the Administration. The satisfactory resolution of the problems confronting the TTPI concerning displaced persons will continue to be a priority issue receiving the attention possible with existing resources.

The Council regrets, however, that the earlier statements by the Administering Authority to the effect that Bikini Island was once again fit for habitation have been contradicted by the latest analyses, which have revealed the presence of radio-active elements in crops, that render the latter unfit for consumption. The Council takes note of the Administering Authority's position that normal community life cannot be maintained on Bikini Island.

situation and is most anxious to resolve the problem and allow for the resettlement of Bikini, but not at the expense of the health and lives of the Bikinians. While the Administration is most anxious to resettle satisfactorily the displaced persons of Bikini, it cannot, in good conscience, do so until portions of Bikini Atoll have been declared to have acceptable radiation levels or a mutually acceptable alternative to resettlement on Bikini Atoll have been developed. The Administering Authority will continue to investigate the levels of radiation present on Bikini Atoll and what constitutes an acceptable radiation level for safe habitation. If normal community life on Bikini Atoll is found to be impossible, alternative solutions will be investigated.

The habitability of Bikini Atoll continues to be a serious question. There are conflicting interpretations on the radiation levels on other islands of the atoll and their potential impact on the health of proposed residents. The Administration regrets this ambiguous

The Council notes with interest that the United States Congress has before it a request for $15 million to permit the resettlement of the population concerned. It notes that the Administering Authority envisages the possibility of using other islands of the Bikini Atoll for this purpose and, in particular, of improving existing facilities on Kili Island. The Council urges the Administering Authority to take all necessary steps to ensure that the health of the present inhabitants of Bikini is not otherwise endangered.

Every effort will be taken to ensure the health of and the satisfactory resettlement of the Bikinians. If the resettlement of Bikini proves to be absolutely impossible, the Administration will develop an alternative resettlement plan. The health and general welfare of the displaced population is of primary concern to the Administering Authority, and will continue to be so.

The Council takes note of the information that, under the direction of the Defense Nuclear Agency, the programme for the clean-up of Enewetak is proceeding according to schedule and that the rehabilitation and resettlement work being carried out under the direction of the United States Department of the Interior and the Government of the Trust Territory is progressing smoothly. It notes with satisfaction the statement by the Administering Authority that all such work will be completed in 1980.

The clean-up of Enewetak continues to proceed according to schedule, and the rehabilitation should be completed in 1980. Some reforms are currently being undertaken in the assessment of the contamination present on the northern islands of the atoll. If these islands are determined to have levels of radiation satisfactory for habitation, the rehabilitation and resettlement program will be modified to allow for the resettlement of families on Enjebi. However, even with the modification, the resettlement should still be completed in 1980.

The Council also notes with satisfaction the adoption of Public Law 95-134, which provided compensation for the inhabitants of the Bikini, Rongelap, and Utirik atolls who have been exposed to radiation, as well as for the payment of such compensation to the heirs of those who have died, and for continued medical care. The Council is pleased to learn that the departments under the direction of the High Commissioner are engaged in implementing this Law and hopes that all those concerned will soon receive compensation.

Public Law 95-134 has been implemented. Between July and October 1978, $1,239,000 was paid to inhabitants of Rongelap and Utirik atolls who were exposed to radiation as a result of a thermonuclear detonation at Bikini Atoll on March 1, 1954. Payment to the estate of 46 individuals since deceased is in progress.

War and post-war damage claims

The Trusteeship Council reiterates its concern over the fact that war and post-war damage claims have not yet been settled as requested by the Micronesian Claims Commission. It notes with satisfaction, *however, that the United States Congress has passed and the United States President has approved Public Law 95-134, which authorizes the United States Government to pay 50 per cent of the balance outstanding under Title I and 100 per cent of the balance outstanding under Title II.*

The Council welcomes with satisfaction the statement by Mr. Setik, Special Adviser, that the United States Senate recently allocated the sum of $12 million for payment in full of claims under Title II. It hopes that the United States House of Representatives will approve this decision very soon.

Pursuant to Public Law 95-134 which authorized the payment of 100 per cent of Title II Micronesian War Claims awards totaling $32,634,403 and Public Law 95-465, dated October 17, 1978, which made the sum of $12.6 million available to pay these Title II awards in full, action to pay the claimants commenced with the receipt of the Program Authorization No. 79-TA-1, dated October 25, 1978, issued by the Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary.

The sum of $10,285,264 was paid in the latter part of November and the first week of December 1978 to 1,662 payees in full settlement of their Title II awards, leaving an unpaid balance in the fund of $3,629,468 for 270 payees who have not returned signed releases.

Prior to the above mentioned payment, the sum of $18,719,671 had been paid under Title II, thus accounting for the total awards made by the Micronesian Claims Commission of $32,634,403.

With regard to claims under Title I, the Council notes with concern that the United States will pay the outstanding balance only when the Japanese Government has supplied the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands with goods and services the value of which is estimated by the Secretary of the United States Department of the Interior to be equivalent to half the balance outstanding under Title I. Similarly, it notes, in this connexion, that the United States does not regard Japan as legally bound to make these payments. Nevertheless, it hopes that the United States Govenment will pursue its efforts to resolve this problem satisfactorily.

Moreover, the Trusteeship Council, noting the serious concern expressed by the Special Advisers in this connexion, requests the President of the Trusteeship Council to contact the parties concerned in order to ensure that they settle this issue in one way or another, in the best interests of the population.

The Administering Authority continues to favor a prompt resolution of the Micronesian War Claims issue in a manner acceptable to all parties, and is investigating possible solution to this problem.

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

Territorial Government

Legislature

The Trusteeship Council reaffirms its satisfaction that the Congress of Micronesia continues to play an active role in the affairs of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. In particular, the Council notes the important role being played by the Commission on Future Political Status and Transition of the Congress of Micronesia and by its delegation to the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. The Council commends the preparations being made by the Congress of Micronesia for the referendum on 12 July on the draft constitution for a Federated States of Micronesia, including the establishment of a Constitutional Referendum Board to oversee the arrangements.

The referendum on a draft constitution for the Federated States of Micronesia was held on 12 July 1978. Beginning a few days before the referendum and continuing through the tabulation of votes, the entire procedure was observed by members of a United Nations Trusteeship Council Visiting Mission. The constitution was approved by the districts of Kosrae, Ponape, Truk, and Yap; it was defeated in Palau and the Marshalls. The role played by the Commission on Future Political Status and Transition with the Congress of Micronesia will continue with the Congress of the Federated States of Micronesia, representing the four central districts of Yap, Truk, Ponape and Kosrae. Palau and the Marshalls will be represented by their respective status commissions.

The Council notes with continued concern that the Administering Authority has not acted on the Council's previous recommendation that regulations should be adopted which have the effect of restricting as far as possible the use of the veto power by the High Commissioner. While the Council is aware that it is the stated policy of the Administering Authority that the High Commissioner's veto authority should be used as sparingly as possible, it also draws attention to the comments of the Special Adviser to the United States delegation to the present session of the Trusteeship Council session (T/PV.1471) which reported additional cases of its use.

The Council remains aware, however, that some of the difficulties associated with the use of the veto power result from the separation of powers between the legislative and executive branches and that these difficulties are further exacerbated because this power is exercised by an appointed rather than an elected Chief Executive. The Council notes that the draft constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia provides for an elected Chief Executive which could help to reduce the use of the veto.

The current Trust Territory Government is modelled after the governmental structure of the United States in which the Executive and Legislative branches share powers. The exercise of approval and disapproval power by the executive is a normal and expected authority and should not be artificially limited by outside forces. The veto power of the executive is modified by the ability to override the executive veto and, in the case of the Trust Territory, provision is also made for an appeal to the Secretary.

Executive

The Council commends both the increase in the number of Micronesian citizens who hold senior posts in the executive branch of government and the over-all reduction in staff at Headquarters. It notes with satisfaction that the stated target of the High Commissioner is to reduce the staff of his Headquarters by at least 100 posts. The Council further notes the statements of both the High Commissioner and Senator Olter, Special Adviser, with regard to the approval of House Bill 7-402, which is designed to reorganize and streamline the executive branch of government at Headquarters by amalgamating and restructuring existing departments.

The reorganization projected in House Bill 7-402 has been completed and all organizational changes implemented. Many of the 100 posts marked for reduction have been eliminated. The reduction of the Headquarters staff is also begun. The number of U.S. Civil Service employees has been significantly reduced, and the number of expatriate employees and Micronesian employees funded under the regular program has been reduced. A temporary increase in Headquarters employees due to the expansion of interim programs funded by special grants to train staff and develop infrastructure will be phased out by the end of the Trusteeship. The policy of reducing Headquarters staff is shown in the allocations of operating funds for Headquarters: FY 1978, $18,800,000; FY 1979, $18,300,000; FY 1980, $15,200,000; and proposed by the High Commissioner for FY 1981, $4,000,000. The budget for FY 1981, starting October 1, 1980, is expected to be the last allocation of funds by the United States Government to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands under the trusteeship.

The Council is pleased to hear of the High Commissioner's intention to appoint Micronesian citizens to head two of the three newly created major government departments resulting from the reorganization. The Council notes that these developments should lead to a further reduction in the number of expatriate staff in the Government of the Trust Territory. In view of the approach of the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement, the Council reiterates its appeals *that this trend towards "micronization" in the executive level should continue. The Council further notes the statement by Senator Olter, Special Adviser (T/PV.1471) urging implementation of the report entitled Organization and Administration of the Central Executive Branch in Micronesia during Transition, following the referendum in July 1978.*

Two Micronesian citizens now head major government departments. The regular program-funded expatriate staff is continuously being reduced; as noted above, an over-all reduction has not been realized, due to an interim offsetting increase resulting from special grants programs.

The Council warmly welcomes the election and appointment of a Trust Territory citizen as Deputy High Commissioner, the second highest position in the Territory and his participation in the work of the forty-fifth session of the Trusteeship Council.

The appointment of two Micronesian citizens to head two of the three newly created government departments at Headquarters is an extension of this policy. Three of the districts will have Micronesian Governors before the end of calendar year 1978.

District Government

The Trusteeship Council notes with satisfaction the approval by the High Commissioner of charters for the districts of Truk, Ponape, Kosrae, and Yap and notes that elections will be held for district chief executives beginning in 1978. Since there would be advantage in this transition to elected district governments taking place uniformly throughout the Trust Territory, the Council, while recognizing their right to do so, regrets that the district legislatures of Palau and the Marshall Islands have decided not to exercise their prerogatives to enact district charters. They have chosen instead to draft district constitutions and to postpone organization of new district governments until after the constitutional referendum on 12 July.

Gubernatorial elections were held in Truk in August 1978, and in Kosrae and Yap in November 1978, under the terms of the respective district charters. Popular elections in Ponape will be held March 27, 1979. A constitution has been drafted in the Marshalls. If approved by the people in a referendum scheduled for March 1, it will become effective May 1, 1979. A constitutional convention gets underway in Palau on January 28, 1979, with a referendum on the completed document scheduled for July. By the end of 1979 all seven areas of the Trust Territory (including the Northern Marianas) will be under locally elected governments.

Decentralization

The Council notes with continued satisfaction the efforts of the Administering Authority to devolve progressively greater authority on the district governments, thereby increasing local autonomy, and urges continuation of this policy. Following the approval of four district charters and the continuation of management training courses, the Council hopes that the Administering Authority, in consultation with elected Micronesian representatives, will be able to achieve a reduction in the size of the headquarters governmental function.

A major program of district management training has continued through the Headquarters Training and Employee Development Division. The four chartered districts are well on their way to assuming greater responsibilities, with three of them functioning under their elected Governors shortly after conclusion of the year under review; the fourth will elect its Governor sometime in the following year. Headquarters has provided the districts assistance in governmental structuring, to facilitate the transfer to the districts of functions now carried at Headquarters. As the three legislative entities increasingly assume political status responsibilities, they also increasingly exercise administrative functions. This has been reflected by the decrease at Headquarters in regular program-funded positions and by the drastic budget reductions referred to above.

Judiciary

The Council notes with satisfaction that a Micronesian has been appointed to the position of Associate Justice of the High Court and that the intermediate and lower levels of the judicial branch are now fully staffed by Micronesian citizens. The Council urges the Administering Authority to continue to give preference to Micronesian candidates for senior posts in the judiciary, when other qualifications are equal.

Preference to Micronesian candidates is given for all posts of the judiciary when other qualifications are equal. Appointments to judgeships of the Trust Territory High Court are made by the Secretary of the Interior.

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

General Economy

The Trusteeship Council reiterates its concern over the imbalances in the Micronesian economy and its considerable dependence on outside support. It notes with satisfaction that the Administering Authority is aware of the need to promote the development of the productive sectors and of basic infrastructure, including transport and communications, and to keep unproductive expenditure within reasonable limits. The Council therefore hopes that the Administering Authority will encourage both local and foreign capital investment.

The Administering Authority undertook development of new investment search literature and took other steps to encourage local and foreign capital investment during the year under review. These efforts will be continued.

The Council notes with concern the statement made by a special adviser to the effect that the implementation of the five-year indicative development plan was behind schedule. It notes that the Administering Authority still considers the plan the basis for the Territory's development policy. While realizing that the implementation of the plan depends on factors that cannot always be foreseen, the Council nevertheless requests the Administering Authority to do all in its power to achieve the objectives set within the established time-limit.

While the Administering Authority continues to support the Five Year Indicative Plan as the basis for economic development, responsibility for implementation lies primarily with the district governments. The necessary concern in the districts regarding their internal organization and political status has delayed implementation.

The Council still considers that it would be desirable to promote an increase in exports from the Territory. It therefore recommends that the Administering Authority extend to the Territory as a whole the tariff advantages accorded to the Northern Mariana Islands under the Covenant to establish a Commonwealth in Political Union with the United States of America. It urges the Administering Authority to try to secure preferential tariffs for the Territory from other countries.

The Administering Authority has extended the Generalized System of Preference to the Territory and is assisting the Territory to become eligible for other countries' preferential systems. The Administering Authority has eliminated the United States preferential tariff on the import of coconut oil. The tariff treatment extended to the Territory by the Administering Authority will be dependent upon the political status agreements reached with the Trust Territory districts.

Public Finance

The Trusteeship Council reaffirms its earlier recommendations to the effect that the Congress of Micronesia should be allowed to participate to a greater extent in the preparation of the budget. While taking note with satisfaction of the fact that it is effectively consulted in the preparation of the *budget estimates and that it can be given hearings by the budgetary committees of the Congress of the United States, the Council notes, however, that in this area the Congress of Micronesia only plays an advisory role.*

The Congress of Micronesia has been dissolved and replaced effective October 1, 1978, by three legislative bodies (the Interim Congress of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Palau District Legislature, and the Marshalls District Nitijela). Each of these bodies bears the responsibility, as the Congress of Micronesia always did, for the initial preparation of its own operating budget. The Administering Authority feels that to involve these legislative bodies in the overall budget beyond consultation in determining guidelines for budget preparation would result in a budgetary process so complex and cumbersome as to be impractical.

The Council notes that a computerized accounting system has been instituted in the capital of the Territory and in all the districts except Kosrae. It notes that, according to a special adviser, the computer at present in operation is not proving satisfactory, and it also notes the statement made by a special representative to the effect that plans are being made to install computers better suited to the Territory's needs.

The centrally processed automated accounting system is being utilized throughout the Trust Territory Government for financial management of all funds and has provided the standardized base for transferring most accounting and financial management functional responsibility to district governments. Recognizing the dissatisfaction expressed by some spokemen with continued reliance on a central computer, the Administering Authority is participating with representatives from the three political entities in Micronesia in preparing a plan for the development of an accounting system specifically geared to future financial administration requirements.

The Council recalls that, in order to facilitate the promotion of local products and increase the Territory's revenue, it suggested earlier that the Congress of Micronesia might consider increasing duties on non-essential imports (certain foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco).

The Administering Authority has provided the services of a professional tax administration adviser to the Trust Territory on a full time basis. This adviser has reviewed possible tax system modifications with representatives of the legislative entities from both conceptual and practical aspects.

Assistance from international institutions and other countries

The Trusteeship Council again expresses the hope that the Territory will continue to develop its contacts with regional and international bodies with a view to participating in their activities and receiving assistance for its development.

The Territory continued to develop contacts with regional and international bodies with special emphasis on those agencies which offered training opportunities in agriculture, fisheries, public administration and project analysis.

It notes with satisfaction that representatives of the Territory participated in the preparation of a plan of action for integrated rural development for Asia and the Pacific under the sponsorship of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). It is pleased to note that the Territory has become a member of the Committee for Coordination of Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas.

Trust Territory officials met with representatives of a UNDP/ESCAP mission to review the plan of action for rural development for the Pacific. Plans are being

made to send senior planning officials to a UNDP/ESCAP/SPC/SPEC meeting of senior planning officials from the Pacific Region to be held in Fiji in February 1979. These meetings will be for the purpose of reviewing the various project proposals in the mission report and developing an order of priorities for them.

The Council notes with satisfaction that UNDP is continuing to provide technical and financial assistance to the Territory and that the three projects (a feed-mill/livestock project, the provision of expert services and a survey of skills required to carry out the development programme) financed by the Programme are in the process of implementation. It hopes that UNDP will be able to proceed promptly with the appointment of a new representative in the Territory.

The UNDP continues to provide a livestock expert for the Trust Territory's integrated feedmill project in Palau and various types of expert services for plan implementation. The final results of the skills and occupational survey conducted last year will be available before the end of FY 1979.

During the year under review, planning began for an agricultural census which will cover land measurement by crop, tree and livestock counts, and sample surveys on crop yields, farm income and expenditure, and household consumption. Training for supervisors and enumerators and collection of raw data are to be completed by September 1979.

On September 12, 1978, Dr. Nahum BenZeevi arrived in the Territory to fill the post of UNDP project manager and economic adviser which had been vacant for six months. Dr. BenZeevi has a wide background in development, having served as adviser to the World Bank, Government of Greece and Government of Israel. He will be placing major emphasis on developing projects and programs to implement the Five Year Indicative Development Plan for the Territory.

The Council notes with interest the statement made by a Special Representative to the effect that the Administering Authority recently devised a policy enabling other countries to provide loans and technical assistance to the Territory.

The policy whereby the Territory can receive loans and technical assistance from third countries has been implemented this year. The Japanese International Cooperation Agency and the Trust Territory Government are cooperating in a project in Palau to demonstrate the most effective operation of a pole and line skipjack vessel. The vessel was part of a Japan-United States war claims agreement. Requests were made to the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, and Canada for other types of assistance during the year.

Credit

The Trusteeship Council considers that lack of capital continues to constitute an important obstacle to the economic advancement of the Territory. It therefore considers it desirable to develop local credit facilities. It notes that a new economic development loan fund has been planned and is currently under consideration in Washington, D.C. The Council notes with regret that, four years after the adoption by the Congress of Micronesia of the law establishing a development bank, the bank has not yet become operational.

The Administering Authority and the Trust Territory Government recognize that lack of capital constitutes an obstacle to development. The Micronesian Development Bank is not yet operational and no final decision has been made on the economic development loan fund. During the year, the Congress of Micronesia transferred the balance of funds in the Micronesian Development Bank to its general fund to cover operating deficits.

The Council notes with satisfaction the increase in share capital in credit unions in the Territory.

Credit unions continued to build share capital, increasing their assets more than 14 per cent to $6.4 million.

Land

The Trusteeship Council notes with satisfaction that land identification and survey work have resulted in the delimitation of large areas of public and private land.

In the program for delineation or survey of public lands, work has been completed on approximately 300 square miles of public land and 100 square miles of abutting private parcels. The remaining work consists of finalizing the compilation of parcel indices prior to the termination of Fiscal Year 1979. The cadastral parcel index sheets which have been completed have greatly benefited the adjudication process for both public and private lands.

The Council also notes with satisfaction that a procedure for the settlement of disputes between the landowners and the Government concerning indefinite land use was unanimously adopted by the members of the study group set up for the purpose by the Congress of Micronesia. It notes the statement by the Special Representative that the entire question could be settled towards the end of 1979.

The Trust Territory Government has obtained a professional appraiser's report on all of the land under indefinite use agreements, and his report is under consideration by all parties concerned. It is anticipated that funding by the United States Congress will be requested during 1979 to convert land held by the Government under indefinite use agreements to purchases in fee simple or leases for fixed terms.

Agriculture and livestock

The Trusteeship Council reiterates its recommendation that the Administering Authority should expand production of foodstuffs to enable the Territory to become more nearly self-sufficient. However, this priority should be without prejudice to current efforts to diversify crops, develop agriculture on a commercial scale and establish an agriculture-based industry.

One of the Agriculture Division's top priorities is the promotion of increased production of subsistence crops for local consumption and the encouragement of the production of vegetable crops which are foreign to the area but grow very easily. This is being done through training programs for interested farmers and additional training for agriculture extension agents on-the-job, in Hawaii and Taiwan, and in special training seminars in cooperation with the SPC.

The Council notes with satisfaction that two copra processing plants began operating in 1976/1977. It recommends that the Administering Authority encourage copra production so that supplies for these two plants can be provided entirely by the Territory. The Council notes with interest that coconut oil exports are valued at $4.2 million for 1977 and exports of copra cake are valued at $786,000.

The improvement and increase in coconut production has been of top priority for the past 16 years in the Agriculture Division. However, due to large numbers of palms having been planted during the late German and early Japanese administrations, the replacement of the old nonbearing palms with new bearing palms is at an equilibrium. Also, due to an increase in population, more of the coconut production is being consumed locally. The program for the introduction of hybrid coconuts is budgeted for FY 1979 and 1980. This hybrid coconut project should in the long run improve and increase production at a greater pace than using local palms.

The Council reiterates its recommendation that particular attention should be paid to the possibilities of exploiting forestry resources.

The FY 1979-80 budget includes funds to purchase logging and sawmill equipment to begin the exploitation of the forest resources that are readily accessible in Kosrae, Ponape and Palau.

Marine Resources

The Trusteeship Council reaffirms that marine resources are crucial to the economy of Micronesia and urges the Administering Authority to do everything possible to protect and develop these resources, while continuing to improve equipment and training.

The Administering Authority has continually given a high priority to programs which will assist in establishing financially viable businesses to exploit marine resources in the Trust Territory to their maximum sustainable levels in order to support economic development through productive employment, exports and protein products for the local markets.

The Council notes with satisfaction that the Administering Authority has given high priority to programmes designed to promote a financially viable fishing industry in the Trust Territory and that basic support facilities have been established in all districts. It commends the various steps taken by the Administering Authority in this context, including the provision of new equipment and the organization of training programmes to develop the technical skills required for a modern fishing industry.

In addition to the ongoing programs supported by the Administering Authority, technical assistance was secured from the governmental fishery agency of Japan for one year to assist in demonstrating the most effective techniques in the harvesting of tunas in the offshore water using one of the government boats procured from Japan and to explore the most cost-effective and socially acceptable ways to establish Micronesian owned and managed commercial tuna fishing fleets. Support also has been secured from the Pacific Tuna Development Foundation, a non-profit corporation supported by the U.S. Federal Government to promote research and development of tuna and other latent fisheries resources in the Pacific area, to investigage the viability of establishing commercial trolling and bottom handling fisheries for large tunas and other pelagic fishes, and fish smoking.

The South Pacific Commission has also extended its technical assistance for deep bottom fishing to Yap District. Aquaculture technology is still being employed to determine the most suitable and economically viable techniques for culturing the most desirable species of fish, primarily for export.

The Council notes with satisfaction the adoption by the Congress of Micronesia of Public Law 7-71, which establishes a fisheries management and conservation zone of 200 miles surrounding the Territory and which establishes a Micronesian Maritime Authority for the purpose of establishing regulations regarding the exploitation of Micronesian marine resources. The Council notes that the districts of Palau and the Marshall Islands have exercised their prerogatives to remove themselves from the jurisdiction of Public Law 7-71. The Council hopes that these two districts will nevertheless cooperate with the Micronesian Maritime Authority in their efforts.

On October 19, 1978, Public Law 7-71 established the mechanism to adopt regulations for the conservation, management and exploitation of marine resources in a zone extending 200 miles seaward from the territorial sea baselines of the Trust Territory. The regulations will assure these resources are available for the future economic development of the Trust Territory by limiting exploitation to maximum sustainable levels. The Law takes effect on January 1, 1979. The Micronesian Maritime Authority established under the law has been formally organized, and it is now currently in the process of developing its negotiating schemes and approaches to attract fishing interests who have interest in fishing within the jurisdiction of the Federated States of Micronesia.

The Marshall Islands District has adopted its own 200-mile zone law, DL-25-1 which will go into effect on June 30, 1979, and Palau District also has adopted their law, PL-6-7-14, which will go into effect on January 1, 1979.

The Council notes with satisfaction the participation, at the invitation of the Administering Authority, of representatives of the Trust Territory as members of the United States delegation to a November 1977 meeting in Suva to discuss the organization of a South Pacific regional fisheries association.

The Council further notes with interest the statement by Representative Setik favouring Micronesian membership in the projected South Pacific regional fisheries association and the statement by the representative of the Administering Authority that in view of the principles set out at the meeting at Hilo, it appeared to be logical for the United States to support the Micronesian applications for status as an observer, or other status, in appropriate international bodies and forums, but that it would be inappropriate to take a decision until the results of the referendum to be held on 12 July are known.

The referendum on July 12, 1978 created three entities: the Federated States of Micronesia, Palau District and the Marshalls. At the negotiating session held in Suva in June 1978, the participants adopted a proposal by the Congress of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands that the three entities be seated separately without prejudice to the July referendum. The United States supported this proposal.

The Council recalls with satisfaction that the Administering Authority has reaffirmed that it does not contest the fact that all benefits derived from marine resources located off the coasts of Micronesia belong to the people of the Trust Territory and not the United States.

Title 67 TTC 2 has allowed the Trust Territory Government to be owner of the marine lands situated below the ordinary high water line. The administrative policy set forth in the Manual of Administration requires that Marine Resources personnel and the District Planner jointly develop and file an application if there is a desire to establish aquaculture projects and facilities as capital improvement programs. Any leasehold interests or permits under this section would have to receive the approval of the High Commissioner.

However, the signing of Secretarial Order No. 2969 has changed the situation. Palau, Ponape, and Yap Districts have formed their land holding entities under this Order. This Order requires that each entity has to request the High Commissioner to release its marine lands. All of the above districts have requested the release of their lands except Yap District. Ponape and Palau have become the owners of their respective marine lands. The creation of the 12-mile coastal zone would allow the islands to harvest and manage the exploitation of the marine resources within the zone. This leaves the Maritime Authorities the rest of the zone beyond the 12-mile limit to 200 miles.

Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea

The Trusteeship Council notes with satisfaction that representatives of the Congress of Micronesia are again participating as observers in the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea with the sponsorship of the Administering Authority. The Council notes that the interests of Micronesia at the Conference may not necessarily coincide with the interests of the Administering Authority.

The Administering Authority has recognized from the beginning of the Law of the Sea Conference meetings that Micronesian interests might not coincide with its own position. Therefore, the Administering Authority actively sought observer status for the Micronesian delegation so that it could express its own position to the Conference.

Light industry

The Trusteeship Council notes with concern the almost complete absence of industries in the Trust Territory. It notes that, *although boat-building by individual craftsmen working in their homes is widespread, there is only one shipyard. It further notes that the few existing cottage-type industries are for the most part short of capital, badly managed and dependent on untrained labour, and that, although handicrafts exist in the Trust Territory, they are not available for export in sufficient quantities to attract foreign markets. The Council recommends that further efforts should be made to establish light industries in the Territory.*

While the Micronesian Indicative Plan does not stress the development of industry, the Government of the Trust Territory agrees with the tenor of the above comments and is interested in encouraging light industry in the Territory. There is only one medium sized boat yard in the Trust Territory in Palau. However, there are two fiberglass boat manufacturers inthe Marshalls and one ferrocement boat yard in Truk.

Tourism

The Trusteeship Council reiterates its recommendation that, in both the construction and operation of tourist facilities, local products should, whenever possible, be given preference over imports. Local products should be used more often in the restaurants of tourist hotels. In this regard, the Council notes with satisfaction that the objectives of the Trust Territory tourism board closely parallel the Council's recommendations and that the district of Ponape has taken steps in this direction, and other districts are planning to follow.

It should be noted that the Trust Territory Government is actively seeking to increase joint-venture investment for construction of hotel and motel accommodations. It has initiated a more energetic effort to organize and establish small business enterprises in both the tourism industry and the handicraft industry.

The Council welcomes the fact that the tourist industry in Micronesia is largely in the hands of local entrepreneurs rather than outside investors: 24 of the 29 existing hotels are owned by Micronesians and 25 are managed by Micronesians.

At present 25 of the 27 existing hotels are owned by Micronesians and 21 are managed by Micronesians.

The Council also notes with satisfaction the statement by one of the special representatives that tourism has become the second leading export industry in Micronesia: 22,260 visited the Territory in 1977 and spent approximately $2.3 million. It notes that earnings from tourism increased by 15 per cent in 1977, and that well over 500 Micronesians are directly employed in the industry, with another 500 estimated to be benefiting indirectly from tourism.

During the first ten months of 1978, 19,243 visitors arrived in Micronesia. Tourism officials estimate that by the year's end, the total will have risen to slightly more than 23,240. Income for the entire year of 1978 is estimated at $2.4 million, an increase of 4 per cent over the calendar year 1977 figure of $2.3 million. The estimated number of Micronesians directly employed remained well over 500 while many more benefited from tourism expenditures.

The Council also notes with satisfaction that continuing steps are being taken to ensure that growth in this sector is steady and does not exceed the capacity of the districts to accommodate tourists. It notes with interest that each district is responsible for the pace and direction of its own tourism. It recommends that training and workshops in tourism should continue to be expanded. While favoring the expansion of the tourist industry, the Council expresses the hope that care will be taken to safeguard the interest of the population.

The District Visitor's Bureaus are developing new initiatives for the promotion of tourism and are organizing additional points of interest and facilities, such as cultural centers and museums. These are entirely District directed efforts. The involvement of the Districts insures that the interests of the population are safeguarded. In addition, the Trust Territory Administration has increased its development of tourism literature and other promotional measures.

Transportation and communications

The Trusteeship Council commends the continuing efforts of the Administering Authority to improve further the transportation system in Micronesia pursuant to Executive Order 113. It notes that the Trust Territory has taken delivery of the first two of seven new ships and that the other five will be delivered in the near future. It notes with interest that part of the capital improvement programme is designed to provide cargo and passenger service to all islands and atolls with sufficient population or productive service to warrant service. The Council further notes that construction contracts have been awarded for new wharves on Majuro and Yap, that designs were completed for a new dock at Kosrae and that design work has begun on new wharf facilities in Truk and Palau.

The transportation system in Micronesia has improved considerably since the promulgation and issuance of Executive Order 113 by the Administration. The logistic shipping is provided by seven shipping companies, three Micronesian and four foreign, operating liner services. The Trust Territory Government has had its three large vessels under charter to three of the seven shipping companies, two Micronesian and one foreign, on reduced charter rates, to keep the vessels in satisfactory operating condition and to assist in the development of the Micronesian shipping companies. These conventional type vessels are remnants of World War II which makes them comparatively more costly to maintain and operate than the newer vessels.

The Trust Territory Government has taken delivery of six new Islander class field trip ships and the seventh ship is to be completed for delivery in February 1979. The six new ships have been assigned to the districts as follows: Marshalls, two; Ponape, one; Truk, two; Yap, one; the last vessel will be assigned to the Marshalls. The field trip services to the outer islands have improved since the arrival of the new ships. Six of the old ships have been decommissioned.

At the end of 1978, the new Majuro Dock was forty-five per cent completed, while the new dock at Yap was twenty-five per cent completed. Commencement of construction on the Kosrae, Truk and Palau docks has been delayed because of insufficent funding.

The Council notes with satisfaction that negotiations on the Tokyo-Saipan air service were successfully concluded and that Continental Airlines began air service between Tokyo and Saipan, with continuous flights to the eastern and western districts of Micronesia beginning on 1 October 1977.

The Trust Territory is now serviced by regular, connecting flights to Guam, Tokyo, Taipei, and Honolulu. Air Micronesia has added a third B-727-100 aircraft to its fleet to accommodate the increased demand created by the inception of the Saipan-Tokyo route. The Government continues to monitor air service within the Trust Territory, and is looking to the establishment of new air routes westward to Manila and southward to Australia and Papua New Guinea. With the increased aviation services in Micronesia, the Government has established a new Division of Air Transportation within the Bureau of Transportation and Communications to ensure that anticipated developments are conducted in a safe, efficient, and economical fashion.

The Council further notes with approval the continuing attention of the Administering Authority to the question of airport development, in particular the establishment of a target date for the completion of all proposed projects.

The first step towards attaining the Government's goal of having a system of safe air carrier airports in the Trust Territory by 1981 has been taken, with the award on March 31, 1978, of the construction contract for the development of Truk International Airport. Bidding documents and final plans and specifications are on the way for airports in Ponape, Palau, Yap and Kosrae.

Proposal for a super-port at Palau

The Trusteeship Council, recalling its recommendations that consideration should be given to the possible effect of the development of a super-port on Micronesian unity, notes the statement by one of the petitioners from Palau that the question of a super-port is not related to the quest for separation.

The Administering Authority agrees with petitioners from Palau that the question of a super-port is unrelated to the separation issue. In this connection it is important to note that the Palau super-port has made no appreciable progress over the past few years. Nevertheless, Palau in effect rejected unity when the people of the district failed to ratify the Constitution for the Federated States of Micronesia in the July 12, 1978, referendum.

The Council continues to believe that attention should be given to the environmental impact of such a port. The Council welcomes the statement by the High Commissioner that a feasibility study would be a necessary preliminary step, that the approval of the people of Palau would be required, and that the processing of any request for a super-port would have to be in full compliance with the applicable laws of the Palau District Legislature, the Trust Territory Code and applicable United States laws. The Council notes the continuing commitment of the Administering Authority to consider the impact of the proposed super-port on the general welfare of the people, the security of the area and the effects it might have on the physical and social environment of Palau.

Interested parties are proposing conducting an environmental study for the super-port to be independent of business or government interests. The Administering Authority reiterates its commitment to consider the impact of the proposed super-port on the general welfare of the people, the security of the area, and the effects it might have on the physical and social environment of Palau.

Co-operatives

The Trusteeship Council reiterates the hope that the Administration will continue to devote some of its educational and informational efforts to persuading farmers in the Trust Territory of the benefits of farming cooperatives, in particular the shared use of machinery.

Educational and informational effort is being put forth to describe the advantages of cooperative development. This year emphasis was placed on improving management in these consumer organizations. Because of the nature of the land tenure system and the independent nature of the inhabitants, cooperative farming and sharing of machinery have not yet been truly accepted by Micronesian farmers.

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

Medical and health services

The Trusteeship Council notes with satisfaction the progress made in strengthening the health and hospital infrastructure of the Trust Territory, including the opening of the new 35-bed Kosrae Hospital, the dedication of the new 116-bed hospital on Ponape (which is planned to be used as a teaching/referral institution), and the plans for completion of a new 50-bed hospital on Yap and a new out-patient building in Palau this year. The Council further welcomes the expansion of the system of health assistance which has contributed to a significant improvement in the health care delivery system in the outer islands. It notes with satisfaction that a programme of continuing educaton for nurses has been implemented throughout the Trust Territory and that the immunization level in the Territory is now equal to that of many developed countries. The Council recommends that the policy of expansion *should be continued with a view of improving the health service facilities in the periphery of the Trust Territory.*

Significant progress in strengthening the health and hospital infrastructure of the Trust Territory has continued during the year under review. A new 50-bed hospital is scheduled to open in Yap in the Spring of 1979; and all of the 38 dispensaries scattered throughout the Territory--mostly on outer islands--have been completed. Plans are under consideration for the construction of a new hospital for the Marshalls District. A three-year manpower in-service training program got underway 1 October 1978 at the Ponape Hospital under which some 114 health workers will be retrained in their particular health care areas. Strengthening this program will be the presence at Ponape Hospital of four doctors from the U.S. National Health Service Corps. The first doctor is scheduled to arrive in Ponape in March, 1979 with others to follow shortly thereafter. They will be specialists in the fields of surgery, pediatrics, internal medicine, and obstetrics and gynecology. In addition to substantially bolstering the in-service training program, their presence for two years is expected to materially upgrade the quality of health care at Ponape Hospital as well as significantly strengthen its role as a referral hospital. Meanwhile, a complete immunization survey based on district records reveals that the overall immunization level is not as high as originally reported among people under 20 years of age. However, a campaign is underway to elevate the immunization level of pre-school and elementary school children to 90 per cent.

Labour

The Trusteeship Council continues to be concerned at the imbalance between wage-earners employed in the public sector and those employed in the private sector. It notes the efforts of the Administering Authority to continue to reduce the number of officials employed by the Government of the Trust Territory. The Council notes with concern that the lack of skilled Micronesian workers is still a serious problem and hopes that the Trust Territory Government will continue in its efforts to address this problem through its apprenticeship programme. The Council welcomes the efforts by the Administering Authority to minimize the importation of alien labour and notes with pleasure the 15 per cent reduction which has resulted. The Council hopes that further reduction of unemployment will result from the CETA programmes and the increased employment opportunities as a consequence of the construction projects to be started througout the districts over the next two years.

The need to continue the effort to correct the wage imbalance of employment in the public versus the private sector is noted. The Labor Division recognizes the need to furnish employment opportunities to those individuals who lose positions in the public service when and wherever possible. To alleviate the lack of skilled Micronesian workers in the trades, forty Micronesians from all districts were chosen to participate in the CETA Funded Apprenticeship Program designed to develop skills in 16 trades. This program was integrated into the Navy Apprenticeship Program on Guam and was fully implemented October 1, 1978 for a period of two to four years. The Labor Division will continue to minimize the influx of alien workers. The number of CIP projects that are to be instituted in the coming months, however, will greatly affect entry of aliens into Micronesia.

Housing

The Trusteeship Council notes with satisfaction that in 1977 the Trust Territory received grants from HUD for housing development and rent subsidies for lower income families as well as a loan for housing improvements by homeowners. It further notes that HEW made funds available for house renovation projects in the Trust Territory. It notes with satisfaction that MIHA made home-ownership loans available and assisted families in the construction of safe and sanitary homes.

The grants received from HUD by the Trust Territory in 1978 have risen by 80 per cent over 1977. These funds are being utilized throughout the Territory for the elimination of blighted areas, construction of recreation facilities and making available loans for home improvements by home owners. In addition, $150,000 was made available by HEW for home improvements by home owners.

The Council reiterated its recommendation that efforts to construct or renovate housing should be actively continued and that the necessary resources should continue to be made available for low-income housing.

The Territorial Housing Commission is in the process of establishing a manufacturing facility for building materials. The materials will be made available to the home owners for a very low price. The factory will be funded mainly by HUD. The raw materials for the factory are available in abundance locally.

Public Safety

The Trusteeship Council notes with concern the increase in the number of offences committed by young people, particularly in the district centres. The Council welcomes the efforts being made to combat delinquency in general and juvenile delinquency in particular, and recommends that preventive efforts should be continued.

While it is indeed true that the ills of a changing society have been felt in the district centers, specific programs have been initiated to combat these problems.

In four of the six districts, experienced law enforcement officials have been contracted to administer and train the local Public Safety organizations. Palau, Truk, Yap and Ponape have each retained two Honolulu Police Department officers to assist them. Since the inception of the HPD assistance program in August of 1977, there has been a 43 per cent reduction in violent crimes and a 45.7 per cent reduction in the number of youths (ages 18 to 30) incarcerated.

In December, 1978, the United States Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention awarded block grants to the Trust Territory totalling $376,250 for fiscal year 1979. The funds will be used during the coming year for projects designed to reduce crime and delinquency, and improve the criminal and juvenile justice systems and processes in all six districts of the Trust Territory.

An amount of $286,000 is designated for general law enforcement, courts, prosecution and defense, and training programs. Fifty-two thousand dollars is earmarked for correctional programs and $56,250 will be utilized for delinquency prevention and diversion projects.

The successes of the "Outward Bound" program are well publicized and accepted with pride in the participating districts. In addition to overall crime reduction, programs have been initiated by individual Public Safety departments that promote organized athletic activities for youths while promoting association and cooperation with local law enforcement officers.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

General

The Trusteeship Council reaffirms its satisfaction with the excellent record of the Administering Authority in the general field of education, in particular the universal instruction at the primary level and the high rate of secondary school attendance, as well as the increasing number of post-graduate students in the Trust Territory. It welcomes the fact that students in the Trust Territory can obtain grants and loans for higher education from the Government of the United States, as well as from other Governments and international institutions.

Trust Territory students who are qualified and admitted to American post-secondary institutions can obtain grants and loans from the U.S. Government. The amounts of such grants have been recently increased.

Primary and secondary education

The Council notes with interest the reported progress, in terms of cultural relevance, in raising the level of instruction in both primary and secondary schools, through the introduction of bilingual materials based on orthographically consistent vernacular languages. The Council welcomes the planned completion of a high school complex in Kosrae in 1978/79.

The development and implementation of bilingual curriculum materials is in progress and more teachers for language programs are receiving advanced training at the University of Hawaii. English and vernacular dictionaries in most of the languages have been published and are now in use with the exception of Trukese and Ponapean dictionaries which are scheduled to be published by the end of 1979. The high school complex in Kosrae is completed and the facilities are in full use.

Higher education

The Council notes with interest that the College of Micronesia was established, integrating the institutions formerly known as the Community College of Micronesia (including the School of Nursing) and the Micronesian Occupational Center.

The College of Micronesia has achieved full autonomy and is operating under the leadership of its first chancellor and the guidance of the Board of Regents.

The Council notes with satisfaction that the Micronesian Occupational Center was granted full accreditation by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges of the United States and that the Community College of Micronesia hopes for full accreditation in June 1978. The Council notes that 1,468 Micronesian students were attending institutions of higher learning abroad in 1976/77.

The Community College of Micronesia was granted full accreditation by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges of the United States in June 1978. There were over 3,000 Micronesian students attending institutions of higher learning abroad in 1977/78.

Vocational education

Concerned at the failure of many young people to find work commensurate with their educational qualifications, the Council reiterates its view that the educational system of the Trust Territory should develop greater emphasis on the disciplines that will best prepare students for life in Micronesian society, with special reference to technical and vocational training.

Continued efforts are being made to strengthen vocational education programs in high schools throughout the Territory in the areas of agriculture, mechanics, boatbuilding, and construction.

Teacher training

The Trusteeship Council welcomes the statement by the High Commissioner concerning promulgation of regulations for the certification of teachers by the Micronesian Board of Education and the requirement that within five years all teachers in the Territory must have acquired a two-year college degree. The Council welcomes the consistent pattern of replacing expatriate teachers and administrators with returning Micronesian college graduates and the continuing efforts to replace those few expatriates still holding posts in secondary schools with qualified Micronesians.

To upgrade qualifications of teachers for certification required by law, various programs, both short-term and long-term, have been instituted. The Community College of Micronesia offers courses both at the main campus and at the district extensions for those planning to become teachers. It also offers courses for teachers of special education for handicapped children. Micronesian Occupational College, in cooperation with the University of Hawaii, conducts a summer teacher training program offering courses in both academic and vocational fields with credits toward a baccalaureate degree. A number of teachers are sent to the University of Hawaii for six months of training in language arts and curriculum writing. Other teachers are sent abroad for advanced training in special education; upon their return, they then become trainers of special education teachers.

Dissemination of information on the United Nations

The Trusteeship Council welcomes the wide dissemination of information on the activities of the United Nations and the international Trusteeship system in the Trust Territory.

Information on the United Nations and the activities of the Trusteeship Council will continue to be disseminated in the Territory in as wide a manner as possible.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS AND PROGRESS TOWARDS SELF-GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE

The Trusteeship Council reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Micronesia to self-determination, including the right to independence in accordance with the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement.

The Council recalls its conviction that the political unity of the Caroline Islands and the Marshall Islands should if possible be maintained, but it recognizes that it is ultimately for the Micronesians themselves to decide upon their future political relations with each other. It notes with satisfaction that the Congress of Micronesia has decided in favour of unity within the framework of a constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia. It notes, however, that the districts of Palau and the Marshall Islands have expressed the wish that the question of their political status should be negotiated separately with the United States.

It notes with satisfaction that the Administering Authority considers that it would be in the interests of the people of Micronesia to maintain some form of unity. It notes that the Administering Authority nevertheless feels that it is for the Micronesians to decide upon the political unity and government structures of the Territory. The Council hopes that the Administering Authority will continue its efforts to establish mutually beneficial relations between the districts in all fields.

The Council expresses the hope that the Micronesians will co-operate with the Administering Authority in maintaining and developing mutually beneficial relations between the districts. In that connexion, the Council hopes that the Micronesians will take all necessary steps to establish, after the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement, the all-Micronesian entity which they agreed upon at Molokai, Hawaii, in October 1977.

With regard to the negotiations of the Territory's future political status held between the representatives of Micronesia and the United States Government, the Council notes with satisfaction that these negotiations were officially resumed in October 1977 at Molokai after an interruption of 17 months and that they were followed by two further meetings, at San Diego, California, in January 1978 and at Hilo in April 1978.

The Council notes that for the first time representatives of the Palau and Marshall Islands Political Status Commissions were officially invited to take part in these discussions.

The Council notes that, during the discussions at its forty-fifth session, the Administering Authority, the special advisers and various petitioners expressed their views on the nature of Micronesian representation in the negotiations on the future political status of the Territory.

It notes that the various parties seem to have recognized at Hilo that the solution to the problem of Micronesian representation in these negotiations will depend on the results of the constitutional referendum of 12 July 1978.

As in 1977, the Council does not wish to make precise recommendations on the future political status of the Territory. It reiterates its view that, among all the options open to the inhabitants, including independence, the status of free association, if endorsed by the population, would not be inconsistent with the aims of the Trusteeship Agreement.

It notes with interest the "Statement of Principles for Free Association", which was approved on 9 April 1978 at Hilo by representatives of the United States, the Commission on Future Political Status and Transition of the Congress of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands Political Status Commission and the Palau Political Status Commission. The Council points out that at this stage what is involved is guidelines on *the basis of which a final agreement is to be concluded. It expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will keep it informed of the progress made in the discussions held on the subject.*

The Council notes that it will be possible for the status of free association established on the basis of these principles to be ended unilaterally.

The Council notes that any agreement reached on free association will be put to a plebiscite which, according to the principles agreed upon at Hilo, the United Nations will be invited to observe.

Progress towards Micronesian self-determination during 1978 has been significant. Major events have included--

--the *referendum* July 12 on the constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia, in which the districts of Kosrae, Yap, Ponape, and Truk adopted the constitution, and the Marshall Islands and Palau each rejected it. The Administering Authority is now undertaking, in consultation with the Federated States, Palauan, and Marshallese leaders, the required implementation of this decision by the people. Separate legislative authority for the three governments was established October 1, through issuance of Secretarial Order 3027. The Administering Authority expects the FSM and Marshallese constitutional governments to be established in May 1979--and the Palauan constitutional government, several months later--and has been consulting since September 1978, with the leaders of the three areas in preparation for the administrative separation these developments will entail. The Marshall Islands Constitutional Convention completed work and, on January 4, 1979, signed its draft constitution which was ratified by the people in a constitutional referendum held on March 1, 1979. Palau elected members to its constitutional convention November 28, 1978; the Convention is now at work on a draft constitution, and Palauan legislation schedules the referendum for July 1979.

--the establishment of *chartered state governments* for Kosrae, Yap, Ponape, and Truk. Charters for Kosrae, Yap, and Ponape were adopted May 1, 1978, Truk's having been adopted in 1977. Truk's elected Governor was inaugurated September 26, 1978; Kosrae's January 1, 1979; and Yap's January 8, 1979. Ponape's gubernatorial elections will be held March 27, 1979, and the High Commissioner has appointed an Acting-Governor to execute the charter government's executive authorities prior to the elected Governor's inauguration.

--the *future status negotiations* between the United States and the political status commissions representing the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau. The negotiations are now engaged in drafting the full text of a compact of free association, as well as subsidiary agreements, and intensive efforts are being made to conclude the negotiations expeditiously. Plenary negotiating sessions were held on Saipan from September 23 through October 2, 1978, and from January 16 through 24, 1979, and additional meetings are anticipated. A single compact of free association to be signed by the United States and each of the three Micronesian governments is being negotiated.

--resolution of the *unity-separation issue* according to the democratically expressed wishes of the Micronesian people. While the United States feels bound by the results of the July 12 referendum, it will continue to encourage the closest possible cooperation among the three Micronesian governments in the process of transition towards self-government under the Trusteeship Administration, and under their post-trusteeship status.

The Council reiterates its opinion that the people of Micronesia should be given the fullest opportunity, before the referendum, to inform themselves about the various political choices open to them, including independence.

The Trusteeship Council takes note of the statement by the High Commissioner to the effect that all parties to the negotiations on political status had agreed on the guidelines for ensuring that the ESG programme would be objective and accurate. It hopes that these guidelines will allow greater latitude in the elaboration of education programmes so as to suit them to local needs. It hopes that these programmes will be widely used in *schools throughout the Territory. However, the Council, in view of the criticism expressed concerning the programme by a special adviser, asks all the parties concerned to agree on the aims and methods of the education programme while recognizing its crucial importance to the creation of an informed electorate in the Territory.*

The Council's Visiting Mission to observe the July 12 constitutional referendum also observed the political education programs undertaken by a variety of parties in preparation for that vote. These included Education for Self-Government (ESG) programs administered by the districts and also at the Headquarters level, and also campaigns financed by appropriations by various legislative bodies. The Administering Authority recognizes its continuing responsibility to insure that the people of Micronesia are informed as to the future political status choices open to them as fully and objectively as possible and intends to take appropriate steps--in consultation with the Micronesian governments--to provide such information through the ESG program and other suitable means.

The Council accepts with pleasure the invitation of the Administering Authority to observe the referendum on the draft constitution for the Federated States of Micronesia to be held on 12 July 1978. It notes with satisfaction the creation by the Congress of Micronesia of a Board for the constitutional referendum. Although it is informed regarding the detailed provisions already established by the authorities of the Territory with respect to the voting procedure, the Council hopes that all measures will be taken to ensure that fairness of the vote and the security of the ballot boxes. The Council hopes that the presence of the observation mission will prevent irregularities and lead to broad participation by the voters.

In view of the existence of separatist tendencies in the districts of Palau and the Marshall Islands, the Council requests that the visiting mission give particular attention to ensuring that the political campaign and voting operations take place under normal conditions and in a completely free manner.

The Council notes with satisfaction the undertaking by the representatives of the Administering Authority to respect the results of the referendum of 12 July, whatever may be the outcome, and to co-operate with the appropriate Micronesian authorities, before the end of the mandate, in implementing all provisions of the constitution consistent with the Trusteeship Agreement.

The Congress of Micronesia administered the July 12 referendum through the Referendum Board created by its legislation, and also exercised its legal authority as sole judge of the results. In this latter capacity, the Congress considered allegations of referendum irregularities in the Marshall Islands and Palau, formed a Joint Committee on Referendum Review which sent representatives to Palau September 25 through October 7, 1978, to investigate allegations there, and at the Joint Committee's recommendation certified the Palauan and other districts' referendum results October 26, 1978, by resolution.

Both the July 12 referendum and the Palauan investigation were observed by representatives of the Trusteeship Council. The Council has sent a Visiting Mission to observe the March 1, 1979, Marshall Islands constitutional referendum at the invitation of the Administering Authority and the Marshall Islands legislature.

The Council notes that the Administering Authority and the Congress of Micronesia have stated that they have overcome their differences with regard to the compatibility of the constitution with the projected status of free association.

The Council notes with satisfaction that if a status of free association is approved by the people of Micronesia, it will take effect upon the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement.

The Council welcomes the intention expressed by the Administering Authority to seek agreement with the parties concerned, in strict compliance with the relevant provisions of the Charter, on terminating the Trusteeship Agreement by 1981 at the latest.

The United States reaffirms its intention to seek agreement with the parties concerned on terminating the Trusteeship Agreement by 1981, simultaneously for all areas of the Trust Territory including the Northern Mariana Islands.

The Council notes with satisfaction that on 23 October 1977 the Government of the United States approved the constitution of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and that the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Legislators and other authorities elected in December 1977 took office on 9 January 1978. It also notes that some parts of the Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America took effect on 9 January 1978 when the constitution entered into force.

The Council notes with satisfaction that the Administering Authority still intends to terminate the Trusteeship Agreement simultaneously for the Northern Mariana Islands and for the rest of the Territory.

The Council notes with satisfaction that the Administering Authority hopes to maintain social, economic and cultural cooperation between the Northern Mariana Islands and the rest of the Territory. It urges the Administering Authority and the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands to pursue that objective.

The Administering Authority shares the Council's view that cooperation between the Northern Marianas and the rest of the Trust Territory should be maintained, and will facilitate this objective to the extent possible.

PART XI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Landmark achievements in a broad area of political advancement for the people of Micronesia highlight the year under review in this report. Detailed in other sections of the report, they include such historic milestones at the signing in Hilo, Hawaii on April 9, 1978, of a statement of eight principles for Free Association by representatives of the Administering Authority, the Commission on Future Status and Transition, and the Palau and Marshall Islands Political Status Commissions; the referendum on the constitution for the Federated States of Micronesia on July 12, 1978; and the chartering of the governments of the four central districts of the Trust Territory--Yap, Truk, Ponape, and Kosrae--followed by the popular election and inauguration of executive officers in three of the chartered districts.

The principles of Free Association were discussed before the Council at the May 1978, meeting in New York and require no further amplification in this brief summary other than to state that the Administering Authority holds that those eight freely negotiated principles have proven to be a sound basis for future negotiations. The latest round of talks involving the three Micronesian negotiating entities and representatives of the United States, held in Saipan in January of 1979, contributed materially toward eventual agreement on a Compact of Free Association.

An intensive political education campaign was mounted by both proponents and opponents of the draft constitution for the Federated States of Micronesia well before the July 12 referendum date. A large number of voters turned out in all districts and when the final ballots from the most distant outer islands had finally been tabulated, the constitution had been approved by the four central districts of Kosrae, Ponape, Truk, and Yap, and had been rejected by the voters of the Marshall Islands and Palau. Approval in the four central districts ranged from a low of a 61 per cent majority in Kosrae to a nearly unanimous 95 per cent in Yap. Sixty-one per cent of the Marshalls voters opposed ratification of the constitution; in Palau, 55 per cent opposed the document. Chairman Robin Byatt of Great Britain led a team of six members of the Council's Visiting Mission to observe the referendum, spending nearly three weeks in the Trust Territory as they visited all six districts before, during and after the vote.

Under the terms of Public Law No. 6-130, enacted by the Sixth Congress of Micronesia, authorizing the district Legislatures to do so, the districts of Kosrae, Ponape, Truk and Yap prepared and submitted district charters to the Congress of Micronesia for approval. The High Commissioner signed the four historic documents, making it possible for the first time in the 31 years of the Trusteeship for the people of four districts to elect their own executive officers. Truk became the first district to have a popularly elected Governor and Lieutenant Governor when in September 1978, Erhart Aten, the district's former Deputy District Administrator, was elected as Truk's first Governor and former Congress of Micronesia Representative Hans Wiliander was elected Lieutenant Govenor.

In November 1978, both Kosrae and Yap held their elections. Jacob Nena was chosen as Kosrae's first Governor and Yosiwo George, former Trust Territory Social Security Administrator, became the Lieutenant Governor. Yap voters chose as their Governor their popular Congress of Micronesia Senator, and former Congressman, John Mangefel. In keeping with the Yap charter, Governor Mangefel, a resident of Yap Island, named an outer islander as Lieutenant Governor--Hilary Tacheliol, formerly the Deputy District Administrator.

Ponape District has, with the concurrence of the High Commissioner, moved up its gubernatorial election from November 1979, to March 27, 1979. The Marshall Islands District has scheduled a referendum on their constitution for March 1, 1979, and, should the citizens of the Marshalls approve it, general elections are planned for April 10.

In Palau, a 50-day Constitutional Convention convened on January 28, 1979. A referendum is planned for, in the terms of the law, "on the date of the full moon in July."

By mid-summer 1979, virtually full internal self-government for the several districts of the Trust Territory will have become a reality.

With the implementation of Secretarial Order 3027, issued during the year in review, legislative separation of the Federated States of Micronesia, as well as the districts of Palau and the Marshall Islands came into being. The Congress of Micronesia ceased to exist on October 1, 1978, and in its stead are the Interim Congress of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Palau Legislature, and the Marshall Islands Nitijela (Legislature).

By May 1979, administrative separation of the Marshalls, Palau, and the Federated States of Micronesia will have been ordered by the Secretary of the Interior, a chief executive is expected to have been chosen in the Marshalls; the Congress of the Federated States of Micronesia will have been seated; a president of the Federated States of Micronesia will have been elected; and the proposed constitution of Palau will have been written.

Although progress toward political maturity and autonomy held the spotlight during the year under review, there were many other noteworthy developments. Among them was the reorganization of the Executive Branch of the Trust Territory Government to make it more efficient and less costly. As a result of the move, initiated by the High Commissioner, the number of operating departments was reduced from eight to three.

In that connection, a long held policy of the Administering Authority--to elevate qualified Micronesians to positions of higher authority and responsibility--was demonstrated in the appointment of Resio Moses and Lazarus Salii as Administrators of two of the three departments--Moses for the Department of Community Services, Salii for Development Services. In February 1978, Juan A. Sablan was elevated from the position of Executive Officer to that of Deputy High Commissioner--the first person of Micronesian heritage and ancestry to fill that position. And the Secretary of the Interior appointed Deputy Attorney General Mamoru Nakamura as Associate Justice of the Trust Territory High Court, the first Micronesian to be so honored.

In the area of social development, the Trust Territory received $1 million in Block Grant Funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for community development programs related to housing improvement. In addition, an allocation of $220,000 was made available to the Trust Territory by HUD to be used as rent subsidies by low-income families whose dwellings meet HUD's minimum property standards. During 1978, approximately 70 new housing units were built and 326 homes were renovated.

In the continuing drive to improve the Territory's health services, plans are under consideration for the construction of a new hospital for the Marshalls District, 38 dispensaries scattered throughout the Territory were completed, and a 50 bed hospital in Yap was nearly completed by January 1979. A three-year in-service training program for health care personnel at all levels has been initiated at the new Ponape Hospital To help bolster that program as well as to upgrade health care at the hospital and enhance its position as a territory-wide referral hospital, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW), through the National Health Service Corps, is making four doctors--specialists in the fields of surgery, pediatrics, internal medicine, and obstetrics and gynecology, respectively--available to the Ponape Hospital for a two-year period.

Far and away the highlight of the year under review in the field of education was the long-sought accreditation of the Community College of Micronesia (CCM) in Ponape, accorded by the Western States Association of Junior and Community Colleges. A Board of Regents was chosen for the College of Micronesia and its first chancellor was selected from a field of over 100 applicants. Meanwhile, more than 1,100 assistance grants and loans were made to Micronesian students pursuing post-secondary studies abroad during this reporting period. Funding was made available by the Trust Territory Government, the Congress of Micronesia and various federal programs of the U.S. Government. An estimated additional 1,500 Micronesian students in colleges and universities abroad, principally in the United States, were supported by private sources or received direct aid through U.S. student assistance programs.

The major economic advancement during the year under review was in the field of inter-district transportation and communication. Small community air companies are operating or have been licensed to operate in five of the six districts. These companies provide the islands with local air service and are available for emergency evacuations. In the sixth district, the Marshall Islands, small aircraft service is being negotiated with two separate organizations.

Continental-Air Micronesia added a third Boeing 727 jet aircraft to its fleet serving the Trust Territory during the year, thus providing more frequent and convenient inter-district service. Continental now also offers through flight service to Japan from all district centers.

Construction has begun on a new $16.5 million airport in Truk, and new or improved airports are in varying stages of design, construction or improvement in Yap, Palau, and Kosrae.

By the end of the year, inter-island sea transportation also was augmented, this by the placement in service of five new 500-ton field trip vessels: one in the Yap/Palau area, two in the Marshalls, and two in Truk. These ships represent part of the program to replace seven older field trip vessels that have operated in the Trust Territory for many years. The new ships distribute cargo from district center to outer islands and are the primary means for passenger movement between the many islands of the Territory. They also provide government and commercial trade services to outer island residents.

Inter-island communication, a difficult problem to solve in the face of the vast expanses of ocean separating the districts, was dramatically improved during the year under review with the initiation of the Department of Interior Satellite Project (DISP) network utilizing NASA's ATS-1, the same satellite through which the Trust Territory has, for six years, participated in the Pacific-wide PEACESAT project of sharing information of mutual interest to island nations/territories of the Pacific Basin. Through the DISP network, which provides two ground terminals in each of the district centers, administrative message exchanges as well as inter-district conferencing in the fields of medicine, education, finance, legal matters, and other areas of mutual concern are carried out on a daily schedule.

There are many other marks of progress chronicled in detail in other sections of this report. In sum they constitute further progress toward the full and final discharge of the responsibilities of the United States assumed in 1947 as the Administering Authority of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Referendum activities throughout the Trust Territory were closely monitored by a United Nations Visiting Mission team, who were present in all districts during the balloting. Here, several members of the team are being welcomed by the people of Ailinglaplap Atoll in the Marshalls District.

PART XII APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A: U.S. TREATIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS HAVING APPLICATION TO THE TRUST TERRITORY[1] AS OF JUNE 30, 1978

BILATERAL

Argentina. Treaty on extradition. Signed at Washington, January 21, 1972.

Australia. Treaty on extradition. Signed at Washington, May 14, 1974.

Bahamas. Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom).[2] Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Bangladesh. International postal money order agreement, with schedules. Signed at Washington, August 11, 1977.

Barbados. Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951. Continued in force as between the United States and Barbados by an exchange of notes of September 14, 1972 and May 10, 1973.

Belgium. Consular convention. Signed at Washington, September 2, 1969.

Brazil. Treaty of extradition. Signed at Rio de Janeiro, January 13, 1961. Additional protocol to the treaty of extradition. Signed at Rio de Janeiro, June 18, 1962.

Bulgaria. Agreement concerning fisheries off the coasts of the United States, with agreed minute and related letter. Signed at Washington December 17, 1966.[11]

Burma. Air transport agreement. Signed at Rangoon, September 28, 1949.

Canada. Treaty on extradition, with schedule. Signed at Washington December 3, 1971, as amended June 28 and July 9, 1974.

China. Mutual defense treaty. Signed at Washington, December 2, 1954. Agreement concerning fisheries off the coasts of the United States, with annexes and agreed minutes. Signed at Washington September 15, 1976.[11]

Costa Rica. Consular convention. Signed at San Jose, January 12, 1948.

Cuba. Agreement concerning fisheries off the coasts of the United States, with agreed minutes. Signed at Havana April 27, 1977.[11]

Cyprus. Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom).[3] Signed at Washington, June 5, 1951.

Denmark. Treaty on extradition. Signed at Copenhagen June 22, 1972.

European Economic Commission (EEC). Agreement concerning fisheries off the coasts of the United States. Signed at Washington February 15, 1977.[11]

Fiji. Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951. Continued in force as between the United States and Fiji by an exchange of notes of October 16 and December 12, 1972.

Gambia. Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom).[3] Signed at Washington June 6, 1951.

German Democratic Republic. Agreement concerning fisheries off the coasts of the United States, with annexes, agreed minutes and related letter. Signed at Washington October 5, 1976.[11]

Ghana. Consular convention and protocol of signature (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951. Continued in force as between the

United States and Ghana by exchange of notes at Accra, September 4, December 21, 1957, and February 12, 1958.

Grenada. Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom).[2] Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Guyana. Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom).[2] Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Indonesia. Air transport agreement. Signed at Djakarta, January 15, 1968.

Ireland. Consular convention. Signed at Dublin, May 1, 1950 and supplementary protocol signed at Dublin, March 3, 1952.

Israel. Convention relating to extradition. Signed at Washington, December 10, 1962.

Italy. Treaty on extradition. Signed at Rome January 18, 1973.

Ivory Coast. Air transport agreement, with memorandum of understanding and exchange of notes. Signed at Abidjan, February 24, 1978.

Jamaica. Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom).[3] Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Japan. Civil air transport agreement. Signed at Tokyo, August 11, 1952. Amended May 9, 1972 and July 26, 1977. Agreed minute to the treaty of mutual cooperation and security. Initialed at Washington, January 19, 1960. Consular convention. Signed at Tokyo, March 22, 1963. Agreement concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Signed at Tokyo, April 18, 1969. Agreement on the implementation of the agreement of April 18, 1969 concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Exchange of notes at Washington, March 13, 1973. Convention for the protection of migratory birds and birds in danger of extinction, and their environment, with annex. Signed at Tokyo March 4, 1972, as amended September 19, 1974. Agreement relating to the location and operation of a temporary Japanese downrange station on Kwajalein Island. Exchange of notes at Tokyo March 27, 1974, as modified and extended May 20, 1977. Agreement relating to the use of interest accrued in connection with payments made under the agreement of April 18, 1969, concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Exchange of notes at Tokyo April 18, 1975. Agreement extending the period for provision of products and services by Japan under the agreement of April 18, 1969, concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Exchange of notes at Tokyo April 18, 1975. Agreement concerning fisheries off the coasts of the United States, with agreed minutes. Signed at Washington March 18, 1977.[11]

Korea. Mutual defense treaty. Signed at Washington, October 1, 1953. Air transport agreement. Signed at Washington, April 24, 1957, as amended March 26, 1971. Consular convention. Signed at Seoul, January 8, 1963. Agreement concerning fisheries off the coasts of the United States, with agreed minutes. Signed at Washington January 4, 1977.[11]

Kuwait. Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom).[3] Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Liberia. Air transport agreement, with memorandum of understanding. Signed at Monrovia March 30, 1978.

Malaysia. Consular convention and protocol of signature (between the United States and the United Kingdom).[3] Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951. Air transport agreement. Signed at Kuala Lumpur, February 2, 1970. Amended September 6, 1974, February 5, 1975.

Malta. Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom).[3] Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Mauritius. Consular convention (between the United States and United Kingdom).[2] Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Mexico. Agreement concerning fisheries off the coasts of the United States. Signed at Washington August 26, 1977.[11]

New Zealand. Air transport agreement. Signed at Wellington, June 24, 1964. Treaty on extradition. Signed at Washington, January 12, 1970.

Nigeria. Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom).[3]

Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951. Air transport agreement, with memorandum of understanding. Signed at Lages April 27, 1978.

Paraguay. Treaty on extradition. Signed at Asuncion, May 24, 1973.

Philippines. Mutual defense treaty. Signed at Washington, August 30, 1951.

Poland. Agreement concerning fisheries off the coast of the United States, with annexes, agreed minutes and related letter. Signed at Warsaw August 2, 1976.[11]

Romania. Agreement concerning fisheries off the coasts of the United States, with agreed minutes and exchange of letters. Signed at Bucharest November 23, 1976.[11]

Sierra Leone. Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom).[3] Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Singapore. Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom).[5] Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951. Air transport agreement, with exchanges of notes. Signed at Singapore March 31, 1978.

South Africa. Treaty relating to the reciprocal extradition of criminals. Signed at Washington, December 18, 1947.

Spain. Treaty on extradition. Signed at Madrid, May 29, 1970. Supplemented by agreement of January 25, 1975. Agreement concerning fisheries off the coasts of the United States. Signed at Washington February 16, 1977.[11]

Sweden. Extradition convention. Signed at Washington, October 24, 1961.

Tanzania. Consular convention and protocol of signature (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951. Continued in force as between the United States and Tanzania by exchange of notes at Dar es Salaam, November 30 and December 6, 1965.

Tonga. Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom).[6] Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Trinidad and Tobago. Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom).[3] Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems. Signed at Moscow, May 26, 1972. Interim agreement on certain measures with respect to the limitation of strategic offensive arms with protocol. Signed at Moscow, May 26, 1972. Basic principles of negotiations of the further limitation of strategic offensive arms. Signed at Washington on June 21, 1973. Agreement concerning fisheries off the coasts of the United States, with agreed minutes, and related letter. Signed at Washington November 26, 1976.[11]

United Kingdom. Consular convention and protocol of signature. Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951. Agreement relating to the reciprocal granting of authorizations to permit licensed amateur radio operators of either country to operate their stations in the other country. Exchange of notes at London November 26, 1965. Agreement extending to certain territories the application of the agreement of November 26, 1965. Exchange of notes at London December 11, 1969. Agreement concerning air services, with annexes and exchange of letters. Signed at Bermuda July 23, 1977.

United Nations. Agreement relating to the provision of assistance by the United Nations Development Programme to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, with exchange of notes. Signed at New York, June 10, 1974.

Yugoslavia. Air transport agreement. with memorandum of understandings. Signed at Washington, December 15, 1977.

Zambia. Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom).[2] Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

MULTILATERAL

Convention relating to the suppression of the abuse of opium and other drugs as amended by the protocol of December 11, 1946. Signed at The Hague, January 23, 1912.[7]

Protocol for the prohibition of the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and of bacteriological methods of warfare. Done at Geneva June 17, 1925.

Convention for the unification of certain rules relating to international transportation by air, and additional protocol. Concluded at Warsaw, October 12, 1929.

Convention for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs, with addition to list of drugs covered, as amended by the protocol of December 11, 1946. Concluded at Geneva, July 13, 1931.[7]

International Labor Organization Convention (No. 53) concerning minimum requirement of professional capacity for masters and officers on board merchant ships. Adopted by the International Labor Conference, 21st Session, Geneva, October 24, 1936. Declaration of application to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands registered June 7, 1961.

International Labor Organization Convention (No. 55) concerning the liability of the shipowner in case of seasickness, injury or death of seamen. Adopted at the 21st session of the General Conference of the International Labor Organization, Geneva, October 24, 1936.

International Labor Organization Convention (No. 58) fixing the minimum age for the admission of children to employment at sea. Adopted at the 22nd session of the General Conference of the International Labor Organization, Geneva, October 24, 1936.

Convention on international civil aviation, as amended June 14, 1954, June 21, 1961, September 15, 1962, March 12, 1971, July 7, 1971, and protocol of September 24, 1968 on the authentic trilingual text. Signed at Chicago, December 7, 1944.

International air services transit agreement. Signed at Chicago, December 7, 1944.

Convention on the privileges and immunities of the United Nations. Adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, February 13, 1946.

Agreement establishing the South Pacific Commission. Signed at Canberra, February 6, 1947, and amended November 7, 1951, April 5, 1954, October 6, 1964, and October 2, 1974.

Inter-American convention on the granting of political rights to women. Signed at Bogota May 2, 1948.

Convention on the international recognition of rights in aircraft. Done at Geneva, June 19, 1948.

Protocol bringing under international control drugs outside the scope of the convention of July 13, 1931, for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs, as amended by the protocol signed on December 11, 1946. Done at Paris, November 19, 1948.[7]

Convention for the amelioration of the wounded and sick armed forces in the field. Dated at Geneva, August 12, 1949.

Convention for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded, sick, and shipwrecked members of armed forces at sea. Dated at Geneva, August 12, 1949.

Geneva convention relative to the treatment of prisoners of war. Dated at Geneva, August 12, 1949.

Convention relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war. Dated at Geneva, August 12, 1949.

Agreement revising the telecommunications agreement signed at Bermuda, December 4, 1945. Annexed to the Final Act of the United States-Commonwealth telecommunications meeting signed at London, August 12, 1949, and amended October 1, 1952.

Convention on road traffic, with annexes. Dated at Geneva, September 19, 1949.

Security treaty between Australia, New Zealand, and the United States. Signed at San Francisco, September 1, 1951.

Treaty of peace with Japan. Signed at San Francisco, September 8, 1951.

International plant protection convention. Done at Rome, December 6, 1951.

Agreement on German external debts. Signed at London, February 27, 1953.

Convention on the political rights of women. Done at New York March 31, 1953.

Protocol for limiting and regulating the cultivation of the poppy plant, the production of international and wholesale trade in, and use of opium. Done at New York, June 23, 1953.[7]

International convention for the prevention of pollution of the sea by oil, with annexes. Done at London, May 12, 1954. Amended April 11, 1962 and October 21, 1969.

Supplementary convention on the abolition of slavery, the slave trade and institutions and practices similar to slavery. Done at Geneva, September 7, 1956.

Convention on the high seas. Done at Geneva, April 29, 1958.

Convention on the Continental Shelf. Done at Geneva, April 29, 1958.

Convention on the territorial sea and contiguous zone. Done at Geneva, April 29, 1958.

Convention on fishing and conservation of living resources of the high seas. Done at Geneva, April 29, 1958.

Convention on the recognition and enforcement of foreign arbitral awards. Done at New York, June 10, 1958.

Convention placing the International Poplar Commission within the framework of the Food and Agriculture Organization. Approved at the 10th session of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome, November 19, 1959, as amended October 30, 1967 and November 15, 1977.

The Antarctic Treaty. Signed at Washington, December 1959.

Radio regulations, with appendices, annexed to the international telecommunication convention, 1959, and additional protocol. Done at Geneva, December 21, 1959.[8]

Articles of agreement of the International Development Association. Done at Washington, January 26, 1960.

International convention for the safety of life at sea. Done at London June 17, 1960.

Single convention on narcotic drugs, 1961, with amendments to schedules. Done at New York, March 30, 1961. Amended March 25, 1972.

Vienna convention on diplomatic relations and optional protocol concerning the compulsory settlement of disputes. Done at Vienna, April 18, 1961.

Amended agreement for the establishment of the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council. Approved the 11th Session of the Conference of the FAO, Rome, November 23, 1961.

Vienna convention on consular relations and optional protocol concerning the compulsory settlement of disputes. Done at Vienna, April 24, 1963.

Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water. Done at Moscow, August 5, 1963.

Convention on offenses and certain other acts committed on board aircraft. Done at Tokyo, September 14, 1963.

Partial revision of the radio regulations (Geneva, 1959), with annexes and additional protocol. Done at Geneva, November 8, 1963.

Convention on the settlement of investment disputes between states and nationals of other states. Done at Washington, March 18, 1965.

Convention on facilitation of international maritime traffic, with annex. Done at London April 9, 1965. Annex amended November 10, 1977.

International convention on load lines. Done at London, April 5, 1966.

Partial revision of the radio regulations (Geneva, 1959), to put into effect a revised frequency allotment plan for the aeronautical mobile (R) service. Done at Geneva, April 29, 1966.

Treaty on principles governing the activities of states in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies. Done at Washington, London, and Moscow, January 27, 1967.

Protocol relating to the status of refugees. Done at New York, January 31, 1967.

Partial revision of the radio regulations (Geneva, 1959), as amended, relating to maritime mobile service, with annexes and final protocol. Done at Geneva, November 3, 1967.

Agreement on the rescue of astronauts, the return of astronauts, and the return of objects launched into outer space, Done at Washington, London, and Moscow, April 22, 1968.

Treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. Done at Washington, London, and Moscow, July 1, 1968.

International health regulations, with appendices, as amended May 23, 1973. Adopted at Boston, July 25, 1969.

Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, general regulations with final protocol and annex, as amended November 14, 1969 and July 5, 1974. Done at Tokyo, November 14, 1969.

International convention relating to intervention on the high seas in cases of oil pollution casualties, with annex. Done at Brussels, November 29, 1969.

Patent cooperation treaty, with regulations. Done at Washington June 19, 1970.

Convention for the suppression of unlawful seizure of aircraft. Done at The Hague, December 16, 1970.

Convention to prevent and punish the acts of terrorism taking the form of crimes against persons and related extortion that are of international significance. Signed at Washington February 2, 1971.

Treaty on the prohibition of the emplacement of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction on the seabed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof. Done at Washington, London, and Moscow, February 11, 1971.

Wheat trade convention (part of international wheat agreement) 1971, as modified and extended March 17, 1976 and April 26, 1978. Done at Washington, March 29, 1971.

Partial revision of the radio regulations (Geneva, 1959), as amended, on space telecommunications, with annexes. Done at Geneva, July 17, 1971.

Convention for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of civil aviation. Done at Montreal, September 23, 1971.

Constitution of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, general regulations as amended March 18, 1976. Done at Santiago, November 26, 1971.

Money order agreement and final protocol of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain. Done at Santiago, November 26, 1971.

Parcel post agreement, final protocol and regulations of execution of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain. Done at Santiago, November 26, 1971.

Convention on international liability for damage caused by space objects. Done at Washington, London, and Moscow, March 29, 1972.

Convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and on their destruction. Done at Washington, London, and Moscow, April 10, 1972.

Convention on the international regulations for preventing collisions at sea, 1972. Done at London October 20, 1972.

Convention on the prevention of marine pollution by dumping of wastes and other matter, with annexes. Done at London, Mexico City, Moscow, and Washington December 29, 1972.

Convention on international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora, with appendices. Done at Washington March 3, 1973.

Telegraph regulations, with appendices, annex and final protocol. Done at Geneva April 11, 1973.[9]

Telephone regulations, with appendices and final protocol. Done at Geneva April 11, 1973.

International telecommunication convention with annexes and protocols. Done at Malaga-Torremolinos October 25, 1973.[10]

180

Convention on the prevention and punishment of crimes against internationally protected persons, including diplomatic agents. Adopted by the UN General Assembly December 14, 1973.

Universal postal convention with final protocol and detailed regulations. Done at Lausanne July 5, 1974.

Money orders and postal travellers' checks agreement, with detailed regulations. Done at Lausanne, July 5, 1974.

International coffee agreement, 1976, with annexes. Done at London December 3, 1975.

Money order agreement and final protocol of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain. Done at Lima March 18, 1976.

Parcel post agreement, final protocol and detailed regulations of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain. Done at Lima March 18, 1976.

FOOTNOTES:

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[1] There has been no general determination concerning the application to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands of treaties and other agreements concluded prior to U.S. administration of the Territory. Certain of those treaties and other agreements are included in this list because of specific determination regarding them.

[2] Has succeeded to treaties made applicable to it before independence pending a decision that such treaties lapsed upon independence or until notice of termination is given.

[3] Has accepted all obligations and rights which arise from any valid international instrument made applicable to it by the United Kingdom prior to independence.

[5] Has accepted treaties, agreements and conventions made applicable to Singapore before its independence.

[6] Has succeeded to treaties made applicable to it before independence pending a decision that such treaties were not validly made for Tonga or lapsed upon independence or until notice of termination is given.

[7] Replaced by single convention on narcotic drugs of March 30, 1961 as between contracting parties to the later convention.

[8] The 1959 regulations replace the regulations annexed to the Buenos Aires telecommunication convention of 1952 which, in turn, replaced the regulations annexed to the Atlantic City convention of 1947 as between contracting parties. The earlier regulations remain in force as between contracting parties which have not become parties to the later convention.

[9] The 1973 regulations replace the regulations of November 29, 1958, which in turn replaced the 1949 regulations as between contracting parties. The earlier regulations remain in force as between contracting parties which have not become parties to the later regulations.

[10] The 1973 telecommunications convention replaces the convention of November 12, 1965 as between contracting parties. The conventions of 1959, 1952, 1947, 1932, 1927, and 1912 remain in force as between contracting parties which have not become parties to the later conventions.

[11] The Governing International Fisheries Agreements (GIFAS) only apply to the U.S. fishery conservation zone. By way of PL 94-241, a U.S. fishery conservation zone has been established off the coast of the Northern Mariana Islands. The GIFAS do not apply to the remaining districts of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

APPENDIX B:

TRUSTEESHIP AGREEMENT FOR THE UNITED STATES TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

PREAMBLE

WHEREAS Article 75 of the Charter of the United Nations provides for the establishment of an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent agreements; and

WHEREAS under Article 77 of the said Charter the trusteeship system may be applied to territories now held under mandate; and

WHEREAS on 17 December 1920 the Council of the League of Nations confirmed a mandate for the former German islands north of the equator to Japan, to be administered in accordance with Article 22 of the Convenant of the League of Nations; and

WHEREAS Japan, as a result of the Second World War, has ceased to exercise any authority in these islands;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Security Council of the United Nations, having satisfied itself that the relevant articles of the Charter have been complied with, hereby resolves to approve the following terms of trusteeship for the Pacific Islands formerly under mandate to Japan.

ARTICLE 1

The Territory of the Pacific Islands, consisting of the islands formerly held by Japan under mandate in accordance with Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, is hereby designated as a strategic area and placed under the trusteeship system established in the Charter of the United Nations. The Territory of the Pacific Islands is hereinafter referred to as the trust territory.

ARTICLE 2

The United States of America is designated as the administering authority of the trust territory.

ARTICLE 3

The administering authority shall have full powers of administration, legislation, and jurisdiction over the territory subject to the provisions of this agreement, and may apply to the trust territory, subject to any modifications which the administering authority may consider desirable, such of the laws of the United States as it may deem appropriate to local conditions and requirements.

ARTICLE 4

The administering authority, in discharging the obligations of trusteeship in the trust territory, shall act in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and the provisions of this agreement, and shall, as specified in Article 83 (2) of the Charter, apply the objectives of the international trusteeship system, as set forth in Article 76 of the Charter, to the people of the trust territory.

ARTICLE 5

In discharging its obligations under Article 76(a) and Article 84, of the Charter, the administering authority shall ensure that the trust territory shall play its part, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the administering authority shall be entitled:

1. to establish naval, military and air bases and to erect fortifications in the trust territory;
2. to station and employ armed forces in the territory; and
3. to make use of volunteer forces, facilities and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations toward the Security Council undertaken in this regard by the administering authority, as well as for the local defense and maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

ARTICLE 6

In discharging its obligations under Article 76(b) of the Charter, the administering authority shall:

1. foster the development of such political institutions as are suited to the trust territory and shall promote the development of the inhabitants of the trust territory toward self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of the trust territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned; and to this end shall give to the inhabitants of the trust territory a progressively increasing share in the administrative services in the territory; shall develop their participation in government; shall give due recognition to the customs of the inhabitants in providing a system of law for the territory; and shall take other appropriate measures toward these ends;
2. promote the economic advancement and self-sufficiency of the inhabitants, and to this end shall regulate the use of natural resources; encourage the development of fisheries, agriculture, and industries; protect the inhabitants against the loss of their lands and resources; and improve the means of transportation and communications;

3. promote the social advancement of the inhabitants, and to this end shall protect the rights and fundamental freedoms of all elements of the population without discrimination; protect the health of the inhabitants; control the traffic in arms and ammunition, opium and other dangerous drugs; and institute such other regulations as may be necessary to protect the inhabitants against social abuses; and
4. promote the educational advancement of the inhabitants, and to this end shall take steps toward the establishment of a general system of elementary education; facilitate the vocational and cultural advancement of the population; and shall encourage qualified students to pursue higher education, including training on the professional level.

ARTICLE 7

In discharging its obligations under Article 76(c), of the Charter, the administering authority shall guarantee to the inhabitants of the trust territory freedom of conscience, and, subject only to the requirements of public order and security, freedom of speech, of the press, and of assembly; freedom of worship, and of religious teaching; and freedom of migration and movement.

ARTICLE 8

1. In discharging its obligations under Article 76(d) of the Charter, as defined by Article 83 (2) of the Charter, the administering authority, subject to the requirements of security, and the obligation to promote the advancement of the inhabitants, shall accord to nationals of each Member of the United Nations and to companies and associations organized in conformity with the laws of such Member, treatment in the trust territory no less

favorable than that accorded there to nationals, companies and associations of any other United Nations except the administering authority.

2. The administering authority shall ensure equal treatment to the Members of the United Nations and their nationals in the administration of justice.

3. Nothing in this Article shall be so construed as to accord traffic rights to aircraft flying into and out of the trust territory. Such rights shall be subject to agreement between the administering authority and the state whose nationality such aircraft possesses.

4. The administering authority may negotiate and conclude commercial and other treaties and agreements with Members of the United Nations and other states, designed to attain for the inhabitants of the trust territory treatment by the Members of the United Nations and other states no less favourable than that guaranteed by them to the nationals of other states. The Security Council may recommend, or invite other organs of the United Nations to consider and recommend, what rights the inhabitants of the trust territory should acquire in consideration of the rights obtained by Members of the United Nations in the trust territory.

ARTICLE 9

The administering authority shall be entitled to constitute the trust territory into a customs, fiscal, or administrative union or federation with other territories under United States jurisdiction and to establish common services between such territories and the trust territory where such measures are not inconsistent with the basic objectives of the International Trusteeship System and with the terms of this agreement.

ARTICLE 10

The administering authority, acting under the provisions of Article 3 of this agreement, may accept membership in any regional advisory commission, regional authority, or technical organization, or other voluntary association of states, may co-operate with specialized international bodies, public or private, and may engage in other forms of international co-operation.

ARTICLE 11

1. The administering authority shall take the necessary steps to provide the status of citizenship of the trust territory for the inhabitants of the trust territory.

2. The administering authority shall afford diplomatic and consular protection to inhabitants of the trust territory when outside the territorial limits of the trust territory or of the territory of the administering authority.

ARTICLE 12

The administering authority shall enact such legislation as may be necessary to place the provisions of this agreement in effect in the trust territory.

ARTICLE 13

The provisions of Articles 87 and 88 of the Charter shall be applicable to the trust territory, provided that the administering authority may determine the extent of their applicability to any areas which may from time to time be specified by it as closed for security reasons.

ARTICLE 14

The administering authority undertakes to apply in the trust territory the provisions of any international conventions and recommendations which may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of the trust territory and which would be conducive to the achievement of the basic objectives of Article 6 of this agreement.

ARTICLE 15

The terms of the present agreement shall not be altered, amended or terminated without the consent of the administering authority.

ARTICLE 16

The present agreement shall come into force when approved by the Security Council of the United Nations and by the Government of the United States after due constitutional process.

APPENDIX C:

SECRETARIAL ORDERS

The document which provided for the three branches of the Trust Territory Government is Secretarial Order No. 2918 of the U.S. Department of the Interior. It granted the executive authority of the High Commissioner, the legislative authority of the Congress of Micronesia, and the judicial authority of the High Court and the other courts. Signed by the Secretary of the Interior on December 27, 1968, Order No. 2918 brought into one document the previous Secretarial Orders and amendments concerning the branches of the Trust Territory Government.

On September 28, 1978, the Secretary of the Interior signed Secretarial Order No. 3027, making interim changes in Secretarial Order No. 2918. It provides for legislative and fiscal separation of the four central districts of Yap, Truk, Ponape, and Kosrae as well as for the Marshall Islands and Palau districts. Order No. 3027 was issued pending a later and more comprehensive reorganization oriented towards implementation of the Constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia, approved by Yap, Truk, Kosrae and Ponape on July 12, 1978, and the constitutions being developed by the Marshall Islands and Palau districts, both of which rejected the FSM Constitution. The order also provides for reorganization of the Office of the High Commissioner and Trust Territory Government headquarters. Secretarial Order No. 3027 supersedes sections of Secretarial Order No. 2918, as amended, and other prior orders of the Secretary of the Interior, insofar as they are inconsistent with the provisions of Order No. 3027.

Both Secretarial Order 2918 and 3027 are reproduced below.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of the Secretary
Washington

SECRETARIAL ORDER NO. 2918
(As amended March 24, 1976)

Subject: Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

PART I. Purpose

The purpose of this Order is to delimit the extent and nature of the authority of the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, except the Mariana Islands District as described in Section 1(1) of Title 3 of the Trust Territory Code, as amended, (hereinafter called "Government of the Trust Territory"), as it will be exercised under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter called "the Secretary"), pursuant to Executive Order No. 11021 of May 7, 1962, and to prescribe the manner in which the relationships of the Government of the Trust Territory shall be established and maintained with the Congress, the Department of the Interior and other Federal agencies, and with foreign governments and international bodies.

PART II. Executive Authority.

Section 1. The executive authority of the Government of the Trust Territory, and the responsibility for carrying out the international obligations undertaken by the United States with respect to the Trust Territory, shall be vested in a High Commissioner of the Trust Territory and shall be exercised and discharged under the general supervision and direction of the Secretary.

The Secretary shall appoint a Deputy High Commissioner, who shall have all the powers of the High Commissioner in the case of a vacancy in the office of the High Commissioner or the disability or temporary absence of the High Commisisoner.

Section 2. The relations of the Government of the Trust Territory with the Congress of the United States on all legislative matters, including appropriations, shall be conducted through the Department of the Interior.

Section 3. With freedom to consult directly with the Secretary when necessary, the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory shall normally communicate with the Secretary of the Interior through the Director of Territorial Affairs. The High Commissioner shall be responsible for all United States property in the Trust Territory which is required for the operation of the Government of the Trust Territory and for which the Department of the Interior has administrative responsibility. The High Commissioner shall perform such other functions for the Department of the Interior in the Trust Territory as may be assigned to him by the Secretary or his delegate.

Section 4. All contact by the Government of the Trust Territory with Federal agencies outside the Department of the Interior shall be through the Director of Territorial Affairs of the Department of the Interior. Specific contact channels between the Government of the Trust Territory and Federal agencies other than the Interior Department on routine matters shall be established by the Director of Territorial Affairs.

Section 5. All communications of the Government of the Trust Territory with foreign governments and international bodies shall be through the Department of the Interior for transmittal by the Department of State, unless some other procedure is approved for specific cases by the Secretary of the Interior. Communications between the High Commissioner and the United States Resident Commissioner of the Northern Mariana Islands (hereinafter called "the Resident Commissioner") shall be conducted directly.

Section 6. In exercising his authority, the High Commissioner shall obtain prior Secretarial approval of any significant deviation from the budget justification presented to the Congress, and any significant transfer of funds between programs or between administration and construction funds.

PART III. **Legislative Authority.**

Section 1. **Organization.** The Legislature of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands shall be known as the "Congress of Micronesia" and shall consist of two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The two Houses shall sit separately except as otherwise provided herein.

When a Congress convenes, each House shall organize by the election of one of its number as presiding officer and such presiding officer shall be designated by the title of "President of the Senate" or "Speaker of the House of Representatives," as the case may be. When the Congress meets in joint session, the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall preside.

Section 2. **Legislative Power.** The legislative power of the Congress of Micronesia shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation, except that the Congress of Micronesia shall have no authority or responsibility in and for the Mariana Islands District and that no legislation may be inconsistent with:

(a) Treaties or international agreements of the United States;

(b) laws of the United States applicable to the Trust Territory;

(c) Executive Orders of the President of the United States and Orders of the Secretary of the Interior; or

(d) Sections 1 through 12 of Title 1 of the Trust Territory Code (Bill of Rights).

No law shall be passed by the Congress imposing any tax upon property of the United States or property of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; nor shall the property of nonresidents be taxed at a higher rate than the property of residents. Any parts of any laws passed by the Congress or district legislatures in the aggregate imposing upon United States agencies, instrumentalities, contractors of the United States and their respective non-Micronesian citizen employees any greater tax, fee, revenue, duty, tariff, impost, charge, or cost of any kind that is imposed by Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands Public Law 4C-2 as amended prior to 1975 (77 TTC, Chapter 11) shall, to the extent that it imposes such tax, fee, revenue, duty, tariff, impost, charge, or cost, not be given effect, except that, the exemptions from such tax, fee, revenue, duty, tariff, impost, charge, or cost described above shall not be applicable to activities conducted exclusively for or on behalf of the Trust

Territory of the Pacific Islands, by (1) its agencies, instrumentalities, contractors, and their respective employees or (2) by non-military United States agencies, instrumentalities, contractors and their respective employees. No import or export levies shall be imposed on goods transported between or among the Districts of the Trust Territory, as described in Section 39 of the Code of the Trust Territory, or any political subdivision thereof, and the levy of duties on goods imported into the Trust Territory is hereby reserved to the Congress of Micronesia and the High Commissioner.

Those portions of the Trust Territory Code dealing with the levy of duties on imported goods in effect on the effective date of the separate administration of the Northern Mariana Islands shall remain in effect in the Northern Mariana Islands subject to collection by the Trust Territory Government Revenue Division and further subject to the accrual of fifty percent of the annual gross amount of such duties to the Northern Mariana Islands Legislature and the accrual of the remaining fifty percent to the Congress of Micronesia.

Section 3. **Powers of the High Commissioner**. The High Commissioner may submit legislation to the Congress prior to and during any legislative session for its consideration.

Section 4. **Budget**. Money bills enacted by the Congress of Micronesia shall not provide for the appropriation of funds in excess of such amounts as are available or estimated to be available from revenues raised pursuant to the tax laws and other revenue laws of the Trust Territory: **Provided**, That the Secretary shall, from time to time, define the term "revenue" as used herein, so as generally to exclude therefrom all sums attributable to user charge or service related reimbursements to the Government of the Trust Territory.

Prior to his final submission to the Secretary of the Interior of requests for Federal funds necessary for the support of governmental functions in the Trust Territory, the High Commissioner shall prepare a preliminary budget plan. He shall submit such plan to the Congress of Micronesia or the appropriate authorized committee or committees thereof for its review and recommendations with respect to such portions as relate to expenditure of funds proposed to be appropriated by the Congress of the United States. With respect to such portions of the preliminary budget plan, the High Commissioner shall adopt such recommendations of the Congress or the appropriate authorized committee or committees thereof as he shall deem appropriate but he shall transmit to the Secretary of the Interior all recommendations he has not adopted.

Section 5. **Membership**. Subsection (a) of this section is and shall remain effective through December 31, 1976. Subsection (b) of this section shall become effective January 1, 1977.

(a) For the purpose of representation in the Congress, the Trust Territory is divided into five Districts: the Marshall Islands, Palau, Ponape, Truk and Yap; as they are individually described in Section 1 of Title 3 of the Trust Territory Code, as amended.

The Senate shall consist of ten members, who shall be known as "Senators," of which each District shall elect two.

The House of Representatives shall consist of eighteen members, who shall be known as "Representatives," and who shall be elected from each District as follows:

In the Marshall Islands District, four;
In the Palau District, three;
In the Ponape District, four;
In the Truk District, five;
In the Yap District, two.

Each of the five Districts shall be subdivided initially into single member election districts of approximately equal population, in such manner as the High Commissioner shall determine, and each such election district shall elect one of the Representatives to which the District is entitled. Future subdivisions shall be established by law.

Election districts shall be reapportioned every 10 years on the basis of population, but each of the five Administrative Districts shall be entitled to at least two Representatives. The first such reapportionment shall be accomplished by law with Congressional action occurring no later than the end of the second regular session of the Sixth Congress of Micronesia.

(b) For the purpose of representation in the Congress the Trust Territory is divided into six Districts: Kusaie, the Marshall Islands, Palau, Ponape, Truk and Yap; as they are individually described in Section 1 of Title 3 of the Trust Territory Code, as amended.

The Senate shall consist of twelve members, who shall be known as "Senators" of which each District shall elect two.

The House of Representatives shall consist of twenty-two members, who shall be known as "Representatives", and who shall be elected from each District as follows:

In the Kusaie District, one;
In the Marshall Islands District, five;
In the Palau District, three;
In the Ponape District, four;
In the Truk District, seven;
In the Yap District, two

Each of the six Districts shall be subdivided initially into such number of single member election districts of approximately equal population as there are Representatives to which the District is entitled. Future subdivisions shall be established by law.

Election districts shall be reapportioned by law on a basis of population within one year after the results of the United States decennial census are made known to the High Commissioner, except that each of the six Administrative Districts shall be entitled to at least one Representative and except that the first reapportionment shall be accomplished by law with Congressional action occurring no later than the end of the second regular session of the Sixth Congress of Micronesia.

Section 6. **Qualification of Legislators.** In order to be eligible to election as a member of the Congress a person shall:

(a) have been a citizen of the Trust Territory for at least five years;

(b) have attained the age of twenty-five years at the time of his election; and

(c) have been a bona fide resident of the District (as described in Section 1, Title 3 of the Code of the Trust Territory), from which he is elected for at least one year next preceding his election.

No person who has been expelled from the Congress for giving or receiving a bribe or for being an accessory thereto, and no person who has been convicted of a felony by any court of the Trust Territory, a court of one of the States of the United States, or any court with the jurisdiction of a district court of the United States, shall sit in the Congress unless the person so convicted has received a pardon restoring his civil rights.

Section 7. **Franchise.** The franchise shall be vested in residents of the Trust Territory who are citizens of the Trust Territory and eighteen years of age or over. Additional qualifications may be prescribed by the Congress: **Provided**, That no property, language, or income qualification shall ever be imposed or required of any voter, nor shall any discrimination in qualification be made or based upon literacy, tribal custom, or social position, nor upon difference in race, color, ancestry, sex, or religious belief.

Section 8. **General Elections.** General elections shall be held biennially in each even-numbered year on the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November: **Provided**, That in the event of a natural disaster or other Act of God, the effect of which precludes holding the election on the foregoing date, the High Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, may proclaim a later election date in the affected election district or districts. All elections shall be held in accordance with such procedures as this document and the laws of the Trust Territory may prescribe. Legislators shall be chosen by secret ballot of the qualified electors of their respective district. Beginning with the 1976 general elections, Kusaie District shall elect two Senators and one Representative.

Section 9. **Term of Office.** Each Senator shall hold office for a term of four years.

Representatives shall each hold office for a term of two years.

The terms of all members of the Congress shall commence at noon on the third day of January following their election, except as otherwise provided by law.

Section 10. **Disqualification of Government Officers and Employees.** Any person employed by any branch of the Government of the Trust Territory, or any political subdivision thereof, shall be accorded leave without pay, for a period not to exceed 30 days prior to and including the day of the election, for the purpose of seeking election to the Congress. If any such person is elected, he shall resign from his employment with the Government of the Trust Territory, or any political subdivision thereof, prior to the date upon which his term of office commences.

No person serving as a member of a legislative body of any political subdivision of the Government of the Trust Territory shall be eligible while so serving, to serve as a member of the Congress of Micronesia.

No member of the Congress shall receive any compensation, other than that provided for in this document, from the Government of the Trust Territory or any political subdivision thereof.

Section 11. **Sessions.** There shall be a regular session of the Congress held in each year beginning on the second Monday in January and continuing for not to exceed 50 consecutive calendar days.

The High Commissioner may call special sessions for such period of time and at such time and place, as in his opinion the public interest may require. No legislation shall be considered at any special session other than that specified in the call therefor or in any special message by the High Commissioner to the Congress while in such session.

Section 12. **Enacting Clause.** The enacting clause of all bills shall be: "Be it enacted by the Congress of Micronesia," and no law shall be enacted except by bill. Bills may originate in either House, and may be amended or altered or rejected by the other.

Section 13. **Approval or Disapproval by the High Commissioner.** Every bill passed by the Congress shall be certified by the presiding officers and clerks of both Houses and shall thereupon be presented to the High Commissioner. If he approves, he shall sign the bill and it shall become law. If the High Commissioner disapproves, he shall so indicate and return it with his objections to the Congress within ten consecutive calendar days after it shall have been presented to him. If the High Commissioner takes no action and does not return the bill within such period, it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by adjournment prevents its return.

The High Commisisoner shall have thirty days to consider bills presented to him less than ten days before adjournment or presented after adjournment. If he approves, he shall sign the bill and it shall become law. If the High Commissioner disapproves, he shall so indicate and return it with his objections to the Congress within thirty consecutive calendar days after it shall have been presented to him. If the High Commissioner takes no action and does not return the bill within such period, it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it.

When a bill is disapproved and returned by the High Commissioner to the Congress with his objections, each House may proceed to reconsider it. If such a bill is repassed by both Houses of the Congress by a two-thirds majority of the entire membership of each House (one reading being required for such passage), it shall be presented again to the High Commissioner. If he does not approve it within twenty days after presentation, he shall send it together with his comments thereon to the Secretary. Within sixty days after its receipt by him, the Secretary shall either approve or disapprove the bill. If he approves it, it shall become a law; otherwise, it shall not.

If any bill presented to the High Commissioner shall contain several items of appropriation of money, he may object to one or more such items, or any part or parts thereof, while approving the other items or parts of the bill. In such case, he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing, a statement of the item or items, part or parts thereof, so objected to, and the item or items, part or parts thereof so objected to shall have the effect of being vetoed.

Section 14. **Adjournment.** Neither House may adjourn for more than two consecutive days nor may either House adjourn *sine die* without the concurrence of the other House.

Section 15. **Publication of Laws.** The High Commissioner shall cause the resolutions and laws to be published within thirty days after they become law, and shall make provision for their distribution to public officials and sale to the public.

Section 16. **Procedure.**

(a) **Quorum.** A majority of the members of each House shall constitute a quorum of such House for the transaction of business. A smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

(b) **Reading of Bills – Passage.** A bill in order to become a law shall pass two readings in each House, on separate days, the final passage of which in each House shall be by majority vote of all the members of such House, which vote shall be entered upon the journal.

(c) **Title.** Every legislative act shall embrace but one subject and matters properly connected therewith, which subject shall be expressed in the title; but if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title, such an act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be embraced in the title.

(d) **Certification of Bills from one House to the other.** Every bill when passed by the House in which it originated, or in which amendments thereto shall have originated, shall immediately be certified by the presiding officer and sent to the other House for consideration.

(e) **Amendment and Revision by Reference Prohibited.** No law or section of the law shall be amended or revised by reference to its title only, but in every instance such amendment or revision of the law or section thereof shall be published at full length and in its entirety as amended or revised and shall be re-enacted.

(f) **Language.** All legislative proceedings shall be conducted in the English language: **Provided**, That knowledge of the English language shall not be a qualification for membership in the Congress. Nothing herein shall limit the rights of a member to use his native language if he lacks fluency in English, and the Congress shall provide for interpretation into English in such cases.

(g) **Journal.** Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same in English.

(h) **Public Sessions.** The business of the Congress, and of the Committee of the Whole, shall be transacted openly and not in secret session.

(i) **Procedural Authority.** The Congress shall be the sole judge of the elections and qualifications of its members; shall have and exercise all the authority and attributes inherent in legislative assemblies and shall have the power to institute and conduct investigations, issue subpoenas to witnesses and other parties concerned, and administer oaths.

Section 17. **Immunity.** No member of the Congress of Micronesia shall be held to answer before any tribunal other than the Congress for any speech or debate in the Congress and the members shall in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of the Congress and in going to and from the same regardless of the location of the meeting place in the Trust Territory. Members of the Northern Mariana Islands Legislature shall enjoy this same immunity in the districts of the Trust Territory.

Section 18. **Compensation and Expenses.** The members of the Congress of Micronesia shall receive compensation for their services and expenses as may be prescribed by law. Such compensation and expenses shall be from funds available to and appropriated by the Congress of Micronesia. The Congress may at no time increase the salaries of the incumbents during the current Congress. If the Congress of Micronesia should provide for an increase in the annual compensation paid to members for their services, such increase will apply to succeeding Congresses only. Per diem, if paid to the members of Congress, shall be in compliance with the standard Trust Territory rates. Compensation, expenses, per diem, etc., shall not be allowed in excess of such amounts as may be budgeted therefor.

Section 19. Repealed.

Section 20. **Appointment to new Offices.** No member of the Congress shall, during the term for which he was elected or during the year following the expiration of the term for which he was elected, be appointed to any office which was created by the Congress during such term.

Section 21. **Vacancies.**

(a) Whenever a vacancy in the membership of the House of Representatives occurs, the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall notify the High Commissioner and the High Commissioner shall then call a special election to fill such vacancy: **Provided:** That no special election shall be held if such vacancy occurs less than ninety days prior to the next succeeding general election.

(b) Whenever a vacancy in the membership of the Senate occurs, the

President of the Senate shall notify the High Commissioner. If a vacancy occurs sixty days or more prior to the next succeeding general election, the High Commissioner shall make temporary appointment to fill such vacancy. The Appointee shall be from the same administrative district as the person whom he succeeds and shall serve until the next succeeding general election at which time he shall be replaced by a regularly elected Senator who, unless the term of the person he succeeeds shall have expired at the time of such election, shall serve only for the unexpired term of such person. In the event the election is for an unexpired term only, the High Commissioner shall issue a proclamation designating the election for the filling of such unexpired term.

Section 22. Repealed

Section 23. Repealed

Section 24. **Amendment.** This Part may be amended only by further order of the Secretary who may consult with the Congress. The Congress may, during any regular session, by a two-thirds majority vote of the membership of each House, recommend to the High Commissioner the amendment of any Section of this Part. The High Commissioner shall transmit such recommendation, together with his own recommendation thereon, to the Secretary.

PART IV. Judicial Authority.

The judicial authority of the Government of the Trust Territory shall be vested in a High Court for the Trust Territory and such other courts as may be established pursuant to law. The Secretary shall appoint the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the High Court, may make temporary appointments when a vacancy exists, and in addition may appoint temporary judges to serve on the High Court. The judicial authority shall be independent of the executive and legislative powers. Budgetary requests for the territorial judiciary, with supporting justification, shall be drawn up by the Chief Justice of the Trust Territory and submitted for the approval of the Department of the Interior by the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory as a separate item in the annual budget for the Trust Territory. The High Commissioner should call the attention of the Secretary to any question which he may have regarding the budget for the judiciary. The High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is hereby given jurisdiction to effect the judicial enforcement of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-596; 84 Stat. 1590)

Until a judiciary for the Northern Mariana Islands District has been established in accordance with the "Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America", the judicial authority for the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands shall remain vested in the High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and such other courts as may be established pursuant to law.

PART V. Public Lands and Other Properties.

Section 1. Title to public lands of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands which are situated in the Northern Mariana Islands and which are actively used by the Trust Territory Government is hereby transferred to and vested in the United States Resident Commissioner for the Northern Mariana Islands (hereinafter called "the Resident Commissioner") subject to the continued use of such land by the Trust Territory Government until relocation of the capital of the Trust Territory, such use to be in accordance with the terms of agreements reached by the High Commissioner and the Resident Commissioner. All other public lands situated in the Northern Mariana Islands title to which is now vested with the Trust Territory Government and which has not been transferred to the legal entity created by the Mariana Islands District Legislature according to Secretary of the Interior Order No. 2969 shall vest in the Resident Commissioner. All rights, title and interest of the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in and to all personal property on the effective date of this Order or thereafter acquired by any manner whatsoever will, prior to the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement, be distributed equitably in a manner to be determined by the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in consultation with those concerned, including the Government of the

Northern Mariana Islands. Any such determination must first be approved by the Secretary before it shall take effect. No properties of the Trust Territory Governemnt presently located in the Mariana Islands District shall, outside the common course of Government business, be removed unless under the terms of a mutual agreement between the High Commissioner and the Resident Commissioner.

Section 2. There is hereby established a Trust Territory Capital District on Saipan Island the exact bounds of which shall be determined by the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory and the Resident Commissioner. In general, except for the exercise of its police powers, the Northern Mariana Islands Legislature shall have no legislative authority within the Capital District. Legislative authority within the Capital District is hereby generally vested in the Congress of Micronesia. When questions of legislative jurisdiction arise with regard to the Capital District, they shall be resolved in consultation between the Governments of the Trust Territory and the Northern Mariana Islands and will be finally decided by the Secretary if necessary.

PART VI. General Provisions.

Section 1. **Joint Services-Memorandum of Understanding.** During the transitional period, the High Commissioner and the Resident Commissioner shall enter into a Memorandum of Understanding which shall provide for joint and mutual support services on a reciprocal and equitable basis in the interests of both governments. The Secretary shall settle disputes or disagreements as to the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding. The Memorandum of Understanding may be amended by mutual agreement of both the High Commissioner and the Resident Commissioner.

Section 2. **Public Facilities.** The use of port facilities, airfields, hospitals, institutions of education and recreation and other governmental facilities situated in the Northern Mariana Islands shall be made available to the Government of the Trust Territory according to the terms agreed upon by the High Commissioner and the Resident Commissioner.

Section 3. **Job Protections.** Citizens of the Trust Territory who are residents of the Northern Mariana Islands and employed by the Trust Territory Government on the effective date of this Order shall not be denied continued employment or equal training opportunities by reason of the separate administration for the Northern Mariana Islands. Similarly, citizens of the Trust Territory who are residents of the other districts and employed by the Trust Territory Government but work for the Mariana Islands District Administration on the effective date of this Order shall not be denied continued employment or equal training opportunities by reason of the separate administration for the Northern Mariana Islands.

Section 4. **Freedom of Travel.** Citizens of the Trust Territory shall, regardless of their residences, be free to travel within the Trust Territory as they could have done prior to the separation of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Section 5. **Future Government of Micronesia.** At such time as a location for the future Government of Micronesia is determined, the United States will assist in the funding for the planning and construction of new facilities for such government. The level of such assistance will be subject to the ultimate authorization and appropriation authority of the United States Congress. Until such action shall have been completed, the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands will share in the facilities of the Trust Territory headquarters to the extent agreed upon by the High Commissioner and the Resident Commissioner.

Section 6. **Federal Audit of the Trust Territory Government.** The United States Government Comptroller for Guam and the Trust Territory shall have the authority and responsibility for the official audit of the operations of the Government of the Trust Territory. The authority to make provision out of the Trust Territory budget for the operation of the Comptroller with regard to the Trust Territory Government and its political subdivisions is hereby reserved to the Secretary.

Section 7. **Prior Orders.** Secretary of the Interior Order No. 2876 of January 30, 1964, as amended, and Order No. 2882 of September 28, 1964, as amended, are hereby superseded. Provisions of other prior orders of

192

the Department of the Interior, insofar as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this document, are hereby superseded. Existing laws, regulations, orders, appointments, or other acts in effect immediately prior to the effective date of this document shall remain in effect until they are superseded pursuant to the provisions of this document.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of the Secretary
Washington, D.C.

ORDER NO. 3027 (Issued 29 September 1978)

Subject: Interim transition to governments based on locally developed constitution—Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Section 1 Purpose.

The purpose of this order is to effect interim reconstitution of the legislative authority of the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; to provide for new interim legislative authority for the Districts that will become the Federated States of Micronesia (i.e.: Kosrae, Yap, Ponape and Truk), the Marshall Islands and Palau Districts; to cancel the elections for the Congress of Micronesia scheduled for November 1978; to provide for the segregation of revenues and fiscal matters among the Marshall Islands District, Palau District; and the Districts that will become the Federated States of Micronesia; and to provide that the High Commissioner shall initiate discussions with appropriate representatives for the purpose of reorganizing the Trust Territory Government to give appropriate effect to governments based on locally developed constitutions in the Marshall Islands, the Palau District, and the Districts which will comprise the Federated States of Micronesia.

Section 2 Definitions.

For the purpose of this order, the terms below shall have the following definitions unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

a. "District" means any one of the chartered or administrative districts of the Pacific Islands not including the Northern Mariana Islands;

b. "Trust Territory Legislature" means any one of the three legislative bodies reconstituted and given paramount local legislative authority pursuant to Section 3 of this order;

c. "Trust Territory statutory law" means the Trust Territory Code and all laws enacted by the Congress of Micronesia and approved by the High Commissioner as of the effective date of this order;

d. "Federated States of Micronesia" means the future political entity which will be comprised of the districts of Kosrae, Yap, Ponape and Truk.

Section 3 Legislative Authority.

a. Except as provided in Section 4 d, of this order, the legislative authority of the Government of the Trust Territory is hereby vested in three Trust Territory Legislatures. For the Districts of Kosrae, Yap, Ponape and Truk, this authority shall reside in the "Interim Congress of the Federated States of Micronesia," which shall consist of two houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives. For the District of Palau, this authority shall reside in the "Palau Legislature," which shall be organized according to the terms of the charter of the Palau Legislature in force on the effective date of this order. For the District of the Marshall Islands, this authority shall reside in the "Marshall Islands Nitijela," which shall be organized according to the terms of the charter of the Marshall Islands Legislature in force on the effective date of this order.

b. The authority of each of the three Trust Territory Legislatures shall be co-extensive; each shall enjoy the same relationship with the executive authority of the Government of the Trust Territory; but the authority and responsibility of each of the Trust Territory Legislatures shall not extend beyond the Districts which elect members to it.

c. Each of the Trust Territory Legislatures shall, as to their respective jurisdictions, succeed to the authority of the Congress of Micronesia. As of October 1, 1978, the Trust

Territory Legislatures may meet in regular session.

Section 4 Transition in Legislative Authority.

a. The election of the Eighth Congress of Micronesia, scheduled for November 7, 1978, is hereby cancelled.

b. (1) The members of the Seventh Congress of Micronesia representing the Districts that will constitute the Federated States of Micronesia shall constitute the Interim Congress of the Federated States of Micronesia. Vacancies in membership shall be filled in the same manner as provided in Part III, Section 21 of Secretarial Order 2918.

(2) The terms of the members of the Interim Congress of the Federated States of Micronesia shall extend until such time as the first Congress of the Federated States of Micronesia is elected and organized pursuant to the Constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia.

(3) Provision for election of the Congress of the Federated States of Micronesia not later than March 31, 1979, and organization of that Congress not later than May 15, 1979, shall be made by the Interim Congress of the Federated States of Micronesia.

c. The terms of the members of the Seventh Congress of Micronesia representing the Marshall Islands and the Palau Districts shall expire as provided in Section 4 d, of this order. The Nitijela and the Palau Legislature shall provide by law that such persons shall be members-at-large of their respective Trust Territory Legislatures. The terms of these members-at-large shall be determined by the Nitijela and the Palau Legislature respectively and their compensation shall be no less than that provided by law for the elected members of those Trust Territory Legislatures.

d. Notwithstanding any other provision of this order, the Seventh Congress of Micronesia shall retain its authority and responsibility under Trust Territory law relating to the July 12, 1978, referendum on the Constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia. The authority of the Congress to conduct legislative investigations as set forth in Title 2 of the Trust Territory Code shall remain in effect with respect to the referendum in all six administrative districts. This authority shall not extend beyond November 1, 1978, at which time the Seventh Congress of Micronesia shall be dissolved unless it is earlier dissolved by its own action. During the period of this continued legislative authority of the Seventh Congress of Micronesia, the provisions of the Trust Terrritory referendum law and the provisions of the Code relating to investigatory authority of the Congress may not be amended by any Trust Territory Legislature or the Congress of Microneaia.

e. The Seventh Congress of Micronesia shall also have the authority to consider and enact such legislation as the High Commissioner may submit relative to the implementation of Section 7 of this order. The terms of office of all members of the Seventh Congress of Micronesia shall expire upon the dissolution of that Congress.

Section 5 Continuation of Laws.

Trust Territory statutory law shall continue in full force and effect, except as modified by this order, until and unless modified or repealed by appropriate action by any of the Trust Territory Legislatures for its respective jurisdiction. The term "Interim Congress of the Federated States of Micronesia", "Palau Legislature" or "Marshall Islands Nitijela" shall be substituted for the term "Congress of Micronesia" wherever the latter term appears in Trust Territory statutory law in its application to their respective jurisdictions.

Section 6 Trust Territory-Wide Programs.

Trust Territory Social Security laws shall continue in effect on a Trust Territory-wide basis and Social Security taxes shall continue to be collected, deposited, and administered by the Trust Territory Social Security Fund.

Section 7 Revenues.

a. Except as provided by Section 6 of this order, effective October 1, 1978, all taxes, fees, interest, royalties, fines, licenses, and other government charges (hereinafter referred to as "revenues") collected pursuant to any provision of Trust Territory statutory law shall be deposited in full to the treasury of the Trust Territory Legislature having jurisdiction for the District of origin of such revenue, except in the case of those Districts under the legislative jurisdiction of the Interim Congress of the Federated States of Micronesia, in which case the revenues shall be distributed among the Interim Congress of the Federated States of Micronesia and its respective District legislatures in accordance with the provisions of appropriate Trust Territory statutory law.

b. The Revenue Division of the Government of the Trust Territory shall continue to have the authority and responsibility to collect revenues due pursuant to Trust Territory statutory law until such time as any one of the Trust Territory legislatures provides otherwise. During the period of such responsibility, the Revenue Division of the Government of the Trust Territory shall assess each Trust Territory legislature for the actual expense of revenue collection and attendant administrative expenses.

Section 8 **Trust Territory Headquarters.**

The High Commissioner shall have the authority to hire such professional and administrative staff as may be necessary to carry out his duties and responsibilities. Reorganization of the Office of the High Commissioner and Trust Territory Government Headquarters as they exist on the effective date of this Order may be made by the High Commissioner including the establishment of new departments, bureaus, offices and lines of authority. Departments, bureau and office subdivisions and lines of authority shall be set forth in a table of organization approved by the High Commissioner. Actions affecting Federal personnel are subject to the limitations contained in 205 DM 8.1C (6).

Section 9 **Government Reorganization.**

Recognizing that this order is an interim step toward reorganization of the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in anticipation of the establishment of constitutional governments and the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement, the High Commissioner is directed to initiate consultations to prepare recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior for additional governmental reorganization giving effect to the maximum possible extent to developing constitutional arrangements consistent with the obligations of the High Commissioner, the Secretary of the Interior, and the United States Government under the Trusteeship Agreement, such laws of the United States as have been extended to the Trust Territory, and Executive Order 11021, as amended. Such consultations shall be completed as soon as practicable and should be completed by December 31, 1978, and recommendations forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior no later than January 5, 1979.

Section 10 **Superseded Authority and Effective Date.**

a. The provisions of Secretarial Order No. 2918, as amended, and other prior orders of the Secretary of the Interior, insofar as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this order, are hereby superseded.

b. This Order takes effect on October 1, 1978. Its provisions will remain in effect until it is Amended, Superseded, or Revoked, whichever occurs first.

APPENDIX D:
MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESS OF MICRONESIA

SEVENTH CONGRESS OF MICRONESIA 1976--77

SENATE

District	Incumbents	Term of Office
Marshalls	Amata Kabua	1979
	Wilfred Kendall	1981
Palau	Roman Tmetuchl	1979
	Kaleb Udui	1981
Ponape	Bailey Olter	1981
	Ambilos Iehsi	1979
Truk	Tosiwo Nakayama	1981
	Nick Bossy	1979
Yap	John Mangefel	1981
	Petrus Tun	1979
Kosrae	Joab Sigrah	1981
	Hirosi Ismael	1979

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(Term of Office: 1977—78)

District	Incumbents	Election District
Marshalls	John Heine	Northern Marshalls
	Chuji Chutaro	Southeast Marshalls
	Ataji Balos	Northwest Marshalls
	Ekpap Silk	Southwest Marshalls
	Ruben Zacharias	Central Marshalls
Palau	Kuniwo Nakamura	Western Babelthuap, Peleliu, Angaur, and Southwest Islands
	Polycarp Basilius	Eastern Babelthuap
	Isidoro Rudimch	Koror
Ponape	Kikuo Apis	Kolonia, Pingelap
	Bethwel Henry	Sokehs, Mokil, Ngatik, and Kapingamarangi
	Daro Weital	Uh, Net, Kolonia
	Edgar Edwards	Metalanim, Kiti

196

Truk	Raymond Setik	Mortlocks
	Chiro Albert	Namoneas (Truk Lagoon)
	Sasauo Haruo	Moen
	Lambert Aafin	Hall Island, Namonuitos
	Kalisto Refonepei	Faichuk (Truk Lagoon)
	Julio Akapito	Uman, Lower Mortlocks
	Hans Wiliander	Tol
Yap	Luke Tman	Yap Island (Proper)
	John Haglelgam	Outlying Islands and Woleai
Kosrae	Kasuo Isisaki	Kosrae Island

APPENDIX E: BILLS ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS OF MICRONESIA

During the reporting period, the Congress of Micronesia held two sessions: (1) Second Regular Session, 7th Congress (January 9 - February 27, 1978); (2) Second Special Session, 7th Congress (August 8 - October 30, 1978).

Of the total of 140 bills passed during these two sessions and sent to the High Commissioner, 110 became law: 80 public laws and 30 private laws (naturalizations).

SECOND REGULAR SESSION, SEVENTH CONGRESS — January 9 - February 27, 1978

PUBLIC LAW

P.L. 7-72	To appropriate the sum of $80,900 from the General Fund of the Congress of Micronesia for the purpose of defraying the administrative and contingent expenses in holding the general election of the members of the Congress of Micronesia in November 1978, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-73	To amend Subsections (1) and (2), Section 101, Title 83 of the Trust Territory Code, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-74	Appropriating the sum of $304,145 from the General Fund of the Congress of Micronesia for the purpose of funding the referendum on the Constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia and a program of education relating thereto, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-75	Providing for the conduct of the Referendum on the Constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia; establishing a Constitutional Referendum Board, and prescribing its membership, duties and functions; amending Subsection (3) of Section 11 of P.L. No. 5-60, as amended; amending Sections 1 and 2 of Public Law No. 7-41; and for other purposes.

P.L. 7-76	To appropriate the sum of $30,000 from the General Fund of the Congress of Micronesia to carry out the purposes of Public Law No. 3C-7, as amended by Public Law Nos. 3C-52, and 5-83, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-77	To appropriate the sum of $3,000 from the General Fund of the Congress of Micronesia for Micronesia's contribution to the South Pacific Commission, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-78	Repealing Section 3 of Public Law No. 6-71; Public Law No. 6-102; and Section 15 of Public Law No. 7-35; and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-79	To appropriate the sum of $187,186 from the Trust Territory Social Security Retirement Fund for the purpose of defraying the operation and contingent expenses of the Trust Territory Social Security Administration for Congressional Fiscal Year 1979, to amend Section 7 of Title 73 of the Trust Territory Code to allow for continuity in the funding of the Social Security Administration, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-80	Amending Public Law No. 6-87, as amended, relating to the compensation of members of the Commission on Future Political Status and Transition, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-81	To appropriate the sum of $137,800 from the General Fund of the Congress of Micronesia for the operating and contingent expenses of the Delegation of Micronesia to the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-82	To amend 77 T.T.C., Section 253, relating to withholding of tax by employer, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-83	To amend Public Law No. 7-61 to permit the expenditure of funds appropriated thereby for the relocation expenses of the Commission on Future Political Status and Transition, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-84	To appropriate the sum of $25,000 from the General Fund of the Congress of Micronesia for the purpose of defraying the operational and contingent expenses of the Trust Territory Personnel Board for Congressional Fiscal Year 1979, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-85	Amending Section 2 of Public Law No. 7-47 relating to public projects in the Marshall Islands District by extending the reversionary date of the funds appropriated therein, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-86	To appropriate $35,000 from the General Fund of the Congress of Micronesia for the purpose of supplementing the funds appropriated under Public Law Nos. 7-11, 7-18 and 7-22 to offset recently increased per diem rate for Ponape District in the operating budgets of the House of Representatives, Office of the Legislative Counsel, and the Senate, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-87	To appropriate funds from the General Fund of the Congress of Micronesia for the operating expenses of the Congress of Micronesia for Congressional Fiscal Year 1979, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-88	To appropriate the sum of $239,484 from the General Fund of the Congress of Micronesia for the purpose of funding the operations of the Office of the Chancellor and the Board of Regents of the College of Micronesia, hiring administrative and clerical personnel, and funding for

	office and travel expenses, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-89	To amend 2 T.T.C. Sections 301, 302, and 304 through 308, relating to the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Congress of Micronesia; to repeal 2 T.T.C. Section 407 and 457, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-90	To amend 63 TTC 502, 505 and 505a relating to the Trust Territory Environmental Quality Protection Act, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-91	To amend Public Law 6-3 relating to the Micronesian Delegation to the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-92	To amend Title 11 of the Trust Territory Code by adding Section 1460, providing for suspending the imposition of sentence upon a person convicted of a criminal offense, to amend Sections 1451 and 1452 of the same Title consistent with the addition of the Section, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-93	To appropriate the sum of $6,520 from the General Fund of the Congress of Micronesia to defray the costs and contingent expenses of the Marshall Islands District International Women's Year meeting to be held during the summer of 1978, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-94	Amending Section 13 of Public Law No. 7-32, as amended by Section 3 of Public Law No. 7-67, relating to taxes on wages and salaries and on gross revenues, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-95	To amend 67 T.T.C., Subsection 103(1), relating to qualifications of members of the Land Registration teams and the appointment thereof, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-96	To appropriate the sum of $87,086 from the General Fund of the Congress of Micronesia for the operating and contingent expenses of the Micronesian Maritime Authority for congressional fiscal year 1979, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-97	To appropriate the sum of $134,186 from the General Fund of the Congress of Micronesia for the operating expenses of the Micronesian Washington Office, to provide salaries for its staff, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-98	To amend Subsection (4) (a) of Section 1 of Public Law No. 7-52 relating to Truk District projects, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-99	To appropriate the sum of $27,790 from the General Fund of the Congress of Micronesia to fund the activities of the Joint Committee on Micronesian Claims, as established by H.J.R. No. 7-32, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-100	To grant the Micronesian Industrial corporation in Palau District a temporary tax relief and to waive payment of gross revenue tax pursuant to Title 77 of the Trust Territory Code, as amended, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-101	To amend Section 2 of Public Law No. 6-121 relating to the reversion of certain funds appropriated for public projects in Ponape District, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-102	To appropriate the sum of $75,000 from the General Fund of the Congress of Micronesia for the purpose of constructing chamber, conference room and office facilities for the Congress of Micronesia on Ponape Island, and for other purposes.

P.L. 7-103	Calling for a Micronesian Women's Conference to be held in Kolonia, Ponape District, appropriating funds therefor, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-104	To appropriate the sum of $39,000 from the General Fund of the Congress of Micronesia for various public projects on Polle Island, Truk District, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-105	To require commercial banks to fully disclose to customers the manner of calculating interest payable on savings accounts and on loans, the fees charged for checking accounts, and the fees and interest charged for the processing of shipping documents, to provide a civil penalty, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-106	To appropriate the sum of $294,624 from the General Fund of the Congress of Micronesia for the purpose of defraying the operation and contingent expenses of the Revenue Division of the Department of Finance of the Trust Territory for Congressional Fiscal Year 1979, an; for other purposes.
P.L. 7-107	To allow certain use of government-owned and operated broadcasting facilities, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-108	Amending Sections 1 and 2 of Public Law No. 7-39 relating to purchasing of school buses for the Marshall Islands District, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-109	Providing for mandatory piloting in designated Trust Territory waters for foreign registered vessels, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-110	To appropriate the sum of $366,717 from the General Fund of the Congress of Micronesia for the operating expenses of the Commission on Future Political Status and Transition for Congressional Fiscal Year 1979, and for other Purposes.
P.L. 7-111	To repeal Sections 151 to 161 of Title 45 of the Trust Territory Code and to enact new provisions authorizing district governments to establish an entity to promote and support commercial utilization of marine resources, and authorizing funds for the support of the entities to match those provided by the district governments, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-112	To amend 19 T.T.C. Section 2 (1) to provide for vessel registration at Lelu Harbar, Kosrae District, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-113	To amend Public Law No. 7-55, Section 4(3) by requiring the submission of a Special Education Annual Program Plan and a Fund Status and Performance Report in lieu of the annual report and Territorial Special Education Plan; to repeal Public Law No. 7-55, Section 7(1) in its entirety and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-114	To appropriate the sum of $54,000 from the General Fund of the Congress of Micronesia for the purpose of meeting the costsharing obligation of the Congress of Micronesia for the United Nations Development Programme for Fiscal Year 1978, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-115	To appropriate the sum of $363,000 from the General Fund of the Congress of Micronesia for certain public projects within Ponape District, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-116	To repeal Public Law Nos. 5-52 and 5-80; to enact the Trust Territory Fallout Survivors Act to provide for adequate medical care and other benefits to the people of Rongelap and Utirik Atolls exposed to the March

	1954 H-Bomb fallout, and to provide for adequate medical care and other benefits to descendants of exposed persons and control persons now living on Rongelap and Utirik Atolls, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-117	To appropriate the sum of $265,170 from the General Fund of the Congress of Micronesia for certain public purchases and projects in Yap District, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-118	To appropriate the sum of $240,000 from the General Fund of the Congress of Micronesia for the purpose of compensating teachers of the Marshall Islands District Department of Education, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-119	To appropriate the sum of $107,000 from the General Fund of the Congress of Micronesia for the purpose of completing the dock at Lukunor Island, Truk District, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-120	Authorizing the High Commissioner to convey by quitclaim deed a certain tract of land known as "Newotes" in Moen, Truk District to Mrs. Filong Bossy of Truk District, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-121	To appropriate the sum of $376,000 from the General Fund of the Congress of Micronesia for the purpose of funding the operations and activities of the Truk Delegation to the Congress of Micronesia, for certain public projects in Truk District, to authorize for appropriation of $300,000 therefor, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-122	To establish a Yap District Government, granting a charter thereto, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-123	To establish a Kosrae District Government, granting a charter thereto, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-124	To establish a Ponape District Government, granting a charter thereto, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-125	Authorizing and directing the High Commissioner to convey by quitclaim deeds certain islands in Hall and Mortlock Islands, Truk District, to the people of these islands, to appropriate the sum of $10,000 from the General Fund of the Congress of Micronesia for administrative expenses, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-126	To appropriate the sum of $250,700 from the General Fund of the Congress of Micronesia for the purpose of funding certain public projects in Kosrae District, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-127	To amend Section 2 and Section 3 of Public Law No. 6-127 and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-128	To reorganize the Executive Branch of the Government of the Trust Territory by repealing 2 T.T.C. Section 22 and enacting a new 2 T.T.C. Section 22, to amend Sections 23 and 24 of Title 2 of the Trust Territory Code, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-129	To appropriate the sum of $374,000 from the General Fund of the Congress of Micronesia for the purpose of funding certain public projects in Palau District, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-130	To amend Public Law No. 7-29, which established a College of Micronesia under a Board of Regents, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-131	To provide for the mandatory reporting of physical abuse of children, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-132	To appropriate the sum of $378,200 from the General Fund of the Congress of Micronesia for certain public

	projects in the Marshall Islands District, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-133	To appropriate the sum of $45,000 from the General Fund of the Congress of Micronesia for the purpose of constructing a wharf for Micronesian Industrial Corporation at Malakal Harbor, Palau District, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-134	To amend 52 T.T.C. 101 (3) as set forth in Public Law No. 7-71 permitting the Micronesian Maritime Authority to set the qualifications for its Director, and for other purposes.
P.L. 7-135	To amend Title 1 of the Trust Territory Code by the addition of a Section 203 to prohibit desecration of the flag of Micronesia, to prescribe penalties therefor, and for other purposes.

SECOND SPECIAL SESSION, SEVENTH CONGRESS — August 28 — September 6, 1978 October 9 — October 28, 1978

P.L. 7-136	To amend P.L. 6-65, as amended by P.L. Nos. 6-98 and 7-10, with respect to the expiration date of salary schedules, and for other purposes relating to the Trust Territory Public Service System.
P.L. 7-137	Establishing a Joint Coordinating Committee on Capital Relocation prescribing its duties and responsibilities.
P.L. 7-138	To repeal P.L. No. 7-133; appropriating $45,000 for Micronesian Industrial Corporation, Palau District, in its entirety.
P.L. 7-139	To transfer all unobligated liquid assets of the Micronesian Coconut Processing Authority to the General Fund of the Congress of Micronesia.
P.L. 7-140	Amending P.L. 7-129, for the purpose of funding certain public projects in Palau District.
P.L. 7-141	Amending P.L. No. 7-115; appropriating $190,000 for certain public projects within Ponape District.
P.L. 7-142	To transfer all liquid assets of the Production Development Fund, Marine Resources Development Fund, and Agricultural Development Fund to the General Fund of the Congress of Micronesia; to authorize the Bureau of Finance, Department of Administrative Services to administer all existing and outstanding loans made pursuant to P.L. Nos. 4C-10, 4C-38, 5-69, and 6-114; and to repeal P.L. No. 6-114 in its entirety.
P.L. 7-143	To amend P.L. 7-118, Section 1, and appropriating $180,000.
P.L. 7-144	To repeal P.L. 7-72; appropriating $80,900 for the Congress of Micronesia General Election of the Eighth Congress, in its entirety.
P.L. 7-145	To repeal Sections 3, 5, 7, and 9; to amend Sections 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 of P.L. 7-126, appropriating $250,000 for public projects in Kosrae District.
P.L. 7-146	To amend P.L. 7-117; appropriating $59,000 for certain public purchases and projects in Yap District.
P.L. 7-147	To repeal Section 2 of P.L. 7-125; appropriating $10,000 for issuance of Quitclaim Deeds, Truk District, in its entirety.
P.L. 7-148	To repeal P.L. 7-132; appropriating $378,200 for public projects, Marshalls District, in its entirety.
P.L. 7-149	To repeal P.L. 7-119; appropriating $107,000 for completion of Lukunor Dock, Truk District, in its entirety.
P.L. 7-150	To create a General Fund of the Interim Congress of the Federated States of Micronesia

and its successor, and to provide for responsibility for its administration, collection and safekeeping.

P.L. 7-151 To repeal P.L. 7-121, Sections 1, 3, 5, 7 and 8; to amend P.L. 7-121, Sections 2, 4, 6 and 9, to appropriate $55,000 for funding certain public projects in Truk District.

APPENDIX F:
DISTRICT LEGISLATORS, 1978

YAP DISTRICT LEGISLATURE

Delipebinaw: Tony Ganniyan
Eauripik, Ifalik & Faraulap: Paul Rasug
Tiwefich

Fanif: Raphael Dabchuren

Gagil: John Tharangan (Vice-Speaker)

Gilman: Hilary Dauei

Kanifay: Lukan

Map: Henry Falan

Rull: Alfonso Ranganbay

Rumung: Thomas A. Moon

Satawal, Elato & Lamotrek: Louis Tilur
Peter Ubwemal

Tomil: Mike Kigimnang

Ulithi, Fais, Sorol & Ngulu: Rodoloreg
Serphin Guior

Weloy: John Iou

Woleai Atoll: Isaac Fargiy
William Yagemai

Yap Proper (At Large): Joachim Falmog
(Speaker)
James Mangefel

KOSRAE DISTRICT LEGISLATURE

Lelu: Gaius Nedlic (Speaker)
Weston Luckymis
William Tosie
Idosi Jesse
Aaron Sigrah

Malem: Frank K. Lonno (Vice-Speaker)
Mitchuo Timothy

Tafunsak: Natchuo Mongkeya
James R. Palsis
Richard Tolennoa
Iwao Mongkea

Utwe: Rison Wakuk
Nena S. Nena

MARSHALLS ISLANDS NITIJELA

DISTRICT I (Bikar, Taka, Utirik, Mejit, Ailuk, Likiep, Wotje, Erikub, Maloelap, Aur)

Leroij Neilan Elaisha
Iroij Namo Hermios
Kunar Abner
Langinmo Jacob
Tom Kijiner
Isao Kisino

DISTRICT II (Majuro, Arno, Mili, Knox Atolls)

Iroij Joba Kabua
Iroij Lerok Lepon
Zebedy Tarkwon
Jina J. Lavin
Billy Sawej
Toke Sawej

DISTRICT III —(Jaluit, Kili, Namorik, Ebon Atolls)

Iroij Litokwa Tomeing
Iroij Maitol Watak
James Milne
Leander Mellan
Bwilear Nashon
Bilimon Amram

DISTRICT IV (Ailinglaplap, Jabwot, Namu, Lib, Kwajalein, Lae, Ujae, Rongelap, Ailinginae, Ujelang Atolls, Wotho, Rongerik)

Iroij Lejolan Kabua
(Vacant, an Iroij seat)
Atlan Anien (Speaker)
Jeton Anjain
Tokne Leoak
Atjang Paul

PALAU DISTRICT LEGISLATURE
(bicameral)

House of Elected Members

Aimeliik: Timothy S. Okerii!
Airai: Baules Sechelong
Angaur: Balerio Pedro
Kayangel: Kambalang Olebuu
Koror: Joshua Koshiba (Vice-Speaker)
Itelbang Luii
George Ngirarsaol
Masami Elbelau
Ngiratkel Etpison
Melekeok: Frank K. Asanuma
Ngaraard: Isaac Soualadaop
Kyoshi Anderson
Ngerchelong: Nobuo Swei
Tadao Ngotel
Ngardmau: Akiko Sugiyama
Ngeremlengui: Shiro Kyota
Ngatpang: Gilbert U. Demei
Ngchesar: Jacob Sawaichi
Ngiwal: Masaichi Etiterengel
Peleliu: Yoichi Singeo
Yashinto Isechal
Sonsorol: Emilio Nestor
Tobi: Pablo Kyoshi
At Large: Johnson Toribiong
Sadang N. Silmai (Speaker)
John O. Ngiraked
Tosiwo Nakamura
Anthony H. Polloi

House of Chiefs

Aimeliik: Rungulbai
Airai: Ngiraked
Angaur: Ucherbelau
Kayangel: Redechor
Koror: Ibedul
Melekeok: Reklai
Ngaraard: Madrangebuked
Ngerchelong: Uong-er-Etei
Ngardmau: Beouch
Ngeremlengui: Ngirturong
Ngatpang: Rekemesik
Ngchesar: Ngirakebou
Ngiwal: Uong-ru-yos
Peleliu: Kloulubak
Sonsorol: Tamol
Tobi: Tamol

PONAPE DISTRICT LEGISLATURE

Kiti: Kasiano Joseph
Alter Paul
Edwel Santos (Speaker)
Kolonia: Peter Christian
Itor Harris
Madolenihmw: Salter Etse
Bernard Helgenberger
Mokil: Sahn Johnson
Net: Joanes Edmund
Ignacio Rodrigues
Pingelap: Welden P. Welbert
Sokehs: Hilary Conrad (Vice-Speaker)
Natchuo Fredrick
Kusto Lieman
Uh: Joseph Moses
Luis Nakamura
Ngatik: Goodyear Panuel
Nukuoro: Torry Charley
Kapingamarangi: Billimon George

TRUK DISTRICT LEGISLATURE

DISTRICT I (Moen, Fano & Piis)

Nahoy Selifis
Rommy Robert
Open Walter
Kachusy Sisam
Kisande Sos

DISTRICT II (Dublon & Etten)

Endy Dois (Vice-Speaker)
Hayashy Naka

DISTRICT III (Fefan, Tsis & Parem)

Fritz Hartman
Joseph Muritok
Simiram Spenuk

DISTRICT IV (Uman)

Deto D. Santos
Hiroko Mori

DISTRICT V (Udot, Eot, Romalum & Fanapenges)

Kachutosy Paulus
Tatasy Wainit (Speaker)

DISTRICT VI (Tol)

Tomuo John
Katongi Karen
Yostaka Mori

DISTRICT VII (Polle, Patta & Wonei)

Pantinus Suzuki
Kasmiro O. Engichi

DISTRICT VIII (Nama, Losap & Pis-Losap)

Kenchy James
Sermea Arnold

DISTRICT IX (Ettal, Moch, Namoluk & Kuttu)

Sabino William
Tatasy A. Terry

DISTRICT X (Lukunor, Oneop, Satawan & Ta)

Elmud Raymond
Valentine Harper

DISTRICT XI (Nomwin, Ruo, Murilo & Fananu)

Chotaro Lika

DISTRICT XII (Pulap, Puluwat, Pulusuk & Tamatam)

Simion Inocenty

DISTRICT XIII (Magur, Onari, Ono, Piserach & Ulul)

Pisek Robert

NORTHERN MARIANAS COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATURE (bicameral)

Senate

Rota:
Julian S. Calvo
Joseph S. Inos
Benjamin T. Manglona

Saipan and Islands North:

Herman R. Guerrero
Lorenzo I. Guerrero (President)
Pedro P. Tenorio (Vice-President)

Tinian and Aguiguan:

Serafin M. Dela Cruz
Hilario F. Diaz
John U. Hofschneider

House of Representatives

Rota: Misael H. Ogo (Vice Speaker)

Saipan and Islands North:

Manases S. Borja
Antonio S. Guerrero
Jesus S. Guerrero
Alonzo Igisomar
Miguel I. Kileleman
Jose R. Lifoifoi
Pedro T. Nakatsukasa
Felicidad T. Ogumoro
Oscar C. Rasa (Speaker)
Jesus A. Sonoda
Plasido M. Tagabuel
Joaquin P. Villanueva

Tinian and Aguiguan:

Serafina R. King

APPENDIX G: MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

MARSHALL ISLANDS DISTRICT

Ebon: Jo Jerilong
Namorik: Lajwa Ned
Kili: Tamaki Juda
Jaluit: Lucky Paul
Ailinglaplap: Anjua Leoak
Jabat: Andrew Neaman
Namu: Jotai Ruben

Kwajalein: Togo Langrin
Lib: Labija Jerwan
Rongelap: Nikotimus Antak
Wotho: Komlain Rantak
Lae: Phillip Leviticus
Ujae: Enitwa Jeik
Ujelang: Ertes John
Dud, Majuro: Birash Joash
Laura, Majuro: Tony Edwards
Arno: Roman Robert
Mili: Numbu Laran
Aur: Amja Jonethan
Maloelap: Nethan Tartios
Wotje: Jally Morris
Likiep: Felix DeBrum
Ailuk: Reed Typhoon
Utrik: Emto Joel
Mejit: Jibas Rilan

PONAPE DISTRICT

Kapingamarangi: Yostaro David
Kitti: Alexander Soswa
Kolonia: Victor Edwin
Madolenihmw: Petrus Silbanuz
Mokil: Ernis Dariel
Nett: Max Iriarte
Ngatik: Elter Sepin
Nukuoro: Madin Noah
Pingelap: Dimios Aisek

TRUK DISTRICT

Fanamu: Aidel Ewen
Magur: Augustino Rosokow
Murilo: Marcus Sango
Nomwin: Otto Remewet
Onari: Felsiaano London
Ono: Pastor Sisar
Pisarach: Ermes Smith
Pulap: Mike Osukar
Pulusuk: Peiong Amo
Puluwat: Manupi Rapung
Ruo: Ichuo Remele
Ulul: Leon Episom
Ettal: Ichiro Choram
Kuttu: Sam Martin
Tamatam: Kapriel Michael
Losap: Arai Mathew
Lukunor: Paul Puas
Moch: Disiterio Raym
Nama: Golid Heldart
Namoluk: Sachuo Curly
Oneop: Ichuo Yerem
Pis-Losap: Masachy Kuchchum
Satawan: Soichy Buliche
Ta: Anter Eko
Dublon: Bernard Phillip
Eot: Saka Manas
Fanapenges: Remigio
Fefan: Martin Nosa
Moen: Fichita Bossy (Mayor)
Parem: Asaichy Robert
Patta: Riken Niwim
Uman: Patta Kikku
Polle: Titus Moses
Romalum: Kalistro Emor
Tol: Susmu Aizawa
Tsis: Kichy Kichiro
Udot: Iusto Wasan
Wonei: Emilio Suda

YAP DISTRICT

YAP ISLANDS COUNCIL

Tomil: Andrew Roboman (Chairman)
Weloy: Francisco Luktun (Vice-Chairman)
Fanif: Kenmed (Secretary)
Delipebinau: Rufo Ruw
Gagil: Joseph Fanachoor
Gilman: Mike Libyan
Kanifay: George Datmag
Map: Bernard Gaayan
Rumung: Raphael Lukan Fathlee

NEIGHBORING ISLANDS CHIEFS COUNCIL

Mogmong, Ulithi, Atoll: Belarmino Hathilul (Chairman)
Mogmog, Ulithi Atoll: Ignathio Tagech
Asor, Ulithi: Ricardo Hachigliol
Falalop, Ulithi: Mara
Fassarai, Ulithi: Harongodal
Sorol: Santus Talguthep
Fais: Yitheleng

PALAU DISTRICT

Aimeliik: Rengulbai Brikul
Airai: Daniel Simeon
Angaur: Masao Kulibert
Kayangel: Rechebong Kelmal
Koror: Fritz Rubasch
Melekeok: Sevalt Elechuus
Ngaraard: Subris Ermang
Ngarchelong: Kuroda Swei
Ngaremlengui: Moded Ngirusong
Ngardmau: Yakuchil Medengelai
Ngatpang: Techitong Rebluud
Ngchesar: Omelau Tanaka
Ngiwal: Kato Rimirch
Peleliu: Hinao Soalablai
Sonsorol: Joseph Nestor
Tobi: Marcello Hangaripai

NORTHERN MARIANAS

Saipan: Mayor Francisco M. Diaz
Tinian: Mayor Felipe Mendiola
Rota: Mayor Prudencio Manglona
Northern Islands: Mayor Daniel Castro

APPENDIX H: JUDICIARY PERSONNEL

HIGH COURT JUSTICES

Chief Justice

Harold W. Burnett (Saipan)

Associate Justices

Robert A. Hefner (Saipan)
Mamoru Nakamura (Palau and Yap)
G.F. Gianotti (Truk)

MARSHALLS

Presiding Judge

Kabua Kabua

Associate Judge

Beia Lalej

PALAU

Presiding Judge

Francisco K. Morei

Associate Judge

Singichi Ikesakes

PONAPE

Presiding Judge

Carl Kohler

Associate Judge

Yoster Carl

KOSRAE

Presiding Judge

Linus George

TRUK

Presiding Judge

Soukichi Fritz

Associate Judges

Olaf Welle
Sebastian Frank
Ring Puas (Lukunor)

YAP

Presiding Judge
Joseph Marnifen

MARIANAS

Acting Presiding Judge
Felipe A. Salas

Associate Judge
Fortunato T. Manglona (Rota)

Federal District Court
Alfred Laureta, Judge

APPENDIX I:
UNITED NATIONS DAY

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS
Office of the High Commissioner
Saipan, Mariana Islands 96950

UNITED NATIONS DAY PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands desires that United Nations Day, October 24, be honored in a fitting manner; and

WHEREAS, it is also desired that all Micronesians have suitable time to plan and participate in such celebrations and ceremonies;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Adrian P. Winkel, High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, do proclaim that Tuesday, the 24th day of October 1978, shall be declared "United Nations Day."

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 17th day of October 1978.

fr: Adrian P. Winkel
High Commissioner
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

PART XIII
STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION

INTRODUCTION

The statistics in this report were prepared by the Statistics Division of the Office of Planning and Statistics. They include all new and revised data available as of January 1979.

All series will be updated and revised as and when new information becomes available. In some cases figures are rounded to the nearest digit where necessary, and hence the sum of the constituent items does not always agree with the total shown against them.

Publication of these statistics in the form of a bulletin issued annually by the Office of Planning and Statistics is in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 7-37 and was made possible through the assistance provided by the United Nations Department of Technical Cooperation and Development to the Statistics Division of the Office of Planning and Statistics.

* * *

Additional tables were provided by the Trust Territory Bureau of Health Services and by the Government of the Northern Marianas.

Symbols, abbreviations and units of measurement used throughout the Bulletin:

Symbols

-	Nil or less than half the unit
..	Data not available
n.e.s.	Not elsewhere specified

Units of measurement

Throughout the Bulletin, metric units have been used where ever practicable. The following are approximate conversions of some units:

Weight:

1	ounce	=	0.028350	kilogram	=	28.350	gram
35.27396	ounce	=	1	kilogram	=	1,000	gram
1	pound	=	0.453592	kilogram	=	453.592	gram
2.20463	pound	=	1	kilogram	=	1,000	gram
1	short ton	=	0.907184	metric ton	=	907.184	kilogram
1.102311	short ton	=	1	metric ton	=	1,000	kilogram
1	long ton	=	1.016047	metric ton	=	1,016.047	kilogram
0.984207	long ton	=	1	metric ton	=	1,000	kilogram

Length:

1	inch	=	2.54	centimeter	=	0.0254	meter
0.3937	inch	=	1	centimeter	=	0.01	meter
1	foot	=	30.48	centimeter	=	0.3048	meter
3.28084	feet	=	100	centimeter	=	1	meter
1	yard	=	91.44	centimeter	=	0.9144	meter
1.093613	yard	=	100	centimeter	=	1	meter
1	statute mile	=	1,609.344	meter	=	1.609344	kilometer
0.621371	statute mile	=	1,000	meter	=	1	kilometer
1	nautical mile	=	1,853.184	meter	=	1.853184	kilometer
0.539612	nautical mile	=	1,000	meter	=	1	kilometer

Area:

1	square foot	=	0.0929	square meter			
10.7639	square feet	=	1	square meter			
1	acre	=	0.4047	hectare	=	0.004047	square kilometer
2.4710	acre	=	1	hectare	=	0.01	square kilometer
1	square mile	=	259.0	hectare	=	2.590	square kilometer
0.38610	square mile	=	100	hectare	=	1	square kilometer

Capacity:

1	gallon (U.S.)	=	3.7854	liter
0.26417	gallon (U.S.)	=	1	liter

Temperature:

$$°\,\text{Celcius} = \frac{(°\text{Farenheit} - 32) \times 5}{9}$$

$$°\,\text{Farenheit} = \frac{(°\text{Celcius}) \times 9}{5} + 32$$

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page Number		
		FY 1978 REPORT		FY 1977 REPORT
0.	Geographical features of major island groups, 1973 population density, by district	1	*	1

DEMOGRAPHY

1.	Population of the TTPI and NMI on Census Day, September 18, 1973, by sex, age group municipality of usual residence	2	1	2
2.	Population of the TTPI and NMI by age and sex, 1973, all persons, percentages	4	1	2
3. a.	Estimated mid-year population of the TTPI and NMI by district, age-group and sex, 1970 to 1978	4	3	4
b.	Projected mid-year population of the TTPI and NMI by district, age-group and sex, 1979 to 1985, and 1990 and 2000	6	*	6
4.	Number of registered live births, deaths and infant deaths in the TTPI and NMI by sex and month, 1976	*	*	7
a.	Number of registered live births in the TTPI and NMI by sex and month of event, 1977	8	4	*
b.	Number of registered deaths in the TTPI and NMI by sex and month of event, 1977	8	5	*
5.	Live births in the TTPI and NMI by district and age-group of mother, [1976], 1977 - percentages	9	*	8
6.	Deaths in the TTPI and NMI by district, sex and age-group, [1976], 1977 - percentages	9	*	8
7.	Number of registered live births, deaths and infant deaths in the TTPI and NMI by sex and district of residence (of mother), [1976], 1977	10	*	8
8.	Crude birth, death and infant mortality rates in the TTPI and NMI by district, 1970 to 1977	10	5	9

EMPLOYMENT, EARNINGS AND PRICES

9.	Economic activity of the TTPI and NMI population by sex and district, 1973	11	*	10
10.	Number of employees and their earnings in the TTPI and NMI by industrial activity, 1976 and 1977	12	*	10
11.	Employment, wages ad salaries in the TTPI and NMI by income class, [1976], 1977	20	6	11
12.	Unemployment in the district centers of the TTPI and NMI, 1973 percentages	21	*	12
13.	Expatriate employees in the TTPI and NMI by country of origin and district, [1977], September 30, 1978	22	*	12
a.	Expatriate employees in the TTPI and NMI by country of origin and district, October 31, 1978	22	*	*
b.	Expatriate employees in the TTPI and NMI by occupation and district, October 31, 1978	22	*	*
14.	Industrial accidents, occupational diseases and compensation thereof, TTPI and NMI, FY 1977	*	*	12
15.	Retail prices of selected food products in the TTPI and NMI by district center, September 30, 1977	*	*	13

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

16.a.	Classification of land in the TTPI and NMI, 1976	*	*	14
b.	Land tenure in the TTPI and NMI, 1976	*	*	14
17.a.	Marketed production of agricultural and livestock commodities in the TTPI and NMI, FY 1977	*	*	15
b.	Area under various crops in the TTPI and NMI, as of June 30, 1977	*	*	15
c.	Number of livestock by species in the TTPI and NMI as of September 30, 1977	*	*	15
18.	Area of forests and estimated value of marketable forest products in the TTPI and NMI by district, 1976	*	*	16
19.	Quantity and value of catch of marine products in the TTPI and NMI by district, 15 months, July 1976 to September, 1977	*	*	16

MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION, FINANCIAL AND OTHER SERVICES

20.	Electric power generating capacity in the TTPI and NMI, [1977], 1978	23	*	17
a.	Number of business establishments and gross output in the TTPI by district and type of legal organisation, April 1976 - March 1977	23	*	*
21.	Financial institutions in the TTPI and NMI, value of loans and deposits as of September 30, [1977], 1978	23	*	17
22.a.	Main characteristics of credit unions in the TTPI, 1976 and 1977	*	7	18
b.	Main characteristics of cooperatives in the TTPI, 1976	*	*	18

EXTERNAL TRADE AND TOURISM

23.a.	Monthly commercial imports into the TTPI by district, [FY 1977], October 1976 - July 1978	24	7	19
b.	Quarterly commercial imports into the TTPI by SITC major group and district, Fourth quarter 1976 - Second quarter 1978	24	*	*
c.	Commercial imports into the TTPI by SITC industrial class and district, [FY 1977], January - June 1978	28	8	*
24.	Exports from the TTPI and NMI by district, FY 1977	*	7	19
25.	Visitor entries into the TTPI and NMI by country of origin and district, [1976], 1977	62	17	20
a.	Visitor entries into the TTPI and NMI by district 1969 to 1977	62	17	*

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

26.a.	Cargo movements at ports in the TTPI and NMI by port of origin, [1976], [1977], 1978	62	19	21
b.	Cargo and passenger movements by TTPI field trip vessels, 15 months, July 1976 - September 1977	*	*	21
27.a.	Number of vessels over 100 tons servicing the TTPI and NMI by tonnage and flag, 1977	*	*	22
b.	Motor boats of 25 feet and over registered in the TTPI by district as of September 30, 1977	*	*	22
28.	Air transport in the TTPI and NMI, 1973 - 1977	*	*	22

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* Table not included. Periods in [brackets] reported in previous issues.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page Number		
		FY 1978 REPORT		FY 1977 REPORT
29.a.	Length of roads in the TTPI and NMI by district and type, as of September 1977	*	*	23
b.	Number of vehicles registered in the TTPI and NMI by district, type and ownerhsip as of September 30, 1977	*	*	23
30.	Main characteristics of the communication services in the TTPI and NMI, [FY 1977], October 1977 - September 1978	62	*	24

GOVERNMENT FINANCE

31.a.	Congress of Micronesia revenues by district and heading, FY 1977	*	*	25
b.	Congress of Micronesia comparative statement of revenues and appropriations, FY 1973 to FY 1977	*	*	25
32.a.	Trust Territory Government net obligations by district, FY 1977	*	*	26
b.	Comparative statement of Trust Territory Government sources of funds and net obligations, FY 1973 to FY 1978	*	*	26
c.	Budgetary allocations of the TTPI by funding source, FY 1966 - FY 1979	64	*	*
33.	Trust Territory Revolving Funds, balance sheets, september 30, 1977	*	*	27
34.	Local government revenues and expenditures, TTPI, 15 months, July 1976 - September 1977	*	*	27

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

35.	Preliminary estimates of the Gross National Product of the TTPI by district, FY 1975 and FY 1977	*	39	29

EDUCATION

36.a.	Number of schools in the TTPI and NMI by type and district, [1977], 1978	65	*	30
b.	Number of teachers in the TTPI and NMI by type, citizenship and district, [1977], 1978	65	*	30
37.	School enrollment in the TTPI and NMI by grade, sex, district and school type, academic year 1976/7	*	*	31
a.	School enrollment in the TTPI and NMI by grade, district and school type, academic year 1977/8	66	*	*
b.	School enrollment in the TTpi and NMI by grade, district and sex, academic year 1977/8	66	*	*
38.	Enrollment in College of Micronesia by district and campus, academic year 1977/8	67	*	*
a.	Enrollment in Micronesia Occupational Center by district, year and sex, academic year 1976/7	*	*	31
b.	Enrollment in Community College of Micronesia by sex and campus, academic year 1976/7	*	*	32
c.	Enrollment in post-secondary institutions abroad by district, year and field of study, academic year [1976/7], 1977/8	67	*	32
39.	Number of graduates from College of Micronesia by district, sex, and campus ,academic year [1976/7], 1977/8	68	*	33
40.	Libraries in the TTPI and NMI by district, type and circulation, [1976/7], 1977/8	68	*	33
a.	Literacy in the TTPI and NMI by district, sex, and age group on Census Day, 1973	69	57	*

HEALTH

41.	Number of hospitals, dispensaries and health department personnel in the TTPI and NMI by district, 1976	*	*	34
42.	Admissions in TTPI and NMI hospitals by district, type of service, sex and age group, FY 1977 (October 1976 - September 1977)	*	*	34
43.a.	Registered live births in the TTPI and NMI by district and type of attendant, [1976], 1977	70	*	35
b.	Registered live births in the TTPI and NMI by district and place of birth, [1976], 1977	70	*	35
44.a.	Number of discharges from TTPI and NMI hospitals by type, district, type of disease and sex, FY 1977	*	*	36
b.	Number of cases treated in outpatient department of TTPI and NMI hosptials by district and disease, FY 1977	*	*	37
45.	Number of hospital discharges from TTPI and NMI by cause-group, FY 1977	*	*	38
a.	Number of registered deaths in the TTPI and NMI by district and cause of death, 1977	71	*	*

MISCELLANEOUS SOCIAL INDICATORS

46.	Characteristics of housing stock in the TTPI and NMI, 1973	*	*	40
47.	Building stock by type of use in the TTPI and NMI, 1973	*	*	41
48.	Number of cinemas and newspapers in the TTPI and NMI, 1977	*	*	41
49.	Staffing of the district constabularies in the TTPI and NMI as of September 1977	72	*	42
50.a.	Number of major crimes committed by district and type, FY 1977	72	*	42
b.	Prosecutions, acquittals and convictions by court - type, FY 1977	*	*	42
c.	Convictions by type of offense and punishment, FY 1977	*	*	43
51.a.	Prison conditions in the TTPI and NMI by district, 1977	72	*	43
b.	Number of prisoners in the TTPI and NMI by district, age-groups and length of term served, FY 1977	73	*	43
52.	The Trust Territory Social Security programs; revenues and benefit payments, FY 1969 - FY 1977	73	*	44

METEOROLOGY

53.	Average monthly and annual temperatures and departures from normal, TTPI and NMI weather stations, 1975 - 1978	74	58	45
54.	Average monthly and annual rainfall and departures from normal, TTPI and NMI weather stations, 1975 - 1978	75	59	46
55.	Meteorological service in the TTPI and NMI, 1977	*	*	46

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* Table not included. Periods in [brackets] reported in previous issues.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

BUREAU OF HEALTH SERVICES - ADDITIONAL TABLES

I. VITAL STATISTICS

Page Number

A. Live births, deaths, and infant deaths 76
B. Crude birth, death, and infant mortality rates 85
C. Live births by age of mother 85
D. Deaths by sex and age group 86

II. PUBLIC HEALTH

A. Expenditures on health, medical, and sanitation services 88
B. Establishment for inpatient care 88
C. Service units for outpatient care 89
D. Number and percent of registered live births by type of attendant and location (hospital, home, etc.) 90
E. Laboratory service units 92
F. Health Service personnel 93
G. Diseases treated 97
H. Immunization 107
I. Protected water supply and excreta disposal 108
J. Training facilities of medical and health personnel 111

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHERN MARIANAS TABLES

I. EXTERNAL TRADE AND TOURISM

A. Arrivals, departures 112
B. Aircraft and vessels 112
C. Consular activities 112
D. Commercial imports into the Northern Marianas by commodity 113

II. EMPLOYMENT, WAGES AND SALARIES BY INCOME CLASS 113

III. AGRICULTURE

A. Crop acreage 116
B. Number of livestock 116
C. Livestock production 117
D. Grazing land 117
E. Total marketed production 117
F. Total agricultural exports 117
G. Quantity and value of agricultural exports 117

IV. REVENUE COLLECTIONS 118

V. ENROLLMENT OF NORTHERN MARIANA STUDENTS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION ABROAD 119

VI. CRIME STATISTICS

A. Crimes reported - adults and juveniles arrested 119
B. Major crimes 120
C. Prisoner report 121

Table 0. Geographical features of major island groups, 1973 population and population density by district

District	Type Islands/Islets	Approx. Number	Area (Sq. Mile)		1973 Population	Population Density Per Sq. Mile
			Dry land	Lagoon		
Kosrae						
	high	5	42.32		3,989	95
Marshalls of which:		1,225	69.84	4,306.87	25,045	360
Majuro	atoll	64	3.54	113.92	10,290	2,910
Arno	atoll	103	5.00	130.77	1,120	225
Ebeye	a)	1	0.12		5,123	42,690
Namu	atoll	54	2.42	153.53	493	205
Ailinglapalap	atoll	56	5.67	289.69	1,100	195
Jaluit	atoll	91	4.38	266.31	925	210
Palau of which:		350	190.66	525.07	12,673	65
Koror	high	1	3.62	b)	7,669	2,120
Babelthuap	high	1	153.24	b)	3,771	25
Peleliu	high	1	4.50	b)	657	145
Angaur	high	1	3.25	b)	277	85
Ponape of which:		163	133.36	341.40	19,263	130
Ponape proper	complex	26	129.04	68.89	17,259	135
Truk of which:		290	49.18	2,029.71	31,609	645
Truk lagoon of which:	complex	98	38.56	822.00	24,216	630
Moen	high		7.30		9,568	1,250
Dublon	high		3.38		2,390	710
Uman	high		1.82		1,891	1,040
Fefan	high		5.10		2,478	485
Tol	complex		13.19		5,439	410
Udot	high		1.90		930	490
Satawan	atoll	49	1.76	147.52	826	470
Lukunor	atoll	18	1.09	21.25	505	465
Losap	atoll	14	0.40	10.58	438	1,095
Nama	island	1	0.29		702	2,420
Yap of which:		149	45.93	405.14	7,870	170
Yap proper	complex	15	38.67	10.00	5,140	135
Ulithi	atoll	49	1.80	183.13	710	395
Woleai	atoll	22	1.75	11.35	608	345
TTPI TOTAL		2,182	531.29	7,608.19	100,918	225
Northern Marianas of which:		21	184.51	..	14,333	80
Saipan	high	3	47.46	..	12,366	265
Rota	high	3	32.84	..	1,104	35
Tinian	high	1	39.29	..	714	20

Source of Geographical Data: 'Guide to Place Names in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands', Honolulu, 1971

a) Island in Kwajálein Atoll
b) Total lagoon area Palau Proper is 488.7 square miles.

DEMOGRAPHY

Table 1. Population of the Trust Territory by age-group and sex on Census Day, September 18, 1973.
(De facto population by district of usual residence)

District / Municipality	Number of households	Total population			Under 15 years of age			15 years of age and over*		
		TOTAL	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Trust Territory Total	13,665	100,918	52,073	48,845	46,772	14,294	22,478	54,146	27,779	26,367
Kosrae	502	3,989	2,025	1,964	2,016	1,057	959	1,973	968	1,005
Lelu	172	1,385	726	659						
Malem	92	788	386	402						
Utwe	88	698	341	357						
Walung	24	137	66	71						
Tafunsak	126	981	506	475						
Marshalls	2,987	25,045	12,925	12,120	11,928	6,177	5,751	13,117	6,748	6,369
Utirik	33	217	119	98	121	69	52	96	50	46
Ailuk	50	335	180	155	198	108	90	137	72	65
Mejit	37	271	134	137	150	79	71	121	55	66
Likiep	56	406	203	203	219	113	106	187	90	97
Wotje	46	425	219	206	228	116	112	197	103	94
Maloelap	59	432	200	232	212	93	119	220	107	113
Aur	39	300	170	130	165	96	69	135	74	61
Majuro (D.U.D.)	893	8,003	4,115	3,888	3,525	1,814	1,711	4,478	2,301	2,177
Majuro (Laura)	236	2,287	1,195	1,092	833	420	413	1,454	775	679
Arno	142	1,120	555	565	567	277	290	553	278	275
Mili	75	538	266	272	292	143	149	246	123	123
Ebon	94	740	379	361	368	200	168	372	179	193
Kili	46	360	165	195	169	75	94	191	90	101
Namorik	61	431	227	204	233	131	102	198	96	102
Jaluit	126	925	464	461	470	225	245	455	239	216
Ailinglapalap	143	1,100	562	538	551	287	264	549	275	274
Jabwot	10	70	39	31	36	20	16	34	19	15
Namu	51	493	244	249	284	145	139	209	99	110
Lib	15	98	56	42	61	33	28	37	23	14
Kwajalein	636	5,469	2,862	2,607	2,702	1,434	1,268	2,767	1,428	1,339
Lae	19	154	87	67	89	52	37	65	35	30
Ujae	27	209	103	106	118	61	57	91	42	49
Ujelang	48	342	188	154	183	104	79	159	84	75
Bikini	14	75	57	18	20	11	9	55	46	9
Rongelap	24	165	83	82	96	49	47	69	34	35
Wotho	7	61	34	27	38	22	16	23	12	11
Not specified	0	19	19	0	-	0	0	19	19	0
Palau	1,935	12,673	6,618	6,055	5,733	2,963	2,770	6,940	3,655	3,285
Angaur	51	277	146	131	143	75	68	134	71	63
Peleliu	123	657	308	349	305	143	162	352	165	187
Koror	1,089	7,669	4,150	3,519	3,184	1,624	1,560	4,485	2,526	1,959
Airai	111	738	377	361						
Aimekiik	54	306	159	147						
Ngatpang	12	89	47	42						
Ngaramlengui	55	387	191	196						
Ngardmau	35	206	115	91						
Ngarchelong	83	427	206	221						
Ngaraard	104	725	288	437						
Ngiwal	46	237	125	112						
Melkeok	51	315	169	146						
Ngachesar	66	341	178	163						
Kayangel	23	162	78	84	105	55	50	57	23	34
Pulo Anna	4	32	20	12	20	14	6	12	6	6
Sonsorol	9	56	34	22	21	14	7	35	20	15
Tobi	19	48	27	21	20	14	6	28	13	15
Not specified	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Ponape	2,654	19,263	9,906	9,357	9,148	4,737	4,411	10,115	5,169	4,946
Mokil	43	321	148	173	174	81	93	147	67	80
Pingelap	103	641	337	304	324	197	127	317	140	177
Kapingamarangi	59	389	190	199	161	91	70	228	99	129
Nukuoro	47	245	113	132	108	50	58	137	63	74
Ngatik	65	408	213	195	193	107	86	215	106	109
Uh	228	1,837	922	915	903	437	466	934	485	449
Metalanim	387	2,622	1,411	1,216	1,251	672	579	1,376	739	637
Kiti	334	2,427	1,270	1,157	1,276	669	607	1,151	601	550
Sokehs	418	3,216	1,661	1,555	1,578	808	770	1,638	853	785
Net	296	2,357	1,228	1,129	1,076	568	508	1,281	660	621
Kolonia	674	4,795	2,413	2,382	2,104	1,057	1,047	2,691	1,356	1,335

Table 1. Population of the Trust Territory by age-group and sex on Census Day, September 18, 1973.
(De facto population by district of usual residence) - continued

District / Municipality	Number of households	Total population			Under 15 years of age			15 years of age and over*		
		TOTAL	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Truk	4,127	31,609	16,153	15,456	14,642	7,617	7,025	16,967	8,536	8,431
Moen	1,168	9,568	5,054	4,514	3,780	1,977	1,803	5,788	3,077	2,711
Dublon	350	2,558	1,326	1,232	1,257	658	599	1,301	668	633
Fefan	325	2,478	1,287	1,191	1,241	654	587	1,237	633	604
Tsis	45	241	112	129	122	60	62	119	52	67
Uman	215	1,891	916	975	941	468	473	950	448	502
Param	33	203	102	101	89	46	43	114	56	58
Eot	34	192	99	93	84	42	42	108	57	51
Udot	138	930	471	459	458	229	229	472	242	230
Romanum	52	375	187	188	197	98	99	178	89	89
Fala-Beguets	54	341	179	162	156	83	73	185	96	89
Tol	751	5,439	2,784	2,655	2,669	1,401	1,268	2,770	1,383	1,387
Nama	111	702	311	391	404	205	199	298	106	192
Losap	47	438	203	235	245	127	118	193	76	117
Pis-Losap	31	226	118	108	126	75	51	100	43	57
Namoluk	48	263	137	126	148	86	62	115	51	64
Etal	31	266	129	137	128	63	65	138	66	72
Lukunor	61	505	239	266	246	116	130	259	123	136
Oneop	52	404	201	203	201	103	98	203	98	105
Satawan	89	826	444	382	303	158	145	523	286	237
Kutu	74	383	184	199	182	99	83	201	85	116
Moch	62	443	213	230	204	110	94	239	103	136
Ta	32	229	119	110	100	54	46	129	65	64
Pulusuk	18	265	122	143	141	70	71	124	52	72
Puluwat	53	435	199	236	212	103	109	223	96	127
Pulap	28	316	142	174	172	79	93	144	63	81
Tamatam	24	154	77	77	91	48	43	63	29	34
Magur	9	66	33	33	38	18	20	28	15	13
Ulul	49	375	204	171	140	83	57	235	121	114
Ono	6	41	17	24	24	11	13	17	6	11
Onari	6	47	23	24	21	11	10	26	12	14
Pisaras	21	111	57	54	59	32	27	52	25	27
Nomwin	39	293	137	156	157	84	73	136	53	83
Fananu	27	179	86	93	90	42	48	89	44	45
Ruo	22	180	91	89	96	54	42	84	37	47
Murillo	22	203	109	94	119	70	49	84	39	45
Not specified	0	43	41	2	1	0	1	42	41	1
Yap	1,460	7,870	4,044	3,826	3,295	1,739	1,556	4,575	2,305	2,270
Rumung	35	129	61	68	65	33	32	64	28	36
Map	74	337	175	162	143	77	66	194	98	96
Gagil	102	537	276	261	250	131	119	287	145	142
Tomil	122	666	358	308	266	129	137	400	229	171
Fanif	74	367	195	172	155	81	74	212	114	98
Weloy	188	1,020	536	484	430	222	208	590	314	276
Rull	302	1,463	788	675	588	319	269	875	469	406
Gilman	44	217	117	100	80	49	31	137	68	69
Kanifay	53	235	137	98	100	62	38	135	75	60
Dalipebinau	33	169	90	79	83	51	32	86	39	47
Ulithi	119	710	400	310	238	135	103	472	265	207
Fais	34	212	100	112	77	36	41	135	64	71
Sorol	3	8	4	4	1	1	0	7	3	4
Ngulu	6	8	4	4	2	1	1	6	3	3
Woleai	90	608	253	355	274	130	144	334	123	211
Eauripik	24	127	61	66	64	35	29	63	26	37
Ifalik	29	314	148	166	132	67	65	182	81	101
Faraulep	21	122	44	78	50	23	27	72	21	51
Elato	5	32	12	20	8	2	6	24	10	14
Lamotrek	47	233	105	128	115	58	57	118	47	71
Satawal	55	354	178	176	174	97	77	180	81	99
Not Specified	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0

* Including age not specified

DEMOGRAPHY

Table 2. Population of the Trust Territory and the Northern Marianas by age and sex, 1973 - all persons, percentages
(De facto population by district of usual residence)

District Age Group	Total Trust Territory			Kosrae			Marshalls			Palau			Ponape			Truk			Yap			Northern Marianas		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	18.1	18.5	17.8	18.8	18.4	19.1	19.3	19.6	18.8	15.0	15.1	14.9	18.7	18.7	18.6	18.5	18.9	18.1	15.5	15.9	15.0	16.9	16.5	17.1
5-9	15.6	15.9	15.3	17.6	17.2	17.6	15.9	16.0	15.8	15.9	15.[illegible]	16.5	15.4	15.7	15.1	15.1	15.5	14.8	14.0	14.2	13.9	15.3	15.1	15.6
10-14	13.4	13.6	13.2	14.4	16.7	12.1	12.5	12.2	12.9	14.4	14.4	14.5	13.9	14.2	13.7	12.9	13.0	12.9	12.8	13.4	12.2	13.4	13.3	13.5
15-19	11.5	11.6	11.4	11.5	11.0	12.0	11.3	11.0	11.7	12.3	12.6	11.9	11.3	11.5	11.1	11.2	11.5	10.9	11.0	10.3	11.7	11.4	10.4	12.6
20-24	8.3	8.3	8.3	7.4	6.4	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.3	8.5	9.4	7.6	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.0	8.8	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.8	7.9	9.8
25-29	5.7	5.6	5.8	6.1	5.9	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.6	5.7	6.2	5.2	4.9	4.7	5.0	6.1	6.0	6.3	5.6	6.0	5.2	6.9	7.2	6.5
30-34	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.6	4.[illegible]	4.6	3.9	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.1	3.8	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.1	5.0	5.3	6.1	4.4
35-39	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.3	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.5	4.4
40-44	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.4	3.6	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.6	4.0	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.1	3.8	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.2	2.8	3.5
45-49	3.3	3.1	3.5	2.6	2.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.0	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.1	3.7	2.5
50-54	3.3	3.2	3.5	2.8	3.0	2.6	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.7	3.4	4.0	3.3	3.2	3.4	4.2	3.7	4.6	2.9	3.1	2.8
55-59	2.6	2.5	2.6	1.5	1.7	1.3	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.6	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.4	3.2	3.4	2.9	2.3	2.1	2.5
60-64	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.7
65-69	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.3
70-74	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.9
75 and over	1.4	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.4	1.6	2.0	1.8	2.2	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	0.7	0.6	0.8

Table 3.a. Estimated mid-year population of the Trust Territory and Northern Marianas by district, age-group and sex, 1970 - 1978.
TTPI - Citizens

District	Sex	Age-group	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Trust Territory											
Total TTPI	Both	Total	89,700	92,430	95,160	97,600	100,760	103,870	107,000	110,180	113,480
		0 - 14	43,270	44,480	45,350	46,100	47,360	48,440	49,400	50,320	51,240
		15 - 64	42,920	44,630	46,360	47,600	49,480	51,400	53,380	55,420	57,550
		65 over	3,510	3,320	3,450	3,900	3,920	4,030	4,220	4,440	4,690
	Male	Total	45,980	47,290	48,670	49,920	51,500	53,070	54,640	56,240	57,900
		0 - 14	22,580	23,220	23,650	23,960	24,610	25,150	25,610	26,050	26,480
		15 - 64	21,670	22,530	23,410	24,040	24,990	25,970	26,980	28,020	29,110
		65 over	1,730	1,540	1,610	1,920	1,900	1,950	2,050	2,170	2,310
	Female	Total	43,720	45,140	46,490	47,680	49,260	50,800	52,360	53,940	55,580
		0 - 14	20,690	21,260	21,700	22,140	22,750	23,290	23,790	24,270	24,760
		15 - 64	21,250	22,100	22,950	23,560	24,490	25,430	26,400	27,400	28,440
		65 over	1,780	1,780	1,840	1,980	2,020	2,080	2,170	2,270	2,380
Kosrae	Both	Total	3,620	3,730	3,850	3,920	4,060	4,190	4,330	4,470	4,610
		0 - 14	1,910	1,950	1,990	2,000	2,040	2,090	2,130	2,170	2,200
		15 - 64	1,590	1,670	1,750	1,780	1,870	1,960	2,060	2,150	2,260
		65 over	120	110	120	140	150	140	140	150	150
	Male	Total	1,840	1,900	1,950	1,980	2,050	2,120	2,190	2,260	2,330
		0 - 14	1,020	1,040	1,040	1,050	1,070	1,080	1,090	1,100	1,110
		15 - 64	750	790	840	850	900	960	1,020	1,080	1,140
		65 over	70	70	70	80	80	80	80	80	80
	Female	Total	1,780	1,830	1,900	1,940	2,010	2,070	2,140	2,210	2,280
		0 - 14	890	910	950	950	970	1,010	1,040	1,070	1,090
		15 - 64	840	880	900	930	970	1,000	1,040	1,070	1,120
		65 over	50	40	50	60	70	60	60	70	70
Marshalls	Both	Total	22,080	22,860	23,530	23,970	24,790	25,580	26,340	27,100	27,880
		0 - 14	10,860	11,240	11,520	11,580	11,950	12,260	12,540	12,790	13,030
		15 - 64	10,340	10,730	11,110	11,430	11,860	12,320	12,770	13,240	13,750
		65 over	880	890	900	960	980	1,000	1,030	1,070	1,120
	Male	Total	11,310	11,710	12,040	12,250	12,670	13,070	13,450	13,830	14,220
		0 - 14	5,630	5,850	6,000	5,990	6,200	6,370	6,510	6,640	6,750
		15 - 64	5,260	5,450	5,630	5,810	6,020	6,240	6,460	6,690	6,940
		65 over	420	410	410	450	450	460	480	500	530
	Female	Total	10,770	11,150	11,490	11,720	12,120	12,510	12,890	13,270	13,660
		0 - 14	5,230	5,390	5,520	5,590	5,750	5,890	6,030	6,150	6,260
		15 - 64	5,070	5,280	5,480	5,620	5,840	6,080	6,310	6,550	6,810
		65 over	470	480	490	510	530	540	550	570	590

Table 3.a. Estimated mid-year population of the Trust Territory and Northern Marianas by district, age-group and sex, 1970 - 1978. - continued

TTPI - Citizens

District	Sex	Age-group	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Palau	Both	Total	11,290	11,540	11,830	12,090	12,430	12,780	13,150	13,520	13,910
		0 - 14	5,440	5,460	5,480	5,630	5,680	5,740	5,820	5,900	5,990
		15 - 64	5,230	5,490	5,780	5,860	6,140	6,430	6,730	7,030	7,330
		65 over	620	590	570	600	610	610	600	590	590
	Male	Total	5,810	5,940	6,090	6,210	6,390	6,560	6,750	6,930	7,130
		0 - 14	2,820	2,830	2,830	2,910	2,940	2,960	3,000	3,030	3,070
		15 - 64	2,700	2,830	2,990	3,020	3,170	3,320	3,480	3,630	3,790
		65 over	290	280	270	280	280	280	270	270	270
	Female	Total	5,480	5,600	5,740	5,880	6,040	6,220	6,400	6,590	6,780
		0 - 14	2,620	2,630	2,650	2,720	2,740	2,780	2,820	2,870	2,920
		15 - 64	2,530	2,660	2,790	2,840	2,970	3,110	3,250	3,400	3,540
		65 over	330	310	300	320	330	330	330	320	320
Ponape	Both	Total	17,390	17,980	18,490	18,800	19,440	20,030	20,610	21,190	21,780
		0 - 14	8,620	8,870	8,970	9,040	9,280	9,450	9,580	9,690	9,820
		15 - 64	8,190	8,550	8,940	9,110	9,500	9,890	10,320	10,740	11,160
		65 over	580	560	580	650	660	690	710	760	800
	Male	Total	8,910	9,230	9,490	9,620	9,950	10,250	10,540	10,830	11,130
		0 - 14	4,480	4,600	4,650	4,680	4,800	4,880	4,940	4,990	5,060
		15 - 65	4,150	4,340	4,540	4,620	4,820	5,020	5,240	5,460	5,670
		65 over	280	290	300	320	330	350	360	380	400
	Female	Total	8,840	8,750	9,000	9,180	9,490	9,780	10,070	10,360	10,650
		0 - 14	4,140	4,270	4,320	4,360	4,480	4,570	4,640	4,700	4,760
		15 - 64	4,040	4,210	4,400	4,490	4,680	4,870	5,080	5,280	5,490
		65 over	300	270	280	330	330	340	350	380	400
Truk	Both	Total	28,540	29,350	30,340	31,050	31,970	33,040	34,120	35,220	36,350
		0 - 14	13,540	14,000	14,340	14,580	15,030	15,430	15,810	16,150	16,500
		15 - 64	14,070	14,530	14,990	15,350	15,910	16,460	17,030	17,650	18,280
		65 over	930	820	1,010	1,120	1,030	1,150	1,280	1,420	1,570
	Male	Total	14,570	14,970	15,480	15,800	16,210	16,770	17,330	17,890	18,470
		0 - 14	7,070	7,310	7,490	7,590	7,820	8,030	8,220	8,390	8,560
		15 - 64	7,030	7,250	7,460	7,650	7,930	8,200	8,480	8,790	9,110
		65 over	470	410	530	560	460	540	630	710	770
	Female	Total	13,970	14,380	14,860	15,250	15,760	16,270	16,790	17,330	17,880
		0 - 14	6,470	6,690	6,850	6,990	7,210	7,400	7,590	7,760	7,940
		15 - 64	7,040	7,280	7,530	7,700	7,980	8,260	8,550	8,860	9,170
		65 over	460	410	480	560	570	610	650	710	770
Yap	Both	Total	7,020	7,180	7,370	7,560	7,770	7,990	8,230	8,480	8,750
		0 - 14	3,040	3,080	3,140	3,270	3,340	3,410	3,510	3,590	3,690
		15 - 64	3,580	3,710	3,840	3,870	4,010	4,150	4,290	4,440	4,590
		65 over	400	390	390	420	440	430	430	450	470
	Male	Total	3,570	3,670	3,760	3,840	3,950	4,060	4,180	4,300	4,430
		0 - 14	1,630	1,650	1,680	1,730	1,770	1,800	1,840	1,870	1,910
		15 - 64	1,730	1,800	1,870	1,890	1,960	2,040	2,120	2,200	2,280
		65 over	210	210	210	220	220	220	220	230	240
	Female	Total	3,450	3,520	3,610	3,720	3,820	3,930	4,050	4,180	4,320
		0 - 14	1,410	1,430	1,460	1,540	1,570	1,610	1,670	1,720	1,780
		15 - 64	1,850	1,910	1,970	1,980	2,050	2,110	2,170	2,240	2,310
		65 over	190	180	180	200	200	210	210	220	230
Northern Marianas	Both	Total	11,340	11,710	12,110	12,480	12,930	13,380	13,850	14,340	14,850
		0 - 14	5,630	5,730	5,830	6,050	6,190	6,330	6,480	6,640	6,810
		15 - 64	5,430	5,700	5,970	6,100	6,390	6,680	6,970	7,270	7,580
		65 over	280	280	310	330	350	370	400	430	460
	Male	Total	5,700	5,870	6,080	6,290	6,520	6,740	6,980	7,230	7,500
		0 - 14	2,910	2,960	3,010	3,120	3,190	3,260	3,330	3,400	3,490
		15 - 64	2,670	2,800	2,940	3,030	3,180	3,320	3,470	3,630	3,790
		65 over	120	110	130	150	150	160	180	200	220
	Female	Total	5,640	5,840	6,030	6,190	6,410	6,640	6,870	7,110	7,350
		0 - 14	2,720	1,770	2,820	2,930	3,000	3,070	3,150	3,240	3,320
		15 - 64	2,760	2,900	3,030	3,070	3,210	3,360	3,500	3,640	3,790
		65 over	160	170	180	180	200	210	220	230	240

Estimates are based on the 1973 Population Census. The cohort-component method of population projection is used to obtain the estimates (computer package program provided by the Population Council, New York).

The total Trust Territory population includes about two hundred persons in the 1973 Census whose district of residence was unknown. Therefore, the districts do not exactly add up to the Total.

DEMOGRAPHY

Table 3.b. Projected mid-year population of the Trust Territory and Northern Marianas by district, agegroup and sex, 1979 1985, 1990 & 2000.
TTPI Citizens

District	Sex	Agegroup	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1990	2000
Trust Territory											
Total TTPI	Both	Total	116,960	120,840	125,020	129,460	134,150	139,060	144,090	171,760	242,210
		0 - 14	52,350	53,770	55,430	57,300	59,360	61,510	63,690	76,850	110,460
		15 - 64	59,750	62,040	64,390	66,810	69,300	71,860	74,520	87,990	123,740
		65 over	4,860	5,030	5,200	5,350	5,490	5,690	5,880	6,920	8,010
	Male	Total	59,630	61,580	63,700	65,950	68,340	70,830	73,380	87,390	123,020
		0 - 14	27,010	27,710	28,530	29,470	30,510	31,590	32,670	39,280	56,470
		15 - 64	30,240	31,410	32,620	33,860	35,150	36,480	37,870	44,820	62,820
		65 over	2,380	2,460	2,550	2,620	2,680	2,760	2,840	3,290	3,730
	Female	Total	57,330	59,260	61,320	63,510	65,810	68,230	70,710	84,370	119,190
		0 - 14	25,340	26,060	26,900	27,830	28,850	29,920	31,020	37,570	53,990
		15 - 64	29,510	30,630	31,770	32,950	34,150	35,380	36,650	43,170	60,920
		65 over	2,480	2,570	2,650	2,730	2,810	2,930	3,140	3,630	4,380
Kosrae	Both	Total	4,780	4,940	5,110	5,300	5,490	5,680	5,890	7,100	10,190
		0 - 14	2,240	2,290	2,340	2,410	2,480	2,560	2,650	3,220	4,710
		15 - 64	2,380	2,490	2,610	2,730	2,850	2,970	3,080	3,680	5,190
		65 over	160	160	160	160	160	150	160	200	290
	Male	Total	2,420	2,490	2,580	2,680	2,770	2,860	2,970	3,580	5,150
		0 - 14	1,130	1,150	1,180	1,920	1,260	1,300	1,350	1,650	2,410
		15 - 64	1,200	1,250	1,310	1,370	1,420	1,480	1,540	1,830	2,610
		65 over	90	90	90	90	90	80	80	100	130
	Female	Total	2,360	2,450	2,530	2,620	2,720	2,820	2,920	3,520	5,040
		0 - 14	1,110	1,140	1,160	1,190	1,220	1,260	1,300	1,570	2,300
		15 - 64	1,180	1,240	1,300	1,360	1,430	1,490	1,540	1,850	2,580
		65 over	70	70	70	70	70	70	80	100	160
Marshalls	Both	Total	28,720	29,670	30,710	31,840	33,050	34,300	35,580	42,510	60,330
		0 - 14	13,270	13,600	13,990	14,440	14,940	15,460	15,960	19,140	27,740
		15 - 64	14,290	14,860	15,460	16,100	16,760	17,460	18,190	21,770	30,830
		65 over	1,160	1,210	1,260	1,300	1,350	1,380	1,430	1,600	1,760
	Male	Total	14,640	15,120	15,640	16,220	16,840	17,480	18,130	21,640	30,650
		0 - 14	6,880	7,040	7,230	7,460	7,710	7,970	8,210	9,780	14,180
		15 - 64	7,210	7,500	7,810	8,140	8,480	8,850	9,230	11,090	15,630
		65 over	550	580	600	620	650	660	690	770	840
	Female	Total	14,080	14,550	15,070	15,620	16,210	16,820	17,450	20,870	29,680
		0 - 14	6,390	6,560	6,760	6,980	7,230	7,490	7,750	9,360	13,560
		15 - 64	7,080	7,360	7,650	7,960	8,280	8,610	8,960	10,680	15,200
		65 over	610	630	660	680	700	720	740	830	920
Palau	Both	Total	14,320	14,800	15,320	15,870	16,460	17,040	17,670	21,170	29,720
		0 - 14	6,110	6,260	6,440	6,660	6,920	7,220	7,570	9,590	13,530
		15 - 64	7,630	7,950	8,260	8,550	8,840	9,110	9,360	10,730	15,240
		65 over	580	590	620	660	700	710	740	850	950
	Male	Total	7,350	7,590	7,860	8,130	8,430	8,730	9,050	10,830	15,150
		0 - 14	3,130	3,210	3,310	3,420	3,560	3,710	3,890	4,900	6,920
		15 - 64	3,940	4,100	4,260	4,400	4,550	4,690	4,810	5,520	7,810
		65 over	280	280	290	310	320	330	350	410	420
	Female	Total	6,970	7,210	7,460	7,740	8,030	8,310	8,620	10,340	14,570
		0 - 14	2,980	3,050	3,130	3,240	3,360	3,510	3,680	4,690	6,610
		15 - 64	[illegible],690	3,850	4,000	4,150	4,290	4,420	4,550	5,210	7,430
		65 over	300	310	330	350	380	380	390	440	530
Ponape	Both	Total	22,420	23,140	23,920	24,770	25,690	26,630	27,600	32,900	46,500
		0 - 14	9,990	10,250	10,560	10,930	11,330	11,740	12,130	14,570	21,280
		15 - 64	11,580	12,000	12,430	12,870	13,350	13,840	14,370	16,950	23,560
		65 over	850	890	930	970	1,010	1,050	1,100	1,380	1,660
	Male	Total	11,440	11,800	12,200	12,630	13,100	13,580	14,070	16,730	23,600
		0 - 14	5,130	5,260	5,420	5,600	5,800	6,000	6,200	7,450	10,880
		15 - 65	5,880	6,090	6,310	6,540	6,780	7,040	7,310	8,620	11,950
		65 over	430	450	470	490	520	540	560	660	770
	Female	Total	10,980	11,340	11,720	12,140	12,590	13,050	13,530	16,170	22,900
		0 - 14	4,860	4,990	5,140	5,330	5,530	5,740	5,930	7,120	10,400
		15 - 64	5,700	5,910	6,120	6,340	6,570	6,800	7,060	8,330	11,610
		65 over	420	440	460	470	490	510	540	720	890

Table 3.b. Projected midyear population of the Trust Territory and Northern Marianas by district, agegroup and sex, 1979 - 1985, 1990 & 2000. - continued

TTPI Citizens

District	Sex	Agegroup	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1990	2000
Truk	Both	Total	37,400	38,650	40,010	41,460	42,970	44,600	46,160	54,800	77,200
		0 - 14	16,910	17,410	17,980	18,590	19,250	19,920	20,570	24,470	35,060
		15 - 64	18,960	19,670	20,410	21,180	21,980	22,810	23,690	28,180	39,560
		65 over	1,530	1,570	1,620	1,690	1,740	1,870	1,900	2,150	2,580
	Male	Total	18,960	19,580	20,280	21,020	21,800	22,660	23,450	27,790	39,160
		0 - 14	8,760	9,000	9,280	9,570	9,900	10,230	10,550	12,500	17,930
		15 - 64	9,470	9,840	10,240	10,650	11,070	11,510	11,970	14,290	20,030
		65 over	730	740	760	800	830	920	930	1,000	1,200
	Female	Total	18,440	19,070	19,730	20,440	21,170	21,940	22,710	27,010	38,040
		0 - 14	8,150	8,410	8,700	9,020	9,350	9,690	10,020	11,970	17,130
		15 - 64	9,490	9,830	10,170	10,530	10,910	11,300	11,720	13,890	19,530
		65 over	800	830	860	890	910	950	970	1,150	1,380
Yap	Both	Total	9,020	9,320	9,630	9,940	10,260	10,600	10,950	12,960	17,930
		0 - 14	3,810	3,930	4,080	4,230	4,390	4,560	4,750	5,780	8,020
		15 - 64	4,730	4,890	5,040	5,190	5,340	5,500	5,640	6,520	9,170
		65 over	480	500	510	520	530	540	560	660	760
	Male	Total	4,560	4,710	4,870	5,020	5,190	5,370	5,550	6,560	9,070
		0 - 14	1,970	2,030	2,110	2,180	2,260	2,350	2,440	2,960	4,100
		15 - 64	2,350	2,430	2,500	2,580	2,660	2,740	2,820	3,290	4,630
		65 over	240	250	260	260	270	280	290	310	340
	Female	Total	4,460	4,610	4,760	4,920	5,070	5,230	5,400	6,400	8,860
		0 - 14	1,840	1,900	1,970	2,050	2,130	2,210	2,310	2,820	3,920
		15 - 64	2,380	2,460	2,540	2,610	2,680	2,760	2,820	3,230	4,540
		65 over	240	250	250	260	260	260	270	350	420
Northern Marianas	Both	Total	15,390	15,970	16,600	17,260	17,930	18,630	19,360	23,320	33,130
		0 - 14	7,010	7,250	7,530	7,830	8,150	8,490	8,870	10,910	15,210
		15 - 64	7,900	8,210	8,540	8,670	9,200	9,530	9,860	11,700	17,060
		65 over	480	510	530	560	580	610	630	710	860
	Male	Total	7,770	8,060	8,390	8,720	9,060	9,420	9,790	11,780	16,760
		0 - 14	3,580	3,700	3,850	4,000	4,160	4,340	4,530	5,580	7,770
		15 - 64	3,960	4,120	4,290	4,460	4,630	4,790	4,960	5,870	8,580
		65 over	230	240	250	260	270	290	300	330	410
	Female	Total	7,620	7,910	8,210	8,540	8,870	9,210	9,570	11,540	16,370
		0 - 14	3,430	3,550	3,680	3,830	3,990	4,150	4,340	5,330	7,440
		15 - 64	3,940	4,090	4,250	4,410	4,570	4,740	4,900	5,830	8,480
		65 over	250	270	280	300	310	320	330	380	450

Estimates are based on the 1973 Population Census. The cohort-component method of population projection is used to obtain the estimates (computer package program provided by the Population Council, New York).

The total Trust Territory population includes about two hundred persons in the 1973 Census whose district of residence was unknown. Therefore, the districts do not exactly add up to the Total.

DEMOGRAPHY

Table 4.a. Number of registered live births by district, sex and month of event, 1977

District	Sex	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTAL
Trust Territory														
TOTAL	Both	309	287	284	262	284	285	272	292	300	277	266	297	3415
	Male	163	147	164	124	140	137	160	153	165	152	133	154	1792
	Female	146	140	120	138	144	148	112	139	135	125	133	143	1623
Kosrae	Both	7	16	12	13	11	12	10	11	7	7	2	2	110
	Male	2	9	5	3	4	4	7	4	2	3	1	1	45
	Female	5	7	7	10	7	8	3	7	5	4	1	1	65
Marshalls	Both	93	97	113	90	79	83	89	84	105	101	91	96	1121
	Male	48	48	67	40	40	39	43	47	61	61	46	50	590
	Female	45	49	46	50	39	44	46	37	44	40	45	46	531
Palau	Both	33	33	24	24	33	28	18	31	27	30	30	33	344
	Male	19	10	10	12	19	13	9	17	7	13	16	20	174
	Female	14	14	14	12	14	15	9	14	20	17	14	13	170
Ponape	Both	80	64	66	56	81	80	71	70	75	77	67	94	881
	Male	47	37	37	29	40	36	44	35	39	39	30	49	462
	Female	33	27	29	27	41	44	27	35	36	38	37	45	419
Truk	Both	73	56	57	53	54	57	44	73	57	40	46	54	664
	Male	37	25	38	26	24	32	32	37	39	23	27	26	366
	Female	36	31	19	27	30	25	12	36	18	17	19	28	298
Yap	Both	23	21	12	26	26	25	40	23	29	22	30	18	295
	Male	10	9	7	14	13	13	25	13	17	13	13	8	155
	Female	13	12	5	12	13	12	15	10	12	9	17	10	140
Northern Marianas	Both	48	32	46	49	50	46	50	44	52	60	45	52	574
	Male	22	15	21	26	28	27	20	22	28	33	24	30	296
	Female	26	17	25	23	22	19	30	22	24	27	21	22	278

Source: Birth Certificates received at Bureau of Health Services as of December 1978.

Table 4.b. Number of registered deaths in the Trust Territory and Northern Marianas by district, sex and month of event, 1977

District	Sex	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTAL
Trust Territory														
TOTAL	Both	45	46	38	46	48	33	54	44	60	40	59	57	570
	Male	26	30	25	24	32	17	30	28	33	19	32	31	327
	Female	19	16	13	22	16	16	24	16	27	21	27	26	243
Kosrae	Both	2	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	1	1	2	2	13
	Male	2	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	11
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Marshalls	Both	12	9	17	10	9	9	22	13	15	14	18	18	166
	Male	7	5	11	4	6	5	13	8	10	8	11	9	97
	Female	5	4	6	6	3	4	9	5	5	6	7	9	69
Palau	Both	4	3	5	6	5	5	5	10	6	-	5	6	60
	Male	3	2	4	4	3	1	3	9	4	-	3	2	38
	Female	1	1	1	2	2	4	2	1	2	-	2	4	22
Ponape	Both	11	12	9	12	22	9	12	12	11	14	15	15	154
	Male	7	9	6	5	15	5	7	7	5	5	7	10	88
	Female	4	3	3	7	7	4	5	5	6	9	8	5	66
Truk	Both	8	18	5	7	4	6	7	6	8	5	14	8	96
	Male	4	12	3	6	3	3	3	3	5	2	7	7	58
	Female	4	6	2	1	1	3	4	3	3	3	7	1	38
Yap	Both	8	4	2	11	4	4	7	3	19	6	5	8	81
	Male	3	2	1	5	1	3	3	1	8	3	2	3	35
	Female	5	2	1	6	3	1	4	2	11	3	3	5	46
Northern Marianas	Both	11	3	8	4	5	7	9	9	3	7	8	8	82
	Male	8	2	4	3	3	5	5	6	3	3	5	4	51
	Female	3	1	4	1	2	2	4	3	-	4	3	4	31

Source: Death Certificates received at Bureau of Health Services as of December 1978.

Table 5. Live births in the Trust Territory and Northern Marianas by district and age-group of mother, 1977.
(Percentages)

Age-group of mother	District						Total Trust Territory	Northern Marianas
	Kosrae	Marshalls	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap		
Under 15	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
15 - 19	6.4	17.5	19.5	14.6	12.0	16.6	15.5	17.2
20 - 24	32.7	36.0	33.4	33.8	33.4	33.2	34.3	35.5
25 - 29	22.7	26.0	28.5	26.7	26.7	24.4	26.5	26.7
30 - 34	19.2	11.7	11.3	12.5	15.1	10.5	12.6	13.8
35 - 39	11.8	5.7	5.2	7.0	8.9	10.9	7.3	4.2
40 - 44	5.4	2.2	1.5	4.8	3.1	3.4	3.2	2.4
45 - 49	1.8	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.0
50 over	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

See note to Table 8.

Table 6. Deaths in the Trust Territory and Northern Marianas by district , sex and age-group, 1977.
(Percentages)

Age-group sex	District						Total Trust Territory	Northern Marianas
	Kosrae	Marshalls	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap		
Both sexes								
Under 1	7.7	30.1	15.0	24.0	16.7	16.1	22.1	24.4
1 - 4	30.7	13.8	6.7	5.9	16.7	4.9	10.5	2.4
5 - 9	0.0	0.6	3.3	1.3	1.0	0.0	1.1	1.2
10 - 19	7.7	3.0	10.0	3.3	6.2	2.5	4.4	2.4
20 - 19	7.7	5.4	16.7	5.9	6.2	3.7	6.7	1.2
30 - 39	15.4	2.4	5.0	2.6	2.1	0.0	2.6	6.1
40 - 49	7.7	3.0	3.3	5.9	6.3	4.9	4.7	12.2
50 - 59	0.0	11.5	13.3	9.1	11.5	6.2	10.0	14.6
60 - 69	15.4	11.5	6.7	16.9	13.5	21.0	14.2	19.5
70 - 79	7.7	11.5	11.7	16.2	10.4	16.0	13.2	7.3
80 over	0.0	7.2	8.3	9.1	9.4	24.7	10.6	8.5
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male								
Under 1	9.1	35.1	15.8	18.2	19.0	17.1	22.6	21.6
1 - 4	36.3	10.3	7.9	5.7	13.8	8.6	10.1	2.0
5 - 9	0.0	1.0	2.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0
10 - 19	9.1	5.2	10.5	4.5	10.3	5.7	6.7	3.9
20 - 19	9.1	4.1	21.0	9.1	8.6	5.7	8.6	0.0
30 - 39	18.2	1.0	2.6	3.4	3.4	0.0	2.8	9.8
40 - 49	0.0	4.1	2.6	5.7	6.9	8.6	5.2	17.6
50 - 59	0.0	10.3	7.9	10.2	10.3	5.7	9.2	11.8
60 - 69	9.1	12.4	5.3	18.2	12.1	22.9	14.1	19.6
70 - 79	9.1	9.3	13.2	15.9	10.3	8.6	11.6	9.8
80 over	0.0	7.2	10.5	6.8	5.2	17.1	7.9	3.9
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female								
Under 1	0.0	23.2	13.6	31.8	13.2	15.2	21.4	29.0
1 - 4	0.0	18.9	4.6	6.1	21.0	2.2	11.1	3.2
5 - 9	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.8	3.2
10 - 19	0.0	0.0	9.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0
20 - 19	0.0	7.2	9.1	1.5	2.6	2.2	4.1	3.2
30 - 39	0.0	4.3	9.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0
40 - 49	50.0	1.5	4.5	6.1	5.3	2.2	4.1	3.2
50 - 59	0.0	13.0	22.7	7.6	13.2	6.5	11.1	19.4
60 - 69	50.0	10.1	9.1	15.1	15.8	19.6	14.4	19.4
70 - 79	0.0	14.5	9.1	16.7	10.5	21.7	15.2	3.2
80 over	0.0	7.3	4.5	12.1	15.8	30.4	14.0	16.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

DEMOGRAPHY

Table 7. Number of registered live births, deaths and infant deaths in the Trust Territory and Northern Marianas by district of residence (of mother) and sex, 1977.

	Sex	District						Total Trust Territory	Northern Marianas
		Kosrae	Marshalls	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap		
a.	Live births								
	Both sexes	110	1121	344	881	664	295	3415	574
	Male	45	590	174	462	366	155	1792	296
	Female	65	531	170	419	298	140	1623	278
b.	Total deaths								
	Both sexes	13	166	60	154	96	81	570	82
	Male	11	97	38	88	58	35	327	51
	Female	2	69	22	66	38	46	243	31
c.	Infant deaths a)								
	Both sexes	1	50	9	37	16	13	126	20
	Male	1	34	6	16	11	6	74	11
	Female	0	16	3	21	5	7	52	9

a) Deaths of children under 1 year of age, excluding fetal deaths.

Table 8. Crude birth, death and infant mortality rates in the Trust Territory and Northern Marianas by district, 1972 - 1977.

Year	Item	Kosrae a)	Marshalls	Palau	Ponape a)	Truk	Yap	Total Trust Territory	Northern Marianas
1972	Population	3850	23540	11820	18500	30340	7370	95420	13760
	Birth rate	..	41.8	33.9	38.2	32.8	32.0	36.4	35.5
	Death rate	..	5.4	4.6	6.2	4.3	10.3	5.5	5.4
	Infant mortality	..	25.4	32.4	29.3	28.1	55.1	30.0	32.8
1973	Population	3930	23980	12090	18810	31050	7570	97430	14230
	Birth rate	..	45.0	34.8	37.5	27.9	35.0	35.7	36.5
	Death rate	..	6.3	4.4	4.0	2.7	11.4	4.8	5.1
	Infant mortality	..	46.3	42.8	27.0	16.2	37.7	33.0	27.0
1973 Census data									
Number of births per 1000 population in preceding 12 months		44.1	42.6	35.1	42.3	41.7	34.2	40.5	38.2
Infant deaths in the preceding 12 months (rate per 1000 live births)		20.0	58.3	27.3	36.9	35.0	23.8	39.7	27.1
1974	Population	4060	24800	12430	19440	31970	7770	100470	14690
	Birth rate	..	45.8	32.0	36.2	27.2	31.0	34.8	34.7
	Death rate	..	5.5	5.5	4.9	3.3	10.2	5.0	6.2
	Infant mortality	..	15.8	56.2	19.4	22.1	42.3	25.7	45.0
1975	Population	4190	25580	12780	20040	33040	7990	103620	15190
	Birth rate	..	43.3	27.9	38.2	27.4	38.4	34.8	35.9
	Death rate	..	5.0	5.3	4.8	2.9	11.3	4.8	6.2
	Infant mortality	..	33.4	53.4	29.2	16.6	26.0	28.9	26.5
1976	Population	4330	26330	13150	20610	34120	8230	106770	15710
	Birth rate	19.9	41.5	28.5	41.0	21.7	32.1	31.9	36.5
	Death rate	1.2	3.9	5.6	5.1	2.9	7.8	4.2	5.9
	Infant mortality	b)	17.4	24.0	24.9	21.6	22.7	20.9	19.2
1977	Population	4470	27100	13520	21190	35220	8480	109980	14340
	Birth rate	24.6	41.4	25.4	41.6	18.9	34.8	31.1	40.0
	Death rate	2.9	6.1	4.4	7.3	2.7	9.6	5.2	5.7
	Infant mortality	b)	44.6	26.2	41.9	24.1	44.1	36.9	34.8

a) Upto 1976 Kosrae rates are included within Ponape, but Kosrae and Ponape population numbers are given separately.
b) Reported infant mortality is to low to calculate meaningful rates.

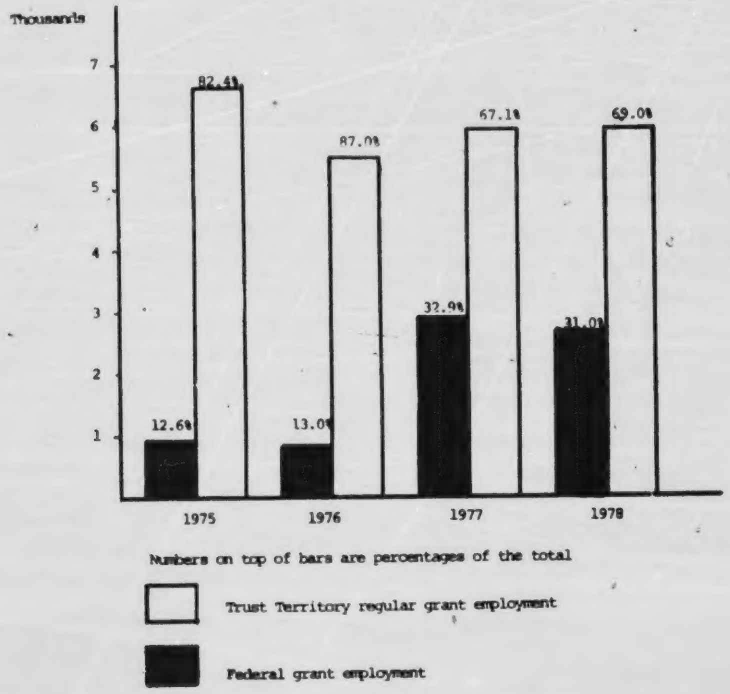
NOTE: The crude birth rates and partial infant mortality rates derived from the Population Census 1973 are included for comparison. The infant deaths reported in the 1973 Census relate to the deaths among the infants born during the preceding twelve months while infant mortality relates to the deaths among the infants under one year of age. The infant deaths reported in the 1973 Census therefore only represent part of the infant mortality, probably less than 75 percent of the latter. Comparison with the birthrates and infant mortality rates as reported for 1973 reveals striking differences for some districts. When using birth and death data the degree of underreporting has to be taken into account. Underreporting most likely is random. Therefore percentage distribution of age-specific rates given in Tables 6 and 7 will correctly reflect the rates in the full population.

Table 9. Economic activity of the Trust Territory and Northern Marianas population by sex and district, 1973 (Population age 15 years and over, not attending school, etc.)

District/ Center	At Work In						Not Working						TOTALS		
	Village Economy			Money Economy			Unemployed			Other					
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Kosrae Total a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Center	128	67	61	174	144	30	129	58	71	200	33	167	631	302	329
Marshalls Total	2281	1240	1041	3468	2843	625	1805	1040	765	3471	412	3059	11025	5535	5490
Majuro D.U.D.	132	27	105	1509	1186	323	775	463	312	1180	122	1058	3596	1798	1798
Ebeye	15	14	1	1080	849	231	433	267	166	864	72	792	2392	1202	1190
Palau Total	551	160	391	2626	1930	696	893	515	378	1432	218	1214	5502	2823	2679
Koror	102	11	91	1982	1442	540	456	256	200	811	105	706	3351	1814	1537
Ponape Total a)	2432	1701	731	2680	2155	525	2034	1105	929	3532	281	3251	10678	5242	5436
Kolonia	159	106	53	1391	1064	327	750	438	312	1054	58	996	3354	1666	1688
Truk Total	3878	2600	1278	3322	2606	716	2007	1131	876	5059	566	4493	14266	6903	7363
Moen	285	257	28	1706	1259	447	891	529	362	1406	140	1266	4288	2185	2103
Yap Total	1576	529	1047	1212	997	215	345	219	126	811	184	627	3944	1929	2015
Colonia	58	9	49	486	357	129	112	68	44	256	50	206	912	484	428
Trust Territory Total	10718	6230	4488	13308	10531	2777	7084	4010	3074	14305	1661	12644	45415	22432	22983
Centers only	879	491	388	8326	6301	2027	3546	2079	1467	5771	580	5191	18524	9451	9073
Northern Marianas Total	251	224	27	3831	2787	1044	604	305	299	1843	181	1662	6529	3497	3032
Saipan	108	102	6	3469	2516	953	524	265	259	1568	155	1413	5669	3038	2631
Rota	84	66	18	204	150	54	40	20	20	159	16	143	487	252	235

a/ Kosrae Total included within Ponape.

Figure 1. Trust Territory Government employment by funding source, Yearend 1975 - Yearend 1978.



Numbers on top of bars are percentages of the total

EMPLOYMENT and EARNINGS

Table 10. Number of employees and their earnings in the Trust Territory and Northern Marianas by business category and district, calendar year 1976

District/Business category	Micronesian		Expatriates		Totals	
	Number of employees	Wages ($)	Number of employees	Wages ($)	Number of employees	Wages ($)
KOSRAE DISTRICT						
TRUST TERRITORY GOVERNMENT	462	1,118,129	32	157,026	494	1,275,155
DISTRICT LEGISLATURE						
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT	17	6,365			17	6,365
OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES	5	45,895			5	45,895
MANUFACTURING AND HANDICRAFTS						
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	103	68,942	1	5,677	104	74,619
TRANSPORTATION AND STEVEDORING	37	14,149			37	14,149
BARS, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, ETC...						
AGRICULTURAL & FISHERIES ACTIVITIES						
BANKS, CREDIT UNIONS & INSURANCE	3	9,204			3	9,204
CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES	9	2,788	29	38,053	38	40,841
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES			4	41,243	4	41,243
OTHER SERVICES						
MISSIONS	2	7,749			2	7,749
PRIVATE SCHOOLS						
OTHER ACTIVITIES & UNCLASSIFIED	91	13,246			91	13,246
**** KOSRAE TOTALS ****	729	1,286,467	66	251,999	795	1,533,466
PONAPE DISTRICT						
TRUST TERRITORY GOVERNMENT	1,526	4,342,003	68	873,290	1,594	5,215,293
DISTRICT LEGISLATURE	73	280,889	1	18,652	74	299,541
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT	15	17,282			15	17,282
OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES	51	213,797	1	2,928	52	216,725
MANUFACTURING AND HANDICRAFTS	43	33,978			43	33,978
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	476	530,100	25	79,879	501	609,979
TRANSPORTATION AND STEVEDORING	487	371,769	12	87,232	499	459,001
BARS, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, ETC...	64	54,900	2	9,769	66	64,669
AGRICULTURAL & FISHERIES ACTIVITIES	33	29,621			33	29,621
BANKS, CREDIT UNIONS & INSURANCE	23	48,066	2	26,018	25	74,084
CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES	186	255,156	126	398,309	312	653,465
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	6	25,147	13	84,528	19	109,675
OTHER SERVICES						
MISSIONS	7	11,006			7	11,006
PRIVATE SCHOOLS	140	106,777	7	31,134	147	137,911
OTHER ACTIVITIES & UNCLASSIFIED	101	185,476	4	10,847	105	196,323
**** PONAPE TOTALS ****	3,231	6,505,967	261	1,622,585	3,492	8,128,552
TRUK DISTRICT						
TRUST TERRITORY GOVERNMENT	2,130	6,177,462	43	548,830	2,173	6,726,292
DISTRICT LEGISLATURE	56	187,545	2	18,030	58	205,575
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT	47	48,021			47	48,021
OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES	25	158,843	1	16,876	26	175,719
MANUFACTURING AND HANDICRAFTS						
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	877	733,439	21	80,816	898	814,255
TRANSPORTATION AND STEVEDORING	217	167,806	4	37,644	221	205,450
BARS, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, ETC...	106	143,510	2	7,927	108	151,437
AGRICULTURAL & FISHERIES ACTIVITIES	21	17,133			21	17,133
BANKS, CREDIT UNIONS & INSURANCE	34	107,929			34	107,929
CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES	215	156,566	23	82,631	238	239,197
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	9	38,765	7	35,775	16	74,540
OTHER SERVICES						
MISSIONS	76	46,921	1	3,108	77	50,029
PRIVATE SCHOOLS	52	33,874	7	8,280	59	42,154
OTHER ACTIVITIES & UNCLASSIFIED	75	149,033	1	467	76	149,500
**** TRUK TOTALS ****	3,940	8,166,747	112	840,384	4,052	9,007,131

Table 10. Number of employees and their earnings in the Trust Territory and Northern Marianas by business category and district, calendar year 1976

District/Business category	Micronesian		Expatriates		Totals	
	Number of employees	Wages ($)	Number of employees	Wages ($)	Number of employees	Wages ($)
YAP DISTRICT						
TRUST TERRITORY GOVERNMENT	965	2,662,489	53	597,793	1,018	3,260,282
DISTRICT LEGISLATURE	85	135,720			85	135,720
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT						
OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES	28	133,751	3	7,892	31	141,643
MANUFACTURING AND HANDICRAFTS	4	2,098			4	2,098
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	218	160,812	13	49,443	231	210,255
TRANSPORTATION AND STEVEDORING	27	63,043	2	13,173	29	76,216
BARS, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, ETC...	26	23,183	1	80	27	23,263
AGRICULTURAL & FISHERIES ACTIVITIES						
BANKS, CREDIT UNIONS & INSURANCE	10	30,588	2	21,384	12	51,972
CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES	131	93,949	116	452,611	247	546,560
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	3	12,295	2	26,477	5	38,772
OTHER SERVICES						
MISSIONS	24	29,577			24	29,577
PRIVATE SCHOOLS						
OTHER ACTIVITIES & UNCLASSIFIED			5	33,696	5	33,696
**** YAP T O T A L S ****	1,521	3,347,505	197	1,202,549	1,718	4,550,054
FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA						
TRUST TERRITORY GOVERNMENT	5,083	14,300,083	196	2,186,939	5,279	16,487,022
DISTRICT LEGISLATURE	214	604,154	3	36,682	217	640,836
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT	79	71,668			79	71,668
OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES	109	552,286	5	27,696	114	579,982
MANUFACTURING AND HANDICRAFTS	47	36,076			47	36,376
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	1,674	1,493,293	60	215,815	1,734	1,709,108
TRANSPORTATION AND STEVEDORING	768	616,767	18	138,049	786	754,816
BARS, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, ETC...	196	221,593	5	17,775	201	239,368
AGRICULTURAL & FISHERIES ACTIVITIES	54	46,754			54	46,754
BANKS, CREDIT UNIONS & INSURANCE	70	195,687	4	47,402	74	243,089
CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES	541	508,459	294	971,604	835	1,480,063
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	18	76,207	26	188,023	44	264,230
OTHER SERVICES						
MISSIONS	109	95,253	1	3,108	110	98,361
PRIVATE SCHOOLS	192	140,651	14	39,414	206	180,065
OTHER ACTIVITIES & UNCLASSIFIED	267	347,755	10	45,010	277	392,765
FEDERATED STATES T O T A L S ****	9,421	19,306,686	636	3,917,517	10,057	23,224,203
MARSHALL ISLANDS						
TRUST TERRITORY GOVERNMENT	1,570	4,694,123	67	687,186	1,637	5,381,309
DISTRICT LEGISLATURE	170	355,260	7	25,658	177	380,918
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT	35	57,742			35	57,742
OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES	35	186,786	7	25,645	42	212,431
MANUFACTURING AND HANDICRAFTS						
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	687	858,391	77	207,654	764	1,066,045
TRANSPORTATION AND STEVEDORING	643	261,346	30	51,716	673	313,062
BARS, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, ETC...	97	115,487	2	10,325	99	125,812
AGRICULTURAL & FISHERIES ACTIVITIES	4	12,151			4	12,151
BANKS, CREDIT UNIONS & INSURANCE	25	102,962	18	103,094	43	206,056
CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES	17	11,146	20	25,744	37	36,890
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	4	24,476	5	30,769	9	55,245
OTHER SERVICES						
MISSIONS	32	37,529	13	29,788	45	67,317
PRIVATE SCHOOLS	47	17,820	8	9,927	55	27,747
OTHER ACTIVITIES & UNCLASSIFIED	101	220,775	500	5,067,090	601	5,287,865
U.S. CORPORATIONS - KWAJALEIN	609	3,113,283	2,572	31,314,296	3,181	34,427,579
**** MARSHALLS T O T A L S ****	4,076	10,069,277	3,326	37,588,892	7,402	47,658,169

EMPLOYMENT and EARNINGS

Table 10. Number of employees and their earnings in the Trust Territory and Northern Marianas by business category and district, calendar year 1976

District/Business category	Micronesian		Expatriates		Totals	
	Number of employees	Wages ($)	Number of employees	Wages ($)	Number of employees	Wages ($)
PALAU DISTRICT						
TRUST TERRITORY GOVERNMENT	1,581	5,460,118	48	588,508	1,629	6,048,626
DISTRICT LEGISLATURE	39	53,595	4	10,937	43	64,532
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT	8	28,897			8	28,897
OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES	36	164,075	2	9,310	38	173,385
MANUFACTURING AND HANDICRAFTS	5	3,004	3	5,161	8	8,165
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	402	506,150	38	99,301	440	605,451
TRANSPORTATION AND STEVEDORING	264	212,811	2	23,732	266	236,543
BARS, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, ETC...	118	148,896	2	10,866	120	159,762
AGRICULTURAL & FISHERIES ACTIVITIES	179	337,108	146	212,254	325	549,362
BANKS, CREDIT UNIONS & INSURANCE	18	68,011			18	68,011
CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES	273	232,356	190	917,560	463	1,149,916
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	6	23,308	3	20,020	9	43,328
OTHER SERVICES	2	422	4	3,925	6	4,347
MISSIONS	12	30,217	5	17,347	17	47,564
PRIVATE SCHOOLS	57	66,627	5	11,346	62	77,973
OTHER ACTIVITIES & UNCLASSIFIED	119	253,406	85	135,659	204	389,065
*** PALAU T O T A L S ****	3,119	7,588,001	537	2,065,926	3,656	9,653,927
TRUST TERRITORY DISTRICTS - TOTAL						
TRUST TERRITORY GOVERNMENT	8,234	24,354,324	311	3,562,633	8,545	27,916,957
DISTRICT LEGISLATURE	423	1,013,009	14	73,277	437	1,086,286
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT	122	153,307			122	153,307
OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES	180	903,147	14	62,651	194	965,798
MANUFACTURING AND HANDICRAFTS	52	39,080	3	5,161	55	44,241
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	2,763	2,857,834	175	522,770	2,938	3,380,604
TRANSPORTATION AND STEVEDORING	1,675	1,090,924	50	213,497	1,725	1,304,421
BARS, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, ETC...	411	484,976	9	38,966	420	523,942
AGRICULTURAL & FISHERIES ACTIVITIES	237	396,013	146	212,254	383	608,267
BANKS, CREDIT UNIONS & INSURANCE	113	366,660	22	150,496	135	517,156
CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES	831	951,961	504	1,914,908	1,335	2,866,869
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	28	123,991	34	238,812	62	362,803
OTHER SERVICES	2	422	4	3,925	6	4,347
MISSIONS	153	162,999	19	50,243	172	213,242
PRIVATE SCHOOLS	296	225,098	27	60,687	323	285,785
OTHER ACTIVITIES & UNCLASSIFIED	487	821,936	595	5,247,759	1,082	6,069,695
U.S. CORPORATIONS - KWAJALEIN	609	3,113,283	2,572	31,314,296	3,181	34,427,579
**** T O T A L S ****	16,616	36,963,964	4,499	43,572,335	21,115	80,536,299
TRUST TERRITORY HEADQUARTERS						
TRUST TERRITORY GOVERNMENT	932	3,501,453	385	4,726,145	1,317	8,227,598
OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES	74	382,300	31	314,724	105	697,024
HEADQUARTERS T O T A L S *	1,006	3,883,753	416	5,040,869	1,422	8,924,622

Table 10. Number of employees and their earnings in the Trust Territory and Northern Marianas by business category and district, calendar year 1976

District/Business category	Micronesian		Expatriates		Totals	
	Number of employees	Wages ($)	Number of employees	Wages ($)	Number of employees	Wages ($)
COMMONWEALTH OF NORTHERN MARIANAS						
TRUST TERRITORY GOVERNMENT	1.425	5.000.079	78	886.650	1.503	5.886.729
DISTRICT LEGISLATURE	37	282.252	1	24.000	38	306.252
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT	87	265.955	1	2.834	88	268.789
OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES	132	420.215	12	46.853	144	467.068
MANUFACTURING AND HANDICRAFTS	64	63.082	20	59.603	84	122.685
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	599	1.031.610	190	596.405	789	1.628.015
TRANSPORTATION AND STEVEDORING	332	705.969	33	237.491	365	943.460
BARS, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, ETC...	553	698.366	142	374.252	695	1.072.618
AGRICULTURAL & FISHERIES ACTIVITIES	2	1.928	4	11.001	6	12.929
BANKS, CREDIT UNIONS & INSURANCE	89	351.801	14	79.969	103	431.770
CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES	152	214.714	565	1.519.547	717	1.734.261
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	33	168.790	43	345.682	76	514.472
OTHER SERVICES	123	282.789	42	95.011	165	377.800
MISSIONS	24	39.518	36	109.196	60	148.714
PRIVATE SCHOOLS	10	16.861			10	16.861
OTHER ACTIVITIES & UNCLASSIFIED	154	243.281	177	623,253	331	866,534
**** MARIANAS TOTALS ****	3.816	9.787.210	1.358	5.011.747	5.174	14.799.957
T.T. HEADQUARTERS AND NORTHERN MARIANAS						
TRUST TERRITORY GOVERNMENT	2.357	8.501.532	463	5.612.795	2.820	14.114.327
DISTRICT LEGISLATURE	37	282.252	1	24.000	38	306.252
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT	87	265.955	1	2.834	88	268.789
OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES	206	802.515	43	361.577	249	1.164.092
MANUFACTURING AND HANDICRAFTS	64	63.082	20	59.603	84	122.685
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	599	1.031.610	190	596.405	789	1.628.015
TRANSPORTATION AND STEVEDORING	332	705.969	33	237.491	365	943.460
BARS, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, ETC...	553	698.366	142	374.252	695	1.072.618
AGRICULTURAL & FISHERIES ACTIVITIES	2	1.928	4	11.001	6	12.929
BANKS, CREDIT UNIONS & INSURANCE	89	351.801	14	79.969	103	431.770
CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES	152	214.714	565	1.519.547	717	1.734.261
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	33	168.790	43	345.682	76	514.472
OTHER SERVICES	123	282.789	42	95.011	165	377.800
MISSIONS	24	39.518	36	109.196	60	145.714
PRIVATE SCHOOLS	10	16.861			10	16.861
OTHER ACTIVITIES & UNCLASSIFIED	154	243.281	177	623,253	331	866.534
**** HQ AND MAR. TOTALS ****	4.822	13.670.963	1.774	10.052.616	6.596	23.723.579
OVERALL TOTAL						
TRUST TERRITORY GOVERNMENT	10.591	32.855.856	774	9.175.428	11.365	42.031.284
DISTRICT LEGISLATURE	460	1.295.261	15	97.277	475	1.392.538
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT	209	424.262	1	2.834	210	427.096
OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES	38[illegible]	1.705.662	57	424.228	443	2.129.890
MANUFACTURING AND HANDICRAFTS	115	102.162	23	64.764	139	166.926
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	3.362	3.889.444	365	1.119.175	3.727	5.008.619
TRANSPORTATION AND STEVEDORING	2.007	1.796.893	83	450.988	2.090	2.247.881
BARS, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, ETC...	964	1.183.342	151	413.218	1.115	1.596.560
AGRICULTURAL & FISHERIES ACTIVITIES	239	397.941	150	223.255	389	621.196
BANKS, CREDIT UNIONS & INSURANCE	202	718.461	36	230.465	238	948.926
CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES	983	1.066.675	1.069	3.334.455	2.052	4.401.130
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	61	292.781	77	584.494	138	877.275
OTHER SERVICES	125	283.211	46	98.936	171	382.147
MISSIONS	177	202.517	55	159.439	232	361.956
PRIVATE SCHOOLS	306	241.959	27	60.687	333	302.646
OTHER ACTIVITIES & UNCLASSIFIED	641	1,065,217	772	5,871,012	1,413	6,936,229
U.S. CORPORATIONS - KWAJALEIN	609	3.113.283	2.572	31.314.296	3.181	34.427.579
**** TOTALS ****	21.438	50.634.927	6.273	53.624.951	27.711	104.259.878

EMPLOYMENT and EARNINGS

Table 10. Number of employees and their earnings in the Trust Territory and Northern Marianas by business category and district, calendar year 1977

District/Business category	Micronesian		Expatriates		Totals	
	Number of employees	Wages ($)	Number of employees	Wages ($)	Number of employees	Wages ($)
KOSRAE DISTRICT						
TRUST TERRITORY GOVERNMENT	602	1,387,302	40	216,004	642	1,603,306
DISTRICT LEGISLATURE	9	12,600			9	12,600
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT						
OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES	8	51,631			8	51,631
MANUFACTURING AND HANDICRAFTS						
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	83	80,191	1	6,150	84	86,341
TRANSPORTATION AND STEVEDORING	31	29,185	17	2,305	48	31,490
BARS, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, ETC...						
AGRICULTURAL & FISHERIES ACTIVITIES						
BANKS, CREDIT UNIONS & INSURANCE	2	10,215			2	10,215
CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES						
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	3	23,476	2	26,123	5	49,599
OTHER SERVICES						
MISSIONS	1	4,745			1	4,745
PRIVATE SCHOOLS						
OTHER ACTIVITIES & UNCLASSIFIED	2	561			2	561
**** KOSRAE T O T A L S ****	741	1,599,906	60	250,582	801	1,850,488
PONAPE DISTRICT						
TRUST TERRITORY GOVERNMENT	1,850	4,634,380	92	1,267,217	1,942	5,901,597
DISTRICT LEGISLATURE	72	246,372	2	25,093	74	271,465
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT						
OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES	71	317,644	11	140,963	82	458,607
MANUFACTURING AND HANDICRAFTS	49	47,540			49	47,540
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	467	602,555	17	77,388	484	679,943
TRANSPORTATION AND STEVEDORING	397	425,223	11	99,053	408	524,276
BARS, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, ETC...	42	23,289	2	9,280	44	32,569
AGRICULTURAL & FISHERIES ACTIVITIES	69	51,627			69	51,627
BANKS, CREDIT UNIONS & INSURANCE	21	50,140	1	18,759	22	68,899
CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES	111	143,202	29	86,121	140	229,323
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	19	72,828	5	40,416	24	113,244
OTHER SERVICES	3	1,748			3	1,748
MISSIONS	7	14,263			7	14,263
PRIVATE SCHOOLS	136	125,056	8	21,555	144	146,611
OTHER ACTIVITIES & UNCLASSIFIED	118	189,866	7	17,289	125	207,155
**** PONAPE T O T A L S ****	3,432	7,145,733	185	1,603,134	3,617	8,748,867
TRUK DISTRICT						
TRUST TERRITORY GOVERNMENT	2,842	6,639,256	51	599,620	2,893	7,238,876
DISTRICT LEGISLATURE	43	172,802	1	20,846	44	193,648
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT	22	62,351			22	62,351
OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES	30	174,586	3	3,726	33	178,312
MANUFACTURING AND HANDICRAFTS						
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	930	890,196	9	57,693	939	947,889
TRANSPORTATION AND STEVEDORING	311	165,066	2	19,737	313	184,803
BARS, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, ETC...	128	161,720	2	8,534	130	170,254
AGRICULTURAL & FISHERIES ACTIVITIES	15	13,165			15	13,165
BANKS, CREDIT UNIONS & INSURANCE	26	116,099			26	116,099
CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES	259	270,083	6	15,525	265	285,608
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	9	57,460			9	57,460
OTHER SERVICES			8	40,713	8	40,713
MISSIONS	81	53,183	1	3,877	82	57,060
PRIVATE SCHOOLS	57	39,218	7	7,455	64	46,673
OTHER ACTIVITIES & UNCLASSIFIED	217	188,989	8	18,663	225	207,652
**** TRUK T O T A L S ****	4,970	9,009,174	98	796,389	5,068	9,805,563

Table 10. Number of employees and their earnings in the Trust Territory and Northern Marianas by business category and district, calendar year 1977

District/Business category	Micronesian		Expatriates		Totals	
	Number of employees	Wages ($)	Number of employees	Wages ($)	Number of employees	Wages ($)
YAP DISTRICT						
TRUST TERRITORY GOVERNMENT	1,032	2,699,329	49	600,883	1,081	3,300,212
DISTRICT LEGISLATURE	97	189,912	3	2,291	100	192,203
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT						
OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES	30	131,423	2	4,354	32	135,777
MANUFACTURING AND HANDICRAFTS	6	2,537			6	2,537
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	236	235,405	8	52,533	244	287,938
TRANSPORTATION AND STEVEDORING	28	72,004	3	20,309	31	92,313
BARS, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, ETC...	18	12,770			18	12,770
AGRICULTURAL & FISHERIES ACTIVITIES						
BANKS, CREDIT UNIONS & INSURANCE	13	36,197	1	17,334	14	53,531
CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES	82	31,504	22	55,998	104	87,502
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	2	10,114	1	791	3	10,905
OTHER SERVICES	4	901			4	901
MISSIONS	27	25,531			27	25,531
PRIVATE SCHOOLS						
OTHER ACTIVITIES & UNCLASSIFIED	58	41,253	32	62,307	90	103,560
**** YAP T O T A L S ****	1,633	3,488,880	121	816,800	1,754	4,305,680
FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA						
TRUST TERRITORY GOVERNMENT	6,326	15,560,267	232	2,483,724	6,558	18,043,991
DISTRICT LEGISLATURE	221	626,686	6	48,230	227	674,916
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT	22	62,351			22	62,351
OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES	139	675,284	16	149,043	155	824,327
MANUFACTURING AND HANDICRAFTS	55	50,077			55	50,077
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	1,713	1,808,347	38	193,764	1,751	2,002,111
TRANSPORTATION AND STEVEDORING	767	691,478	33	141,404	800	832,882
BARS, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, ETC...	188	197,779	4	17,814	192	215,593
AGRICULTURAL & FISHERIES ACTIVITIES	94	64,792			94	64,792
BANKS, CREDIT UNIONS & INSURANCE	62	212,651	2	36,093	64	248,744
CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES	452	444,789	57	157,644	509	602,433
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	33	163,878	8	67,330	41	231,208
OTHER SERVICES	7	2,649	8	40,713	15	43,362
MISSIONS	116	98,722	1	3,877	117	102,599
PRIVATE SCHOOLS	196	164,274	12	29,010	208	193,284
OTHER ACTIVITIES & UNCLASSIFIED	395	420,669	47	98,259	442	513,928
FEDERATED STATES T O T A L S ****	10,776	21,244,693	464	3,466,905	11,240	24,711,598
MARSHALL ISLANDS						
TRUST TERRITORY GOVERNMENT	1,639	4,736,370	73	818,581	1,712	5,554,951
DISTRICT LEGISLATURE	221	492,593	6	28,939	227	521,532
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT	41	54,199			41	54,199
OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES	17	160,951	1	20,827	18	181,778
MANUFACTURING AND HANDICRAFTS	12	11,116			12	11,116
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	695	1,015,305	58	222,890	753	1,238,195
TRANSPORTATION AND STEVEDORING	556	293,003	12	39,689	568	332,692
BARS, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, ETC...	129	140,970	26	53,683	155	194,653
AGRICULTURAL & FISHERIES ACTIVITIES	6	12,964			6	12,964
BANKS, CREDIT UNIONS & INSURANCE	29	122,403	17	94,159	46	216,562
CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES	1	407	10	14,639	11	15,046
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	5	40,238	3	17,115	8	57,353
OTHER SERVICES	8	5,769			8	5,769
MISSIONS	42	40,119	13	31,574	55	71,693
PRIVATE SCHOOLS	24	11,140	5	10,812	29	21,952
OTHER ACTIVITIES & UNCLASSIFIED	171	301,893	499	5,462,824	670	5,764,717
U.S. CORPORATIONS - KWAJALEIN	607	3,480,121	2,535	32,605,266	3,142	36,085,387
****MARSHALLS T O T A L S ****	4,203	10,921,561	3,258	39,420,998	7,461	50,342,559

EMPLOYMENT and EARNINGS

Table 10. Number of employees and their earnings in the Trust Territory and Northern Marianas by business category and district, calendar year 1979

District/Business category	Micronesian		Expatriates		Totals	
	Number of employees	Wages ($)	Number of employees	Wages ($)	Number of employees	Wages ($)
PALAU DISTRICT						
TRUST TERRITORY GOVERNMENT	1,679	5,426,085	55	684,256	1,734	6,110,341
DISTRICT LEGISLATURE	48	95,815	4	23,400	52	119,215
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT	20	31,333			20	31,333
OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES	51	175,901	1	4,591	52	180,492
MANUFACTURING AND HANDICRAFTS	4	4,620	5	12,773	9	17,393
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	406	649,386	46	158,164	452	807,550
TRANSPORTATION AND STEVEDORING	385	290,734	4	13,651	389	304,385
BARS, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, ETC...	66	60,206	1	1,800	67	62,006
AGRICULTURAL & FISHERIES ACTIVITIES	177	327,669	152	152,260	329	479,929
BANKS, CREDIT UNIONS & INSURANCE	24	72,627	1	21,200	25	93,827
CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES	179	222,521	96	287,990	275	510,511
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	13	61,865	1	13,800	14	75,665
OTHER SERVICES	4	7,684	6	14,977	10	22,661
MISSIONS	7	24,250	9	35,956	16	60,206
PRIVATE SCHOOLS	57	72,928	7	17,599	64	90,527
OTHER ACTIVITIES & UNCLASSIFIED	109	202,156	139	201,639	248	403,795
**** PALAU TOTALS ****	3,229	7,725,780	527	1,644,056	3,756	9,369,836
TRUST TERRITORY DISTRICTS - TOTAL						
TRUST TERRITORY GOVERNMENT	9,644	25,722,722	360	3,986,561	10,004	29,709,283
DISTRICT LEGISLATURE	490	1,217,094	16	100,569	506	1,317,663
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT	83	147,883			83	147,883
OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES	207	1,012,136	18	174,461	225	1,186,597
MANUFACTURING AND HANDICRAFTS	71	65,813	5	12,773	76	78,586
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	2,814	3,473,038	142	574,818	2,956	4,047,856
TRANSPORTATION AND STEVEDORING	1,708	1,275,215	49	194,744	1,757	1,469,959
BARS, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, ETC...	383	398,955	31	73,297	414	472,252
AGRICULTURAL & FISHERIES ACTIVITIES	267	405,425	152	152,260	419	557,685
BANKS, CREDIT UNIONS & INSURANCE	115	407,681	20	151,452	135	559,133
CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES	632	667,717	163	460,273	795	1,127,990
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	51	265,981	12	98,245	63	364,226
OTHER SERVICES	19	16,102	14	55,690	33	71,792
MISSIONS	165	163,091	23	71,407	188	234,498
PRIVATE SCHOOLS	277	248,342	24	57,421	301	305,763
OTHER ACTIVITIES & UNCLASSIFIED	675	924,718	685	5,762,722	1,360	6,687,440
U.S. CORPORATIONS - KWAJALEIN	607	3,480,121	2,535	32,605,266	3,142	36,085,387
**** TOTALS ****	18,208	39,892,034	4,249	44,531,959	22,457	84,423,993
TRUST TERRITORY HEADQUARTERS						
TRUST TERRITORY GOVERNMENT	1,109	3,825,453	302	4,191,257	1,411	8,016,710
OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES	46	208,364	15	136,053	61	344,417
GENERAL MERCHANDISE			2	1,692	2	1,692
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	1	2,073	5	14,551	6	16,624
OTHER ACTIVITIES & UNCLASSIFIED			2	38,127	2	38,127
**** HEADQUARTERS TOTALS ****	1,156	4,035,890	326	4,381,680	1,482	8,417,570

Table 10. Number of employees and their earnings in the Trust Territory and Northern Marianas by business category and district, calendar year 1977

District/Business category	Micronesian		Expatriates		Totals	
	Number of employees	Wages ($)	Number of employees	Wages ($)	Number of employees	Wages ($)
COMMONWEALTH OF NORTHERN MARIANAS						
TRUST TERRITORY GOVERNMENT						
DISTRICT LEGISLATURE	1,610	5,905,232	106	1,092,860	1,716	6,998,092
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT	63	237,260			63	237,260
OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES	134	394,991	5	49,253	139	444,244
MANUFACTURING AND HANDICRAFTS	71	117,994	17	56,366	88	174,360
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	613	1,261,427	158	739,047	771	2,000,474
TRANSPORTATION AND STEVEDORING	305	778,602	18	92,366	323	870,968
BARS, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, ETC...	590	838,810	143	419,500	733	1,258,310
AGRICULTURAL & FISHERIES ACTIVITIES	2	2,846	3	14,927	5	17,773
BANKS, CREDIT UNIONS & INSURANCE	86	361,146	17	167,828	103	528,974
CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES	170	324,778	544	2,062,600	714	2,387,378
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	37	187,023	17	203,364	54	390,387
OTHER SERVICES	163	499,767	35	170,459	198	670,226
MISSIONS	35	73,431	37	125,172	72	198,603
PRIVATE SCHOOLS						
OTHER ACTIVITIES & UNCLASSIFIED	290	418,829	256	682,416	546	1,101,245
**** MARIANAS TOTALS ****	4,169	11,402,136	1,356	5,876,158	5,525	17,278,294
T.T. HEADQUARTERS AND NORTHERN MARIANAS						
TRUST TERRITORY GOVERNMENT	1,109	3,825,453	302	4,191,257	1,411	8,016,710
DISTRICT LEGISLATURE	1,610	5,905,232	106	1,092,860	1,716	6,998,092
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT	63	237,260			63	237,260
OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES	180	603,355	20	185,306	200	788,661
MANUFACTURING AND HANDICRAFTS	71	117,994	17	56,366	88	174,360
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	613	1,261,427	160	740,739	773	2,002,166
TRANSPORTATION AND STEVEDORING	305	778,602	18	92,366	323	870,968
BARS, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, ETC...	590	838,810	143	419,500	733	1,258,310
AGRICULTURAL & FISHERIES ACTIVITIES	2	2,846	3	14,927	5	17,773
BANKS, CREDIT UNIONS & INSURANCE	86	361,146	17	167,828	103	528,974
CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES	170	324,778	544	2,062,600	714	2,387,378
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	38	189,096	22	217,915	60	407,011
OTHER SERVICES	163	499,767	35	170,459	198	670,226
MISSIONS	35	73,431	37	125,172	72	198,603
PRIVATE SCHOOLS						
OTHER ACTIVITIES & UNCLASSIFIED	290	418,829	258	720,543	548	1,139,372
**** HQ AND MAR. TOTALS ****	5,325	15,438,026	1,682	10,257,838	7,007	25,695,864
OVERALL TOTAL						
TRUST TERRITORY GOVERNMENT	10,763	29,548,175	652	8,177,818	11,415	37,725,993
DISTRICT LEGISLATURE	2,100	7,122,326	122	1,193,429	2,222	8,315,755
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT	146	385,143			146	385,143
OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES	387	1,615,491	38	359,767	425	1,975,258
MANUFACTURING AND HANDICRAFTS	142	183,807	22	69,139	164	252,946
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	3,427	4,734,465	302	1,315,557	3,729	6,050,022
TRANSPORTATION AND STEVEDORING	2,013	2,053,817	67	287,110	2,080	2,340,927
BARS, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, ETC...	973	1,237,765	174	492,797	1,147	1,730,562
AGRICULTURAL & FISHERIES ACTIVITIES	269	408,271	155	157,187	424	575,458
BANKS, CREDIT UNIONS & INSURANCE	201	765,827	37	319,280	238	1,085,107
CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES	802	992,495	707	2,522,873	1,509	3,515,368
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	89	455,077	34	316,160	123	771,237
OTHER SERVICES	182	515,869	49	226,149	231	742,018
MISSIONS	200	236,522	60	196,579	260	433,101
PRIVATE SCHOOLS	277	248,342	24	57,421	301	305,763
OTHER ACTIVITIES & UNCLASSIFIED	965	1,343,367	943	6,483,265	1,908	7,826,812
U.S. CORPORATIONS - KWAJALEIN	607	3,480,121	2,535	32,605,266	3,142	36,085,387
**** TOTALS ****	23,533	55,330,060	5,931	54,789,797	29,464	110,119,857

EMPLOYMENT and EARNINGS

Table 11. Employment, wages and salaries by income class and district, Trust Territory and Northern Marianas, 1977.
(Number of employees, income in $'000's)

Income level ($'000's)		Kosrae		Marshalls		Palau		Ponape		Truk		Yap		Trust Territory		Northern Marianas	
From to		number	income	number	income	number	income	number	income	number	income	number	income	number	income	number	income
0 - 1	Total	339	143	2105	713	1534	511	1559	585	2707	957	732	287	8976	3145	1947	791
	Micronesian	318	139	1714	587	1268	444	1536	574	2692	951	720	281	8248	2975	1733	675
	Expatriate	21	4	391	126	266	67	23	11	15	6	12	6	728	220	214	116
1 - 2	Total	112	168	658	972	474	714	559	810	617	909	253	383	2673	3956	1011	1503
	Micronesian	112	168	476	703	420	638	544	786	609	897	225	334	2386	3526	817	1214
	Expatriate	-	-	182	269	54	76	15	24	8	12	28	49	287	430	194	289
2 - 3	Total	129	314	662	1651	484	1217	460	1154	473	1184	248	614	2456	6134	938	2330
	Micronesian	112	273	527	1320	437	1098	450	1129	467	1169	238	590	2231	5579	760	1875
	Expatriate	17	41	135	331	47	119	10	25	6	15	10	24	225	555	178	455
3 - 4	Total	77	268	508	1776	468	1627	340	1178	505	1772	202	706	2100	7327	1021	3583
	Micronesian	68	239	382	1337	419	1454	329	1139	498	1746	189	661	1885	6576	650	2280
	Expatriate	9	29	126	439	49	173	11	39	7	26	13	45	215	756	371	1303
4 - 5	Total	78	357	491	2197	378	1697	301	1345	391	1725	131	583	1770	7904	744	3305
	Micronesian	77	351	366	1633	351	1577	287	1284	384	1694	126	560	1591	7099	542	2412
	Expatriate	1	6	125	564	27	120	14	61	7	31	5	23	179	805	202	893
5 - 10	Total	48	324	1135	7952	335	2233	296	2005	285	1934	135	900	2234	15348	907	6155
	Micronesian	45	305	650	4314	297	1968	247	1647	262	1757	110	709	1611	10700	656	4424
	Expatriate	3	19	485	3638	38	265	49	358	23	177	25	191	623	4648	251	1731
10 - 15	Total	12	148	629	8129	42	511	51	614	62	749	33	416	829	10567	191	2329
	Micronesian	6	71	55	635	23	276	24	286	43	508	19	234	170	2010	101	1202
	Expatriate	6	77	574	7494	19	235	27	328	19	241	14	182	659	8557	90	1127
15 - 20	Total	3	53	666	11445	20	342	24	409	15	265	8	135	736	12649	95	1625
	Micronesian	3	53	14	239	7	118	6	105	10	182	2	34	42	731	38	641
	Expatriate	-	-	650	11206	13	224	18	304	5	83	6	101	694	11918	57	984
20 - 25	Total	2	46	302	6656	15	331	20	442	10	211	9	199	358	7885	87	1971
	Micronesian	-	-	7	154	7	153	8	169	5	106	4	87	31	669	21	488
	Expatriate	2	46	295	6502	8	178	12	273	5	105	5	112	327	7216	66	1483
25 - 30	Total	1	30	113	3072	3	84	5	131	1	28	3	84	126	3429	35	966
	Micronesian	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	27	-	-	-	-	1	27	2	56
	Expatriate	1	30	113	3072	3	84	4	104	1	28	3	84	125	3402	33	910
30 - 35	Total	-	-	69	2231	2	61	1	31	1	31	-	-	73	2354	18	575
	Micronesian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		4	128
	Expatriate	-	-	69	2231	2	61	1	31	1	31	-	-	73	2354	14	447
35 - 40	Total	-	-	53	1968	-	-	-	-	1	40	-	-	54	2008	5	183
	Micronesian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Expatriates	-	-	53	1968	-	-	-	-	1	40	-	-	54	2008	5	183
40 - 50	Total	-	-	32	1394	1	43	1	44	-	-	-	-	34	1481	5	221
	Micronesian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	44
	Expatriate	-	-	32	1394	1	43	1	44	-	-	-	-	34	1481	4	177
50 over	Total	-	-	3	186	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	186	3	159
	Micronesian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Expatriate	-	-	3	186	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	186	3	159
TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL	801	1851	7461	50342	3756	9370	3617	8479	5068	9805	1754	4307	22422	84424	7007	25696
	Micronesian	741	1600	4203	10921	3229	7726	3432	7146	4970	9009	1633	3490	18196	39892	5325	15438
	Expatriate	60	251	3258	39421	527	1644	185	1603	98	796	121	817	4226	44532	1682	10258

Source: Income tax returns 1977 calendar year

Northern Marianas includes Trust Territory headquarters employees; 1156 Micronesian employees, with earnings totalling $ 4.036 million and 326 expatriate employees with earnings totalling $ 4.382 million.

Table 12. Unemployment in the district centers of the Trust Territory and Northern Marianas, 1973
(Percentage)

Center	Overall	Male	Female
Kosrae	20.4	19.2	21.6
Majuro DUD	21.6	25.8	17.4
Ebeye	18.1	22.2	13.9
Koror	13.6	14.1	13.0
Kolonia	22.4	26.3	18.5
Moen	20.8	24.2	17.2
Colonia	12.3	14.0	10.3
Trust Territory Average of centers	19.1	22.0	16.2
Saipan	9.2	8.7	9.8
Rota	8.2	7.9	8.5

Source: 1973 Population census. No later data are available, but due to the continuing migration into the district centers, it is likely that the unemployment rates have increased since 1973.

EMPLOYMENT and EARNINGS

Table 13. Expatriate employees in the Trust Territory and Northern Marianas by country of origin, September 30, 1978.*

Country of origin	District							Trust Territory TOTAL	Northern Marianas[a]
	Kosrae	Marshalls	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap	All Districts		
United States	12	82	61	83	43	13	18	312	b)
Japan	-	3	237	33	76	13	-	362	235
Philippines	43	146	198	78	45	115	4	629	1,344
Korea	-	2	328	28	26	53	-	437	70
Thailand	-	-	-	1	-	13	-	14	6
Pacific Islands n.e.s.	-	16	1	-	-	-	-	17	2
Asia n.e.s.	3	11	27	-	1	1	-	43	43
Countries n.e.s.	1	8	2	-	2	-	-	13	26
TOTAL	59	268	854	223	193	208	22	1,827	1,726

a) As of December 31, 1978

b) Not considered expatriates any more.

Table 13.a. Expatriate employees in the Trust Territory and Northern Marianas by country of origin, October 31, 1978.*

Country of origin	District							Trust Territory TOTAL	Northern Marianas[a]
	Kosrae	Marshalls	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap	All Districts		
United States	1	36	17	31	5	5	11	106	65
Japan	-	3	151	13	94	14	-	275	b)
Philippines	43	111	156	66	25	105	1	507	829
Korea	-	1	217	9	1	32	-	260	66
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	b)
Pacific Islands n.e.s.	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	9	b)
Asia n.e.s.	-	3	24	-	1	1	-	29	b)
Countries n.e.s.	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	7	213
TOTAL	44	169	566	119	126	163	12	1,199	1,173

a) As of December 31, 1977

b) Included within Countries n.e.s.

* The large decrease in expatriate employment from September to October 1978 (Tables 13 and 13.a) is mainly due to the decrease in temporary permits issued for construction workers and fishermen.

Table 13.b. Expatriate employees in the Trust Territory and Northern Marianas by occupation, October 31, 1978.

Occupation	District							Trust Territory TOTAL	Northern Marianas[a]
	Kosrae	Marshalls	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap	All Districts		
General manager	2	15	14	18	9	8	1	67	108
Activity manager	7	16	19	10	5	6	3	66	b)
Engineer	-	-	18	6	10	11	-	45	24
Ship engineer	-	-	5	2	10	-	-	17	c)
Ship captain	-	-	3	2	10	-	-	15	c)
Attorney	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	c)
Surveyor	-	1	2	-	-	6	-	9	3
Teacher	-	6	8	-	1	-	-	15	21
Accountant	-	3	8	3	11	2	1	28	39
Mechanic	1	14	27	16	9	6	-	73	101
Construction worker	33	76	96	47	35	120	-	407	445
Fisherman	-	-	300	-	20	-	-	320	8
Secretary	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	5	27
Seamstress	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	10	c)
Farmer	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	23
Cook	1	7	11	8	3	2	-	32	37
Domestic helper	-	1	22	-	-	-	-	23	111
Occupations n.e.c.	-	29	22	6	-	2	1	61	226
TOTAL	44	169	566	119	126	163	12	1,199	1,173

a) As of December 31, 1977.

b) Included within 'General manager'

c) Included within 'Occupations n.e.c.'

MANUFACTURING
FINANCIAL and OTHER SERVICES

Table 20. Electric power generating capacity in the Trust Territory and Northern Marianas, 1978
(Number of units by size and total capacity)

District/center		Number of units with capacity of						Total firm capacity (Kw)	
		Less than 100 Kw	100 to 249 Kw	250 to 499 Kw	500 to 999 Kw	1000 Kw and over	Total number	Operating units	Non-operating units a)
Kosrae	Total	1	2	3	-	-	6	425	600
Marshalls	Total	2	2	6	4	1	15	6150	-
	Majuro	-	-	3	2	1	6	3150	-
	Ebeye	2	-	3	2	-	7	2500	-
	Jaluit	2	2	-	-	-	4	500	-
Palau	Total	3	2	-	5	1	11	3710	1800
	Koror	-	-	-	5	1	6	3100	1800
	Angaur	1	2	-	-	-	3	300	-
	Peleliu	-	2	-	-	-	2	210	-
	Ngiwal	2	-	-	-	-	2	100	-
Ponape	Total	-	-	-	8	-	8	5400	-
Truk	Total	-	5	-	5	1	11	4560	1200
	Moen	-	1	-	5	1	7	4560	500
	Dublon	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	350
	Tol	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	350
Yap	Total	1	3	4	3	-	11	3110	750
	Yap	-	-	4	3	-	7	2750	750
	Ulithi	1	3	-	-	-	4	360	-
Trust Territory TOTAL		15	28	23	42	6	114	40885	8100
Northern Marianas	Total	2	4	9	4	2	21	16280	9819
	Rota	2	2	-	-	-	4	800	500
	Tinian	-	2	-	-	-	2	480	285
	Saipan	-	-	9	4	2	15	15000	9034

a) Non-generating for various reasons; i.e. not yet installed, in bad condition or stand-by power only.

Table 20.a. Number of business establishments and gross output by district and type of legal organisation, April 1977 - March 1978.
(Amounts in '000's dollars)

Type of organisation	Item	Kosrae	Marshall Islands				Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap	Total
			Ebeye	Kwajalein	Majuro	Total					
Corporations	Number	3	3	24	18	45	35	18	17	12	130
	Output	147	476	40,631	5,626	46,733	6,966	5,012	10,283	2,314	71,455
Cooperatives	Number	3	1	-	3	4	4	15	3	3	32
	Output	813	1,163	-	262	1,425	151	5,966	2,439	1,740	12,534
Associations	Number	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	11
	Output	-	-	3,276	21	3,297	477	2,279	1,716	235	8,004
Sole proprietors	Number	51	30	-	89	119	135	149	59	66	579
	Output	770	1,630	-	6,058	7,688	8,270	6,926	6,863	3,533	34,050
Partnerships	Number	3	-	2	-	2	9	6	2	0	22
	Output	22	-	31,899	-	31,899	280	601	86	-	32,888
Other	Number	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
	Output	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	9	6	27
TOTAL	Number	60	34	27	111	172	185	191	85	83	776
	Output	1,752	3,269	75,806	11,967	91,042	16,152	20,788	21,396	7,828	158,958

Source: Revenue Division Gross Receipt Tax 1977.

Table 21. Value of loans and deposits at financial institutions in the Trust Territory as at September 30, 1978
('000's Dollars)

Item		Kosrae	Marshalls	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap	T.T. Total
Loans								
	Consumer	449.1	3,118.6	1,596.5	1,294.2	2,268.8	486.5	9,213.7
	Commercial	116.6	928.3	2,398.6	1,104.6	847.3	257.7	5,653.1
	TOTAL	565.7	4,046.9	3,995.1	2,398.8	3,116.1	744.2	14,866.8
Deposits								
	TOTAL	407.4	15,945.0	7,693,0	3,622.0	5,869.8	2,578.6	36,115.7

EXTERNAL TRADE

Table 23.a. MONTHLY IMPORTS INTO THE T.T. BY SITC DIVISION & DISTRICT FOR OCTOBER 1976 THROUGH JULY 1978
(DOLLARS)

YEAR	MONTH	DISTRICT									
		FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA					MARSHALLS			PALAU	OVERALL TOTAL
		KOSRAE	PONAPE	TRUK	YAP	TOTAL	EBEYE	MAJURO	TOTAL		
1976	OCTOBER	0	260506	343022	275209	878737	25454	454535	480989	725538	2085264
	NOVEMBER	0	655461	1129385	271933	2056779	231995	509828	741823	837143	3635745
	DECEMBER	65696	734128	505794	317440	1623058	20190	602787	622977	1069722	3315757
1977	JANUARY	38037	534411	1024583	235452	1832483	87971	733741	821712	316051	2970246
	FEBRUARY	5357	563239	844715	274561	1687872	105462	616164	721626	546344	2955842
	MARCH	59399	745674	1142396	316155	2263624	134862	567677	702539	928074	3894237
	APRIL	13926	539578	460727	301425	1315656	66469	486059	552528	684646	2552830
	MAY	71391	482169	890177	377276	1821013	100213	603999	704212	1406472	3931697
	JUNE	87647	883513	1017674	295228	2284062	136679	771986	908665	491445	3684172
	JULY	234	491507	814789	256123	1562653	100725	901817	1002542	915242	3480437
	AUGUST	99217	1348968	920173	274400	2642758	152919	1008613	1161532	583092	4387382
	SEPTEMBER	83055	494988	705583	210667	1494293	161664	1062220	1223884	615094	3333271
	OCTOBER	548	824304	705628	167923	1698403	135854	1078428	1214282	643719	3556404
	NOVEMBER	51834	451810	452133	348865	1304642	24571	628468	653039	1092615	3050296
	DECEMBER	48050	657869	527063	298966	1531948	191389	761227	952616	572246	3056810
1978	JANUARY	125901	923369	798341	129676	1977287	63356	853106	916462	555324	3449073
	FEBRUARY	13568	305423	371999	252387	943377	67185	798903	866088	348395	2157860
	MARCH	49932	660519	684114	285489	1680054	83700	580215	663915	767790	3111759
	APRIL	69248	588210	452929	240518	1350905	125936	295326	421262	605235	2377302
	MAY	5812	531339	648009	271498	1456656	128417	761525	889942	1127195	3473793
	JUNE	79828	610105	1002510	146315	1838758	36269	1061200	1097469	485467	3421694
	JULY	57354	546668	431264	267425	1302711	50537	836140	886677	855311	3044699

Table 23.b. Summary of imports into the Trust Territory by district and SITC major groups, quarterly October 1976 through June 1978.
(dollars)

OCTOBER 1976 THROUGH DECEMBER 1976

SITC	DESCRIPTION	DISTRICT									
		FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA					MARSHALLS			PALAU	OVERALL TOTAL
		KOSRAE	PONAPE	TRUK	YAP	TOTAL	EBEYE	MAJURO	TOTAL		
0.	FOOD & LIFE ANIMALS CHIEFLY FOR FOOD	13923	460567	617220	299081	1390791	116758	603640	720398	740802	2851991
1.	BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	3181	188015	223592	197778	612566	47577	150787	198364	311216	1122146
2.	CRUDE MATERIALS, INEDIBLE, EXCL.FUELS	0	5899	12738	2745	21382	703	8881	9584	42773	73739
3.	MINERAL FUELS AND LUBRICANTS	0	342977	216936	63598	623511	21264	367288	388552	294737	1306800
4.	ANIMAL & VEGETABLE OILS, FATS AND WAXES	972	1215	19790	926	22903	0	3194	3194	20654	46751
5.	CHEMICAL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	3750	48193	68911	16296	137150	12411	57646	70057	91124	298331
6.	MANUFACTURED GOODS BY MATERIAL	23494	295971	521373	98308	939146	45355	165700	211055	342035	1492236
7.	MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	17079	145851	97555	131518	392003	9446	79405	88851	544955	1025809
8.	UNSPECIFIED ITEMS	3297	161380	199895	54432	419004	25015	130719	155734	244107	818845
9.	ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE	0	118	0	0	118	0	0	0	0	118
10.	OVERALL TOTAL	65696	1650095	1978251	864532	4558574	278529	1567260	1845789	2632403	9036766

Table 23.b. Summary of imports into the Trust Territory by district and SITC major groups, quarterly October 1976 through June 1978.
(dollars)

JANUARY 1977 THROUGH MARCH 1977

SITC	DESCRIPTION	FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA					DISTRICT MARSHALLS			PALAU	OVERALL TOTAL
		KOSRAE	PONAPE	TRUK	YAP	TOTAL	EBEYE	MAJURO	TOTAL		
0.	FOOD & LIVE ANIMALS CHIEFLY FOR FOOD	20557	551757	711381	275709	1559404	142392	627045	769437	482496	2811337
1.	BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	7155	162216	436671	140333	749735	44020	265581	309601	259707	1319043
2.	CRUDE MATERIALS, INEDIBLE, EXCL.FUELS	125	7054	13116	2387	22682	571	22805	23376	1237	47295
3.	MINERAL FUELS AND LUBRICANTS	33	286595	183140	66292	536060	18594	412658	431252	223995	1191307
4.	ANIMAL & VEGETABLE OILS, FATS AND WAXES	132	1477	10113	1129	12851	591	6567	7158	10101	30110
5.	CHEMICAL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	6752	101231	137816	35027	280826	16510	91560	108070	96274	485170
6.	MANUFACTURED GOODS BY MATERIAL	25543	324911	696362	147607	1194423	25376	188147	213523	219097	1627043
7.	MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	34738	272697	345840	120276	773551	32014	177607	209621	313849	1297021
8.	UNSPECIFIED ITEMS	7757	134196	472261	39650	653864	43201	129712	172913	183713	1010490
9.	ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE	51	0	1345	0	1396	1036	0	1036	0	2432
10.	OVERALL TOTAL	102853	1843124	3011215	826178	5783370	324305	1922181	2246486	1790469	9820325

APRIL 1977 THROUGH JUNE 1977

SITC	DESCRIPTION	FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA					DISTRICT MARSHALLS			PALAU	OVERALL TOTAL
		KOSRAE	PONAPE	TRUK	YAP	TOTAL	EBEYE	MAJURO	TOTAL		
0.	FOOD & LIVE ANIMALS CHIEFLY FOR FOOD	73259	791952	845279	385070	2095560	130229	672321	802550	743837	3641947
1.	BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	6874	157439	211349	189953	565615	30914	93577	124491	305615	995721
2.	CRUDE MATERIALS, INEDIBLE, EXCL.FUELS	550	14327	36728	451	52056	1127	7527	8654	13364	74074
3.	MINERAL FUELS AND LUBRICANTS	20	310023	196122	63431	569596	23513	412084	435597	328296	1333489
4.	ANIMAL & VEGETABLE OILS, FATS AND WAXES	2843	3656	35407	1072	42978	735	4706	5441	3169	51588
5.	CHEMICAL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	17243	63593	107752	16576	205164	26119	78952	105071	125006	435241
6.	MANUFACTURED GOODS BY MATERIAL	37712	301668	571032	106349	1016761	37861	255794	293655	322815	1633231
7.	MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	22940	157524	196662	154109	531235	24907	219228	244135	429043	1204413
8.	UNSPECIFIED ITEMS	9501	105078	168893	56609	340081	28146	116666	144812	311422	796315
9.	ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE	2003	0	637	0	2640	0	0	0	0	2640
10.	OVERALL TOTAL	172954	1905260	2369388	973129	5420731	303361	1862044	2165405	2582563	10168699

EXTERNAL TRADE

Table 23.b. Summary of imports into the Trust Territory by district and SITC major groups, quarterly October 1976 through June 1978, (dollars)

JULY 1977 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1977

SITC	DESCRIPTION	FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA					DISTRICT MARSHALLS			PALAU	OVERALL TOTAL
		KOSRAE	PONAPE	TRUK	YAP	TOTAL	EBEYE	MAJURO	TOTAL		
0.	FOOD & LIFE ANIMALS CHIEFLY FOR FOOD	62520	827186	681718	235124	1806548	190193	1147384	1337577	568834	3712959
1.	BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	5025	211172	227745	150421	594363	41931	292801	334732	255121	1184216
2.	CRUDE MATERIALS, INEDIBLE, EXCL.FUELS	2233	35796	50620	9434	98083	2233	39390	41623	5799	145465
3.	MINERAL FUELS AND LUBRICANTS	16	253104	221278	68049	542447	33154	384757	417911	320890	1281248
4.	ANIMAL & VEGETABLE OILS, FATS AND WAXES	25	3568	5126	2016	10735	404	9160	9564	6262	26561
5.	CHEMICAL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	9351	117492	125339	25973	278155	17063	125285	142348	61889	485392
6.	MANUFACTURED GOODS BY MATERIAL	33616	268520	419469	94992	816597	52304	326181	378485	342582	1537664
7.	MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	39794	464591	355318	116154	975957	44227	314416	359643	377503	1712103
8.	UNSPECIFIED ITEMS	29956	149977	353891	40128	573952	29255	329936	359192	174588	1107632
9.	ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE	0	2967	0	0	2967	4543	340	4883	0	7850
10.	OVERALL TOTAL	182536	2335463	2440545	741190	5699704	415308	2972650	3387958	2113428	11201090

OCTOBER 1977 THROUGH DECEMBER 1977

SITC	DESCRIPTION	FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA					DISTRICT MARSHALLS			PALAU	OVERALL TOTAL
		KOSRAE	PONAPE	TRUK	YAP	TOTAL	EBEYE	MAJURO	TOTAL		
0.	FOOD & LIFE ANIMALS CHIEFLY FOR FOOD	40335	513148	360966	222241	1136690	110890	897623	1008513	735268	2880471
1.	BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	8553	213615	152190	129514	503872	62242	242741	304983	264553	1073408
2.	CRUDE MATERIALS, INEDIBLE, EXCL.FUELS	494	26428	20278	3539	50739	3053	50991	54044	13805	118591
3.	MINERAL FUELS AND LUBRICANTS	14	321869	194914	65419	582216	26526	404258	430784	310769	1323769
4.	ANIMAL & VEGETABLE OILS, FATS AND WAXES	1552	2354	1882	244	6032	280	821	1101	20298	27431
5.	CHEMICAL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	5311	71417	94740	26274	197742	15302	85557	100859	128906	427507
6.	MANUFACTURED GOODS BY MATERIAL	20776	295614	299324	158372	774086	32031	308957	340988	274763	1389837
7.	MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	19172	236702	165165	140705	561744	32677	209647	242324	356021	1160089
8.	UNSPECIFIED ITEMS	4205	252936	395215	69346	721702	68913	265670	334483	204152	1260337
9.	ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE	0	0	190	0	190	0	1858	1858	42	2090
10.	OVERALL TOTAL	100432	1934083	1684824	815654	4534993	351814	2468123	2819937	2308580	9663510

Table 23.b. Summary of imports into the Trust Territory by district and SITC major groups, quarterly October 1976 through June 1978.
(dollars)

JANUARY 1978 THROUGH MARCH 1978

		DISTRICT									
		FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA					MARSHALLS			PALAU	OVERALL TOTAL
SITC	DESCRIPTION	KOSRAE	PONAPE	TRUK	YAP	TOTAL	EBEYE	MAJURO	TOTAL		
0.	FOOD & LIFE ANIMALS CHIEFLY FOR FOOD	75139	762150	741032	179100	1757421	62834	867504	930338	473181	3160940
1.	BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	7234	222305	163125	139172	531836	46090	179470	225560	208346	965742
2.	CRUDE MATERIALS, INEDIBLE, EXCL.FUELS	30	42068	9148	885	52131	258	21903	22161	11893	86185
3.	MINERAL FUELS AND LUBRICANTS	0	222104	175436	59041	456581	20302	392200	412502	261183	1130266
4.	ANIMAL & VEGETABLE OILS, FATS AND WAXES	197	1018	1344	715	3274	0	438	438	7094	10806
5.	CHEMICAL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	10079	56686	72507	23639	162911	6720	115859	122579	104788	390278
6.	MANUFACTURED GOODS BY MATERIAL	30451	273734	247396	151454	703035	23244	251185	274429	196205	1173669
7.	MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	17071	200246	174760	73088	465165	31297	230318	261615	312179	1038959
8.	UNSPECIFIED ITEMS	49240	109500	268396	41258	468394	23496	171657	195153	95869	759416
9.	ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE	0	0	0	0	0	0	1690	1690	771	2461
10.	OVERALL TOTAL	189441	1889811	1854054	667452	4600719	214241	2232224	2446465	1671509	8718692

APRIL 1978 THROUGH JUNE 1978

		DISTRICT									
		FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA					MARSHALLS			PALAU	OVERALL TOTAL
SITC	DESCRIPTION	KOSRAE	PONAPE	TRUK	YAP	TOTAL	EBEYE	MAJURO	TOTAL		
0.	FOOD & LIFE ANIMALS CHIEFLY FOR FOOD	68935	655215	755780	265830	1745760	128567	792241	920808	745953	3412521
1.	BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	3510	184798	238945	106256	533509	39769	172121	211890	279603	1025002
2.	CRUDE MATERIALS, INEDIBLE, EXCL.FUELS	606	27589	29212	5571	62978	878	40262	41140	633	104751
3.	MINERAL FUELS/ AND LUBRICANTS	55	248541	234358	66562	549516	19780	324939	344719	385875	1280110
4.	ANIMAL & VEGETABLE OILS, FATS AND WAXES	0	2493	4982	2842	10317	161	707	868	17298	28483
5.	CHEMICAL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	4345	111453	165152	29991	310941	16805	117036	133841	122080	566862
6.	MANUFACTURED GOODS BY MATERIAL	18647	183129	311950	51345	565071	37543	235137	272680	325727	1163478
7.	MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	38001	191473	197409	79520	506403	30099	208159	238258	217936	962597
8.	UNSPECIFIED ITEMS	20688	124728	165609	50404	361429	16701	225648	242349	122792	726570
9.	ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE	51	234	0	0	285	319	1801	2120	0	2405
10.	OVERALL TOTAL	154888	1729653	2103347	658321	4646209	290622	2118051	2408673	2217897	9272779

EXTERNAL TRADE

Table 23.c. IMPORTS INTO THE T.T. BY SITC,DISTRICT,AND PORT OF SHIPMENT FOR JANUARY 1978 THROUGH JUNE 1978
(DOLLARS)

SITC/ UNIT	SITC DESCRIPTION/ PORT OF SHIPMENT	DISTRICT									
		FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA					MARSHALLS			PALAU	OVERALL TOTAL
		KOSRAE	PONAPE	TRUK	YAP	TOTAL	EBEYE	MAJURO	TOTAL		
001.40 UNITS	LIVE POULTRY.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	7300	0	7300	0	0	0	0	7300
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	405	405	0	0	0	0	405
	TOTAL	0	0	7300	405	7705	0	0	0	0	7705
001.80 NOT APPLY	BOVINE,SWINE,SHEEP; GOATS AS HUMAN FOOD.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	1330	0	1330	0	0	0	0	1330
	TOTAL	0	0	1330	0	1330	0	0	0	0	1330
001.	LIVE ANIMALS CHIEFLY FOR FOOD.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	8630	0	8630	0	0	0	0	8630
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	405	405	0	0	0	0	405
	TOTAL	0	0	8630	405	9035	0	0	0	0	9035
00 .	LIVE ANIMALS CHIEFLY FOR FOOD.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	8630	0	8630	0	0	0	0	8630
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	405	405	0	0	0	0	405
	TOTAL	0	0	8630	405	9035	0	0	0	0	9035
011.40 POUNDS	DEAD POULTRY AND EDIBLE OFFALS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	81007	42062	25140	148209	0	129159	129159	18593	295961
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	916	916	0	916
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	9959	2507	5322	17788	0	0	0	44123	61911
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	0	0	147	147	0	0	0	0	147
	TOTAL	0	90966	44569	30609	166144	0	130075	130075	62716	358935
011.70 POUNDS	OTHER MEAT & EDIBLE MEAT OFFALS(FRESH).										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	6315	262	0	6577	1631	0	1631	0	8208
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	406	5670	0	6076	335	0	335	0	6411
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	705	705	0	0	0	0	705
	AUSTRALIA	0	8491	0	0	8491	0	0	0	0	8491
	TOTAL	0	15212	5932	705	21849	1966	0	1966	0	23815
011.75 POUNDS	MEAT AND EDIBLE OFFALS OF BOVINE.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	37	12030	18715	0	30782	0	34904	34904	2298	67984
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	1383	0	1383	0	4855	4855	0	6238
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	490	540	3509	4539	0	0	0	8934	13473
	AUSTRALIA	0	8092	0	0	8092	0	50599	50599	0	58691
	NEW ZEALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	3181	3181	0	3181
	JAPAN	0	365	0	0	365	0	0	0	0	365
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	0	0	56	56	0	0	0	9277	9333
	TOTAL	37	20977	20638	3565	45217	0	93539	93539	20509	159265
011.76 POUNDS	MEAT AND EDIBLE OFFALS OF SWINE.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	14602	0	1403	16005	0	7571	7571	1501	25077
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	274	118	2209	2601	0	0	0	4367	6968
	AUSTRALIA	0	3713	0	0	3713	0	0	0	0	3713
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1201	1201
	TOTAL	0	18589	118	3612	22319	0	7571	7571	7069	36959
011.	MEAT&EDIBLE MEAT OFFALS-FRESH,FROZEN.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	37	113954	61039	26543	201573	1631	171634	173265	22392	397230
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	406	7053	0	7459	335	5771	6106	0	13565
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	10723	3165	11745	25633	0	0	0	57424	83057
	AUSTRALIA	0	20296	0	0	20296	0	50599	50599	0	70895
	NEW ZEALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	3181	3181	0	3181
	JAPAN	0	365	0	0	365	0	0	0	0	365
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	0	0	203	203	0	0	0	10478	10681
	TOTAL	37	145744	71257	38491	255529	1966	231185	233151	90294	578974
012.10 POUNDS	BACON AND HAM DRIED, IN BRINE,SMOKED,ETC.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	224	5465	2605	0	8294	467	1857	2324	0	10618
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	900	900	0	0	0	0	900
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	998	998	0	998
	TOTAL	224	5465	2605	900	9194	467	2855	3322	0	12516
012.90 POUNDS	OTHER MEAT & EDIBLE MEAT OFFALS(SALTED).										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	6010	277	0	0	6287	624	0	624	2043	8954
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	966	966	0	0	0	0	966
	TOTAL	6010	277	0	966	7253	624	0	624	2043	9920
012.	MEAT & EDIBLE MEAT OFFALS-SALTED,SMOKED										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	6234	5742	2605	0	14581	1091	1857	2948	2043	19572
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	1866	1866	0	0	0	0	1866
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	998	998	0	998
	TOTAL	6234	5742	2605	1866	16447	1091	2855	3946	2043	22436
014.20 POUNDS	SAUSAGES AND THE LIKE, OF MEAT.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	28	4423	6317	2226	12994	93	454	547	0	13541
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	405	0	24	429	0	0	0	0	429
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	1008	1008	0	0	0	0	1008
	TOTAL	28	4828	6317	3258	14431	93	454	547	0	14978
014.90 POUNDS	PREPARED & PRESERVED MEAT OR OFFAL.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	8185	105930	111024	46418	271557	20887	46801	67688	113636	452881
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	470	5717	6187	85	2047	2132	1385	9704
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	5949	12220	1588	19757	0	0	0	12838	32595
	AUSTRALIA	2822	30843	35842	194	69701	0	92521	92521	0	162222
	NEW ZEALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	3572	3572	0	3572
	JAPAN	0	0	3048	2182	5230	0	3383	3383	1410	10023
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	0	0	1138	0	1138	0	1138
	MARSHALLS	0	0	1840	0	1840	0	0	0	0	1840
	TOTAL	11007	142722	164444	56099	374272	22110	148324	170434	129269	673975
014.	PREPARED & PRESERVED MEAT;FISH EXTRACT.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	8213	110353	117341	48644	284551	20980	47255	68235	113636	466422
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	405	470	5741	6616	85	2047	2132	1385	10133
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	5949	12220	2596	20765	0	0	0	12838	33603
	AUSTRALIA	2822	30843	35842	194	69701	0	92521	92521	0	162222
	NEW ZEALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	3572	3572	0	3572
	JAPAN	0	0	3048	2182	5230	0	3383	3383	1410	10023
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	0	0	1138	0	1138	0	1138
	MARSHALLS	0	0	1840	0	1840	0	0	0	0	1840
	TOTAL	11035	147550	170761	59357	388703	22203	148778	170981	129269	688953
01 .	MEAT AND MEAT PREPARATIONS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	14484	230049	180985	75187	500705	23702	220746	244448	138071	883224
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	811	7523	5741	14075	420	7818	8238	1385	23698
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	16672	15385	16207	48264	0	0	0	70262	118526
	AUSTRALIA	2822	51139	35842	194	89997	0	144118	144118	0	234115
	NEW ZEALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	6753	6753	0	6753
	JAPAN	0	365	3048	2182	5595	0	3383	3383	1410	10388
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	0	0	1138	0	1138	0	1138
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	0	0	203	203	0	0	0	10478	10681
	MARSHALLS	0	0	1840	0	1840	0	0	0	0	1840
	TOTAL	17306	299036	244623	99714	660679	25260	382818	408078	221606	1290363

Table 23.c. IMPORTS INTO THE T.T. BY SITC,DISTRICT,AND PORT OF SHIPMENT FOR JANUARY 1978 THROUGH JUNE 1978
(DOLLARS)

SITC/ UNIT	SITC DESCRIPTION/ PORT OF SHIPMENT	DISTRICT									
		FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA					MARSHALLS			PALAU	OVERALL TOTAL
		KOSRAE	PONAPE	TRUK	YAP	TOTAL	EBEYE	MAJURO	TOTAL		
022.30 GALLONS	FRESH OR FROZEN MILK AND CREAM(YOGURT).										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	25951	830	26781	83	2970	3053	2580	32414
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	49	0	49	296	114	410	0	459
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	525	677	195	1397	0	510	510	1478	3385
	AUSTRALIA	175	0	1102	0	1277	0	1006	1006	0	2283
	TOTAL	175	525	27779	1025	29504	379	4600	4979	4058	38541
022.43 POUNDS	POWDERED MILK AND CREAM;ABOVE 1.5%.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	6732	0	0	6732	85	0	85	0	6817
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	751	0	0	751	0	0	0	0	751
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	1190	0	0	1190	0	0	0	0	1190
	JAPAN	0	10348	0	1861	12209	0	675	675	0	12884
	TOTAL	0	19011	0	1861	20872	85	675	760	0	21632
022.45 POUNDS	WHEY,POWDERED MILK; NOT ABOVE 1.5% FAT.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	133	484	22003	0	22620	1139	12716	13855	12489	48964
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	61	0	61
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	228	0	525	753	0	0	0	0	753
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	2171	2171	0	2171
	JAPAN	745	6656	12997	0	20398	0	14508	14508	3237	38143
	TOTAL	878	7368	35000	525	43771	1139	29456	30595	15726	90092
022.49 GALLONS	MILK AND CREAM PRESERVED,CONCENTRATED.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	1965	22637	892	13193	38687	8095	50672	58767	122228	219682
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	2411	0	0	2411	10576	19112	29688	0	32099
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	845	483	0	1328	0	0	0	0	1328
	AUSTRALIA	0	22772	0	0	22772	0	6950	6950	0	29722
	JAPAN	100	14163	0	740	15003	0	3269	3269	2309	20581
	TOTAL	2065	62828	1375	13933	80201	18671	80003	98674	124537	303412
022.	MILK AND CREAM.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	2098	29853	48846	14023	94820	9402	66358	75760	137297	307877
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	3162	49	0	3211	10872	19287	30159	0	33370
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	2778	1160	720	4658	0	510	510	1478	6646
	AUSTRALIA	175	22772	1102	0	24049	0	10127	10127	0	34176
	JAPAN	845	31167	12997	2601	47610	0	18452	18452	5546	71608
	TOTAL	3118	89732	64154	17344	174348	20274	114734	135008	144321	453677
023.00 POUNDS	BUTTER.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	9390	54	9444	0	801	801	0	10245
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	204	400	604	0	0	0	96	700
	AUSTRALIA	346	6260	0	86	6692	0	5342	5342	0	12034
	JAPAN	0	0	2653	0	2653	0	169	169	0	2822
	TOTAL	346	6260	12247	540	19393	0	6312	6312	96	25801
024.00 POUNDS	CHEESE AND CURD.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	3352	730	460	4542	0	2353	2353	0	6895
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	98	0	98
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	133	873	1006	0	0	0	691	1697
	AUSTRALIA	0	935	250	52	1237	0	1550	1550	0	2787
	TOTAL	0	4287	1113	1385	6785	0	4001	4001	691	11477
025.10 DOZENS	EGGS IN SHELL.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	2022	2043	34	4099	0	14087	14087	0	18186
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	125	125	0	125
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	66	563	629	0	0	0	10861	11490
	AUSTRALIA	1024	2606	0	0	3630	0	0	0	0	3630
	TOTAL	1024	4628	2109	597	8358	0	14212	14212	10861	33431
025.20 NOT APPLY	PRESERVED BIRDS EGGS AND EGG YOLKS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1241	1241	0	1241
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	116	0	0	116	0	0	0	0	116
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	391	0	0	391	0	0	0	0	391
	TOTAL	0	507	0	0	507	0	1241	1241	0	1748
025.	BIRDS' EGGS AND EGG YOLKS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	2022	2043	34	4099	0	15328	15328	0	19427
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	116	0	0	116	0	125	125	0	241
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	391	66	563	1020	0	0	0	10861	11881
	AUSTRALIA	1024	2606	0	0	3630	0	0	0	0	3630
	TOTAL	1024	5135	2109	597	8865	0	15453	15453	10861	35179
02 .	DAIRY PRODUCTS AND BIRDS' EGGS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	2098	35227	61009	14571	112905	9402	84840	94242	137297	344444
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	3278	49	0	3327	10872	19510	30382	0	33709
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	3169	1563	2556	7288	0	510	510	13125	20924
	AUSTRALIA	1545	32573	1352	148	35618	0	17019	17019	0	52637
	JAPAN	845	31167	15650	2601	50263	0	18621	18621	5546	74430
	TOTAL	4488	105414	79623	19876	209401	20274	140500	160774	155969	526144
034.50 POUNDS	FISH,FROZEN (INCLUDING FILLETS).										
	JAPAN	0	1040	0	0	1040	0	0	0	0	1040
	TOTAL	0	1040	0	0	1040	0	0	0	0	1040
034.	FISH,FRESH,CHILLED OR FROZEN.										
	JAPAN	0	1040	0	0	1040	0	0	0	0	1040
	TOTAL	0	1040	0	0	1040	0	0	0	0	1040
035.05 POUNDS	FISH(INCLUDING COD) DRIED,SALTED,BRINE.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	47	0	0	47	101	0	101	0	148
	JAPAN	0	0	621	0	621	0	280	280	0	901
	TOTAL	0	47	621	0	668	101	280	381	0	1049
035.	FISH,DRIED,SALTED SMOKED,FISHMEAL.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	47	0	0	47	101	0	101	0	148
	JAPAN	0	0	621	0	621	0	280	280	0	901
	TOTAL	0	47	621	0	668	101	280	381	0	1049
036.00 POUNDS	CRUSTACEANS AND MOLLUSCS(LIVE OR DEAD).										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	1250	0	0	1250	0	324	324	0	1574
	TOTAL	0	1250	0	0	1250	0	324	324	0	1574
037.10 POUNDS	PREPARED & PRESERVED FISH;CAVIAR.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	11053	11081	18456	40590	1614	14666	16280	625	57495
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	730	1064	0	1794	2559	930	3489	0	5283
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	8593	0	949	9542	0	0	0	630	10172
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	41	0	41
	JAPAN	15157	109147	252924	78280	455508	6101	120491	126592	131976	714076
	TAIWAN	0	0	2791	0	2791	0	0	0	0	2791
	TOTAL	15157	129523	267753	97885	510315	10274	136128	146402	133231	789948
037.20 POUNDS	PREPARED & PRESERVED CRUSTACEANS&MOLLUSCS										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	2010	0	0	2010	85	110	195	0	2205
	TOTAL	0	2010	0	0	2010	85	110	195	0	2205

Table 23.c. IMPORTS INTO THE T.T. BY SITC,DISTRICT,AND PORT OF SHIPMENT FOR JANUARY 1978 THROUGH JUNE 1978 (DOLLARS)

SITC/ UNIT	SITC DESCRIPTION/ PORT OF SHIPMENT	DISTRICT: FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA					MARSHALLS			PALAU	OVERALL TOTAL
		KOSRAE	PONAPE	TRUK	YAP	TOTAL	EBEYE	MAJURO	TOTAL		
037.	PREPARED/PRESERVED FISH,CRUST.&MOLLUS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	13063	11081	18456	42600	1699	14776	16475	625	59700
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	730	1064	0	1794	2559	930	3489	0	5283
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	8593	0	949	9542	0	0	0	630	10172
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	41	0	41
	JAPAN	15157	109147	252824	78480	455608	6101	120491	126592	131876	714076
	TAIWAN	0	0	2781	0	2781	0	0	0	0	2781
	TOTAL	15157	131533	267750	97885	512325	10359	136238	146597	133131	792053
03 .	FISH,CRUSTACEANS AND MOLLUSCS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	14360	11081	18456	43897	1800	15100	16900	625	61422
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	730	1064	0	1794	2559	930	3489	0	5283
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	8593	0	949	9542	0	0	0	630	10172
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	41	0	41
	JAPAN	15157	110187	253445	78480	457269	6101	120771	126872	131876	716017
	TAIWAN	0	0	2781	0	2781	0	0	0	0	2781
	TOTAL	15157	133870	268371	97885	515283	10460	136842	147302	133131	795716
042.10 POUNDS	RICE,IN THE HUSK OR HUSKED(NOT PREPARED)										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	4029	0	29886	0	33915	0	0	0	0	33915
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	4474	0	4474	0	0	0	0	4474
	AUSTRALIA	14156	0	8522	0	22678	0	0	0	0	22678
	TOTAL	18185	0	42882	0	61067	0	0	0	0	61067
042.20 POUNDS	RICE,OTHER.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	131516	26738	23106	181360	28175	283435	311610	49680	542650
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	1636	3090	0	4726	8789	14423	23212	2302	30240
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	43164	29490	25952	98606	0	0	0	79066	177672
	AUSTRALIA	20025	233766	95793	839	350423	0	6382	6382	0	356805
	JAPAN	0	0	0	350	350	0	0	0	0	350
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	0	2130	0	2130	0	0	0	4315	6445
	TOTAL	20025	410082	157241	50247	637595	36964	304240	341204	135363	1114162
042.	RICE.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	4029	131516	56624	23106	215275	28175	283435	311610	49680	576565
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	1636	3090	0	4726	8789	14423	23212	2302	30240
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	43164	33964	25952	103080	0	0	0	79066	182146
	AUSTRALIA	34181	233766	104315	839	373101	0	6382	6382	0	379483
	JAPAN	0	0	0	350	350	0	0	0	0	350
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	0	2130	0	2130	0	0	0	4315	6445
	TOTAL	38210	410082	200123	50247	698662	36964	304240	341204	135363	1175229
044.00 POUNDS	MAIZE.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	95	0	625	720	0	0	0	0	720
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	24	24	0	0	0	0	24
	TOTAL	0	95	0	649	744	0	0	0	0	744
045.20 POUNDS	OATS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	1947	0	1947	0	24	24	0	1971
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1071	1071	0	1071
	TOTAL	0	0	1947	0	1947	0	1095	1095	0	3042
045.55 POUNDS	RYE,BUCKWHEAT,MILLET,CANNARY SEED,ETC										
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	438	438	0	0	0	0	438
	TOTAL	0	0	0	438	438	0	0	0	0	438
045.	OTHER UNMILLED CEREALS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	1947	0	1947	0	24	24	0	1971
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	438	438	0	0	0	0	438
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1071	1071	0	1071
	TOTAL	0	0	1947	438	2385	0	1095	1095	0	3480
046.01 POUNDS	FLOURS OF WHEAT OR MESLIN.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	4368	12146	47429	537	64480	0	36793	36793	11444	112717
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	52520	11563	0	64083	0	30075	30075	23806	117964
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	594	594	0	0	0	0	594
	AUSTRALIA	0	257	0	0	257	0	4980	4980	0	5237
	TOTAL	4368	64923	58992	1131	129414	0	71848	71848	35250	236512
046.02 POUNDS	GROATS,MEAL AND PELLETS,OF WHEAT.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	714	714	0	714
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3476	3476
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4445	4445
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	714	714	7921	8635
046.	WHEAT MEAL & FLOUR AND MESLIN FLOUR.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	4368	12146	47429	537	64480	0	37507	37507	11444	113431
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	52520	11563	0	64083	0	30075	30075	27282	121440
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	594	594	0	0	0	4445	5039
	AUSTRALIA	0	257	0	0	257	0	4980	4980	0	5237
	TOTAL	4368	64923	58992	1131	129414	0	72562	72562	43171	245147
047.00 POUNDS	OTHER CEREAL FLOUR, GROATS,MEAL,PELLETS.										
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	11	11	0	0	0	0	11
	TOTAL	0	0	0	11	11	0	0	0	0	11
048.11 POUNDS	OTHER WORKED CEREAL; GERMS OF CEREALS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	161	543	704	0	704
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	15	0	0	15	11450	0	11450	0	11465
	TOTAL	0	15	0	0	15	11611	543	12154	0	12169
048.55 NOT APPLY	OTHER PREPARATIONS OF CEREAL,FLOUR,ETC.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	747	9841	21552	4632	36772	14097	37151	51248	20992	109012
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	2396	3765	1045	7206	1424	2555	3979	1523	12708
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	6161	13128	6388	25677	0	1048	1048	13928	40653
	AUSTRALIA	0	1588	41159	0	42747	0	16565	16565	0	59312
	NEW ZEALAND	0	2680	0	0	2680	0	497	497	0	3177
	JAPAN	20818	22814	98606	38049	180287	3739	64097	67836	126826	374949
	TAIWAN	0	0	967	184	1151	0	0	0	0	1151
	HONG KONG	201	655	1580	589	3025	0	126	126	662	3813
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	0	0	238	238	0	0	0	0	238
	TOTAL	21766	46135	180757	51125	299783	19260	122039	141299	163931	605013
048.	CEREAL AND FLOUR PREPARATIONS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	747	9841	21552	4632	36772	14258	37694	51952	20992	109716
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	2411	3765	1045	7221	12874	2555	15429	1523	24173
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	6161	13128	6388	25677	0	1048	1048	13928	40653
	AUSTRALIA	0	1588	41159	0	42747	0	16565	16565	0	59312
	NEW ZEALAND	0	2680	0	0	2680	0	497	497	0	3177
	JAPAN	20818	22814	98606	38049	180287	3739	64097	67836	126826	374949
	TAIWAN	0	0	967	184	1151	0	0	0	0	1151
	HONG KONG	201	655	1580	589	3025	0	126	126	662	3813
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	0	0	238	238	0	0	0	0	238
	TOTAL	21766	46150	180757	51125	299798	30871	122582	153453	163931	617182

Table 23.c. IMPORTS INTO THE T.T. BY SITC,DISTRICT,AND PORT OF SHIPMENT FOR JANUARY 1978 THROUGH JUNE 1978
(DOLLARS)

SITC/ UNIT	SITC DESCRIPTION/ PORT OF SHIPMENT	DISTRICT									
		FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA					MARSHALLS			PALAU	OVERALL TOTAL
		KOSRAE	PONAPE	TRUK	YAP	TOTAL	EBEYE	MAJURO	TOTAL		
04 .	CEREAL, FLOUR AND PREPARATIONS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	9144	153598	127552	29900	310194	42433	358660	401093	82115	802433
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	56367	18418	1365	76133	21663	47053	68716	31107	175853
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	43325	47092	33407	123824	0	1048	1048	97632	228311
	AUSTRALIA	34151	235611	145474	939	416175	0	28998	28998	0	445173
	NEW ZEALAND	0	2680	0	0	2680	0	497	497	0	3177
	JAPAN	20818	22914	98606	38799	180518	3739	64097	67836	126925	375279
	TAIWAN	0	0	967	194	1161	0	0	0	0	1161
	HONG KONG	201	655	1580	579	3015	0	126	126	662	3803
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	0	2130	238	2368	0	0	0	4315	6683
	TOTAL	64364	521250	441912	133501	1131014	67835	500479	568314	342665	2041793
054.10 POUNDS	POTATOES, FRESH.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	1417	1360	60	2837	0	7265	7265	0	10102
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	118	0	0	118	314	995	1309	0	1427
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	73	1495	483	2051	0	0	0	1423	3474
	AUSTRALIA	0	294	0	0	294	0	1180	1180	0	1474
	JAPAN	0	0	3799	0	3799	0	0	0	0	3799
	TOTAL	0	1902	6654	543	9099	314	9440	9754	1423	20276
054.20 POUNDS	DRIED LEGUMINOUS VEGETABLES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	1272	0	1272	0	0	0	0	1272
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	491	0	0	491	0	0	0	0	491
	TOTAL	0	491	1272	0	1763	0	0	0	0	1763
054.40 POUNDS	TOMATOES, FRESH.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	36	0	36
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	357	0	0	357	0	99	99	0	456
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	208	223	528	959	0	0	0	0	959
	TOTAL	0	565	223	528	1316	0	135	135	0	1451
054.51 POUNDS	ONIONS, ETC., FRESH.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	5147	1678	36	6861	0	6778	6778	420	14059
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	705	384	0	1089	0	93	93	0	1182
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	1047	230	2388	3665	0	0	0	2755	6420
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	40	0	40
	TOTAL	0	6899	2292	2424	11615	0	6911	6911	3175	21701
054.52 POUNDS	OTHER VEGETABLES, FRESH OR CHILLED.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	3327	0	1076	4403	0	571	571	242	5216
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	951	0	0	951	0	1473	1473	0	2424
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	182	177	569	928	0	73	73	0	1001
	AUSTRALIA	0	62	0	0	62	0	1000	1000	0	1062
	JAPAN	59	0	0	110	169	0	0	0	0	169
	TOTAL	59	4522	177	1755	6513	0	3117	3117	242	9872
054.61 POUNDS	VEGETABLES PRESERVED BY FREEZING.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	156	0	0	156	0	0	0	0	156
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	46	0	46
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	110	110	0	0	0	0	110
	TOTAL	0	156	0	110	266	0	46	46	0	312
054.90 POUNDS	OTHER VEGETABLES, PRESERVED IN BRINE.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	826	205	1031	0	4985	4985	0	6016
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	255	255	0	255
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	29	29	0	0	0	114	143
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	783	783	0	783
	JAPAN	0	0	0	36	36	0	0	0	0	36
	TOTAL	0	0	826	270	1096	0	6023	6023	114	7233
054.	VEGETABLES, FRESH, OR SIMPLY PRESERVED.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	10047	5136	1377	16560	0	19635	19635	662	36857
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	2622	384	0	3006	314	2961	3275	0	6281
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	1510	2125	4107	7742	0	73	73	4292	12107
	AUSTRALIA	0	356	0	0	356	0	3003	3003	0	3359
	JAPAN	59	0	3799	146	4004	0	0	0	0	4004
	TOTAL	59	14535	11444	5630	31668	314	25672	25986	4954	62608
056.10 POUNDS	DRIED, DEHYDRATED OR EVAPOR. VEGETABLES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	1668	604	2272	181	1100	1281	2272	5825
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	34	332	366	0	0	0	375	741
	JAPAN	0	0	0	96	96	0	1394	1394	0	1490
	TOTAL	0	0	1702	1032	2734	181	2494	2675	2647	8056
056.45 POUNDS	TAPIOCA AND SAGO; AND THEIR SUBSTITUTES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	69	69	158	0	158	0	227
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	21	3158	0	3179	0	0	0	0	3179
	TOTAL	0	21	3158	69	3248	158	0	158	0	3406
056.47 POUNDS	FLOUR, MEAL AND FLAKE OF ROOTS AND TUBERS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	2761	2761	76	0	76	0	2837
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	686	686	0	0	0	0	686
	TOTAL	0	0	0	3447	3447	76	0	76	0	3523
056.50 POUNDS	PREPARED & PRESERVED FRUITS & VEGETABLES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	56	15480	8369	4244	28149	5096	28203	33299	2231	63679
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	1239	0	195	1434	2351	1131	3482	0	4916
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	4600	233	535	5368	0	0	0	0	5368
	AUSTRALIA	304	5878	0	0	6182	0	1709	1709	0	7891
	JAPAN	0	8056	6763	2906	17725	0	3795	3795	7684	29204
	TOTAL	360	35253	15365	7880	58858	7447	34838	42285	9915	111058
056.	VEGETABLES, ROOTS AND TUBERS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	56	15480	10037	7678	33251	5511	29303	34814	4503	72568
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	1239	0	881	2120	2351	1131	3482	0	5602
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	4621	3425	867	8913	0	0	0	375	9288
	AUSTRALIA	304	5878	0	0	6182	0	1709	1709	0	7891
	JAPAN	0	8056	6763	3002	17821	0	5189	5189	7684	30694
	TOTAL	360	35274	20225	12428	68287	7862	37332	45194	12562	126043
057.20 POUNDS	OTHER CITRUS FRUIT.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	503	503	0	503
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	503	503	0	503
057.95 POUNDS	CITRUS FRUIT.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	201	1006	4863	0	6070	0	6255	6255	1145	13470
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	495	0	0	495	0	0	0	0	495
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	230	425	39	694	0	0	0	8764	9458
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	405	0	405	0	0	0	0	405
	JAPAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1569	1569
	TOTAL	201	1731	5693	39	7664	0	6255	6255	11478	25397
057.96 POUNDS	DATES, BANANAS, NUTS, PINEAPPLES, ETC.										
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	28	0	28
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	28	0	28

EXTERNAL TRADE

Table 23.c. IMPORTS INTO THE T.T. BY SITC, DISTRICT, AND PORT OF SHIPMENT FOR JANUARY 1978 THROUGH JUNE 1979
(DOLLARS)

SITC/ UNIT	SITC DESCRIPTION/ PORT OF SHIPMENT	DISTRICT FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA					MARSHALLS			PALAU	OVERALL TOTAL
		KOSRAE	PONAPE	TRUK	YAP	TOTAL	EBEYE	MAJURO	TOTAL		
057.97 POUNDS	FIGS AND GRAPES;APPLES,PEARS,BERRIES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	2992	2722	598	6212	109	4601	4709	1256	12177
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	544	0	0	544	0	0	0	0	544
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	377	176	598	1151	0	0	0	0	1151
	AUSTRALIA	0	172	0	0	172	0	2137	2137	0	2309
	JAPAN	17	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	17
	TOTAL	17	3985	2898	1196	8095	109	6739	6846	1256	16178
057.	FRUIT AND NUTS,FRESH OR DRIED.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	201	3898	7585	538	12292	108	11359	11467	2401	26150
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	1039	0	0	1039	0	0	0	0	1039
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	607	601	637	1845	0	0	0	8764	10609
	AUSTRALIA	0	172	405	0	577	0	2165	2165	0	2742
	JAPAN	17	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	1569	1586
	TOTAL	219	5716	8591	1235	15763	109	13524	13632	12734	42126
058.30 POUNDS	JAMS,JELLIES,MARMALADES,PUREE & PASTE.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	10	249	1485	372	2115	248	1142	1390	3032	6538
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	384	0	0	394	124	0	124	0	538
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	5	497	54	556	0	0	0	0	556
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	31	0	31
	TOTAL	10	638	1982	426	3056	372	1173	1545	3032	7633
058.50 GALLONS	FRUIT AND VEGETABLE JUICES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	269	0	725	994	209	3935	4144	0	5138
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	5040	5040	0	5040
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	285	285	0	0	0	0	285
	JAPAN	0	0	0	442	442	0	0	0	0	442
	TOTAL	0	269	0	1452	1721	209	8975	9184	0	10905
058.61 POUNDS	FROZEN FRUIT WITH NO ADDED SUGAR.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	1287	0	1287	0	0	0	0	1287
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	614	20	634	0	0	0	0	634
	TOTAL	0	0	1901	20	1921	0	0	0	0	1921
058.62 POUNDS	FRUIT PRESERVED BY FREEZING-ADDED SUGAR										
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	96	96	0	0	0	0	95
	TOTAL	0	0	0	96	95	0	0	0	0	95
058.65 POUNDS	PRESERVED FRUIT-NOT EDIBLE IN THIS STATE										
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	25	25	0	0	0	0	25
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	54	0	54
	TOTAL	0	0	0	25	25	0	54	54	0	79
058.79 POUNDS	OTHER PRESERVED FRUIT.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	614	4204	5483	10958	21163	1556	17541	19097	16550	56816
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	759	945	1704	0	422	422	0	2126
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	636	396	1032	0	0	0	5491	6523
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	85	85	0	1493	1493	0	1578
	JAPAN	0	0	598	123	721	330	0	330	6073	7124
	TOTAL	614	4204	7476	12417	24711	1886	19456	21342	28114	74157
058.	FRUIT,PRESERVED,AND FRUIT PREPARATIONS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	624	4722	8255	11255	25556	2013	22618	24631	19582	69779
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	384	759	945	2089	124	5462	5586	0	7674
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	5	1747	956	2619	0	0	0	5491	9139
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	85	85	0	1578	1578	0	1663
	JAPAN	0	0	598	565	1163	330	0	330	6073	7566
	TOTAL	624	5111	11359	14426	31529	2467	29658	32125	31146	94791
05 .	VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	881	34347	31013	21418	87659	7632	82915	90547	27148	205354
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	5294	1143	1826	8253	2789	9554	12343	0	20596
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	6743	7898	6477	21118	0	73	73	19922	40113
	AUSTRALIA	304	6706	405	95	7303	0	8455	8455	0	15455
	JAPAN	76	9056	11160	3713	23005	330	5189	5519	15326	43859
	TOTAL	1261	60536	51619	37519	147335	10751	106186	116937	61396	325369
061.10 POUNDS	BEET AND CANE SUGAR SOLID-RAW.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	2310	2310	0	3507	3507	0	5817
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	3677	3677	0	0	0	0	3677
	JAPAN	0	0	1353	0	1353	0	0	0	0	1353
	TAIWAN	0	0	9505	9040	18545	0	0	0	0	18545
	TOTAL	0	0	10858	14927	25685	0	3507	3507	0	29192
061.20 POUNDS	BEET AND CANE SUGAR SOLID-OTHER.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	9874	1275	0	11149	2432	40042	42474	12243	65866
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	37024	1321	1368	40613	14137	102095	116222	43184	200019
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	20	0	0	23	0	0	0	1856	1876
	AUSTRALIA	1569	33705	37985	0	73259	0	4461	4461	1632	79352
	JAPAN	959	0	1388	0	2349	0	0	0	12935	15243
	TAIWAN	15715	13000	37957	0	66677	0	0	0	2862	69534
	PEOPLE-R/CHINA	0	9120	0	0	9120	0	0	0	0	9120
	TOTAL	18244	103643	79926	1368	203191	16569	146588	163157	74712	441050
061.50 QUARTS	MOLASSES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	1585	0	1585	61	314	375	0	1960
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	36	0	36
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	71	0	0	71	0	17	17	0	38
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	119	119	0	119
	TOTAL	0	71	1585	0	1656	61	486	547	0	2233
061.90 POUNDS	SUGAR SYRUPS;ARTIFICIAL HONEY;CARAMEL.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	583	0	919	1502	0	65	65	0	1567
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	346	0	0	346	0	0	0	0	346
	JAPAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1067	1067
	TAIWAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1172	1172
	TOTAL	0	929	0	919	1848	0	65	65	2239	4152
061.	SUGAR AND HONEY.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	10457	2863	3229	16546	2493	43928	46421	12243	75210
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	38270	1321	4845	44435	14137	102121	116258	43184	203878
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	91	0	0	91	0	17	17	1856	1964
	AUSTRALIA	1569	33705	37985	0	73259	0	4580	4580	1632	79471
	JAPAN	960	0	2741	0	3701	0	0	0	14002	17703
	TAIWAN	15715	13000	47462	9040	85217	0	0	0	4034	89251
	PEOPLE-R/CHINA	0	9120	0	0	9120	0	0	0	0	9120
	TOTAL	18244	104643	92369	17114	232370	16630	150646	167276	76951	476597
062.01 POUNDS	SUGAR CONFECTIONERY-NOT CONTAINING COCOA										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	1935	15461	3364	2628	23388	8145	22792	30937	14766	69091
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	317	0	317	727	4866	5593	0	5910
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	24236	30423	6717	61376	0	3856	3856	8726	73958
	AUSTRALIA	912	1467	16403	0	19782	0	3358	3358	0	22140
	NEW ZEALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	161	161	0	161
	JAPAN	90	15589	20450	1238	37667	864	4978	5742	4400	47609
	TAIWAN	0	971	5750	4000	10721	0	0	0	0	10721
	HONG KONG	0	0	4641	668	5309	1224	4977	6101	0	11410
	TOTAL	2937	57724	81348	15351	157363	10960	44788	55748	27892	241000

Table 23.c. IMPORTS INTO THE T.T. BY SITC,DISTRICT,AND PORT OF SHIPMENT FOR JANUARY 1978 THROUGH JUNE 1978
(DOLLARS)

SITC/ UNIT	SITC DESCRIPTION/ PORT OF SHIPMENT	DISTRICT									
		FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA					MARSHALLS				
		KOSRAE	PONAPE	TRUK	YAP	TOTAL	EBEYE	MAJURO	TOTAL	PALAU	OVERALL TOTAL
062.92 POUNDS	FLAVORED OR COLORED SUGARS AND SYRUPS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	317	0	1282	1599	29	449	478	0	2077
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	380	380	0	495	495	0	875
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	824	1351	2175	0	0	0	0	2175
	AUSTRALIA	0	226	0	0	226	0	0	0	0	226
	TAIWAN	0	0	1329	0	1329	0	0	0	0	1329
	TOTAL	0	543	2153	3013	5709	29	944	973	0	6682
062.	SUGAR CONFECTIONERY AND OTHER SUGAR PREP										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	1935	15778	3364	3910	24987	8174	23241	31415	14766	71168
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	317	380	697	727	5361	6088	0	6785
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	24236	31247	8068	63551	0	3856	3856	8726	76133
	AUSTRALIA	912	1693	16403	0	19008	0	3358	3358	0	22366
	NEW ZEALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	161	161	0	161
	JAPAN	90	15589	20450	1338	37467	864	4878	5742	4400	47609
	TAIWAN	0	971	7079	4000	12050	0	0	0	0	12050
	HONG KONG	0	0	4641	668	5309	1224	4877	6101	0	11410
	TOTAL	2937	58267	83501	18364	163069	10989	45732	56721	27892	247682
06 .	SUGAR,SUGAR PREPARATIONS AND HONEY.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	1935	26235	6224	7139	41533	10667	67169	77836	27009	146378
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	38270	1639	5225	45134	14864	107492	122346	43185	210653
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	24327	31247	8069	63643	0	3802	3802	10592	78037
	AUSTRALIA	2481	35398	54388	0	92267	0	7938	7938	1632	101837
	NEW ZEALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	161	161	0	161
	JAPAN	1050	15589	23191	1338	41168	864	4878	5742	18402	65312
	TAIWAN	15715	13971	54541	13070	97297	0	0	0	4034	101331
	PEOPLE-R/CHINA	0	9120	0	0	9120	0	0	0	0	9120
	HONG KONG	0	0	4641	668	5309	1224	4877	6101	0	11410
	TOTAL	21181	162910	175870	35478	395439	27519	196478	223997	104843	724279
071.11 POUNDS	COFFEE NOT ROASTED; COFFEE HUSKS,SKINS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	3036	0	96	3132	0	4188	4188	0	7320
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	225	0	225
	TOTAL	0	3036	0	96	3132	0	4413	4413	0	7545
071.15 POUNDS	COFFEE ROASTED AND COFFEE SUBSTITUTES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	40393	5580	5027	51000	5737	20611	26348	0	77348
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	2985	1278	0	4263	0	0	0	0	4263
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	37	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	37
	AUSTRALIA	1392	4739	0	0	6131	0	488	488	0	6619
	TOTAL	1392	48154	6858	5027	61431	5737	21099	26836	0	88267
071.20 POUNDS	ROASTED CHICKORYE ROASTED COFFEE SUB.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	6687	0	97913	4430	109030	1546	21062	22608	114092	245730
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	703	0	703	0	0	0	3690	4393
	AUSTRALIA	1409	0	0	0	1409	0	27	27	0	1436
	JAPAN	0	0	0	1337	1337	0	0	0	0	1337
	TOTAL	8096	0	98616	5767	112479	1546	21089	22635	117782	252896
071.	COFFEE AND COFFEE SUBSTITUTES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	6687	43429	103493	9553	163162	7283	45861	53144	114092	330398
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	2985	1278	0	4263	0	225	225	0	4488
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	37	703	0	740	0	0	0	3690	4430
	AUSTRALIA	2801	4739	0	0	7540	0	515	515	0	8055
	JAPAN	0	0	0	1337	1337	0	0	0	0	1337
	TOTAL	9488	51190	105474	10890	177042	7283	46601	53884	117782	348708
072.55 POUNDS	COCOA PASTE,BUTTER & COCOA POWDER.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	915	915	704	1619
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	915	915	704	1619
072.	COCOA.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	915	915	704	1619
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	915	915	704	1619
073.00 POUNDS	CHOCOLATE;OTHER FOOD CONTAINING COCOA.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	137	185	930	716	1968	164	7256	7420	17289	26677
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	197	3064	3261	0	3261
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	947	947	0	947
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	596	0	596	0	507	507	0	1103
	JAPAN	210	0	1880	311	2401	0	0	0	14272	16673
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1118	1118
	PHILIPPINES	0	0	0	938	938	0	0	0	0	938
	TOTAL	347	185	3406	1965	5903	361	11774	12135	32679	50717
074.00 POUNDS	TEA AND MATE.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	906	2274	171	820	4171	1846	5728	7574	0	11745
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	384	0	384	0	377	377	0	761
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	4244	6618	326	11188	0	3299	3299	1322	15809
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	156	156	0	3624	3624	0	3780
	NEW ZEALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	593	593	0	593
	JAPAN	0	0	2074	11	2085	0	280	280	0	2365
	TOTAL	906	6518	9247	1313	17984	1846	13901	15747	1322	35053
075.26 POUNDS	GINGER.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	45	286	331	0	331
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	45	286	331	0	331
075.31 POUNDS	SPICES;NUTMEG,ANISE, PIMENTO,CLOVES,ETC.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	976	0	143	1119	1146	274	1420	0	2539
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	62	0	0	62	0	0	0	0	62
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	12
	JAPAN	100	695	0	667	1462	0	497	497	0	1959
	TOTAL	100	1733	0	822	2655	1146	771	1917	0	4572
075.32 POUNDS	PEPPER,RAW OR PROCESSED.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	236	236	27	384	411	0	647
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	56	0	56	0	56
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	75	75	0	0	0	0	75
	JAPAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	667	667	0	667
	TOTAL	0	0	0	311	311	83	1051	1134	0	1445
075.	SPICES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	976	0	379	1355	1218	944	2162	0	3517
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	62	0	0	62	56	0	56	0	118
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	87	87	0	0	0	0	87
	JAPAN	100	695	0	667	1462	0	1164	1164	0	2626
	TOTAL	100	1733	0	1133	2966	1274	2108	3382	0	6348
07 .	COFFEE,TEA,COCOA AND SPICES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	7730	46864	104594	11468	170656	10511	60704	71215	132085	373956
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	3047	1662	0	4709	253	3666	3919	0	8628
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	4281	7321	413	12015	0	4246	4246	5012	21273
	AUSTRALIA	2801	4739	596	156	8292	0	4646	4646	0	12938
	NEW ZEALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	593	593	0	593
	JAPAN	310	695	3954	2326	7285	0	1444	1444	14272	23001
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1118	1118
	PHILIPPINES	0	0	0	938	938	0	0	0	0	938
	TOTAL	10841	59626	118127	15301	203895	10764	75299	86063	152487	442445

EXTERNAL TRADE

Table 23.c. IMPORTS INTO THE T.T. BY SITC,DISTRICT,AND PORT OF SHIPMENT FOR JANUARY 1978 THROUGH JUNE 1978
(DOLLARS)

SITC/ UNIT	SITC DESCRIPTION/ PORT OF SHIPMENT	FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA					DISTRICT MARSHALLS			PALAU	OVERALL TOTAL
		KOSRAE	PONAPE	TRUK	YAP	TOTAL	EBEYE	MAJURO	TOTAL		
081.19 NOT APPLY	VEGETABLE PRODUCTS USED FOR ANIMALS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	4518	4518	0	1869	1869	0	6387
	TOTAL	0	0	0	4518	4518	0	1869	1869	0	6387
081.55 POUNDS	PREPARED FOODS FOR HOUSE PETS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	192	192	28	303	331	0	523
	JAPAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1000	0	1000
	TOTAL	0	0	0	192	192	28	1303	1331	0	1523
081.56 NOT APPLY	OTHER RESIDUES FROM FOOD INDUSTRY.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	257	257	0	257
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	257	257	0	257
081.92 POUNDS	COCOA SHELLS,HUSKS, SKINS AND WASTE.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	144	144	154	0	154	0	298
	TOTAL	0	0	0	144	144	154	0	154	0	298
081.	ANIMAL FEED.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	4954	4954	182	2429	2611	0	7565
	JAPAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1000	0	1000
	TOTAL	0	0	0	4954	4954	182	3429	3611	0	8565
08 .	ANIMAL FEED.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	4954	4954	182	2429	2611	0	7565
	JAPAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1000	0	1000
	TOTAL	0	0	0	4954	4954	182	3429	3611	0	8565
091.30 QUARTS	LARD,PIG OR POULTRY FAT RENDERED.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	330-	0	0	330-	2438	0	2438	0	2108
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	214	0	214	0	214
	TOTAL	0	330-	0	0	330-	2652	0	2652	0	2322
091.40 POUNDS	MARGARINE AND PREPARED EDIBLE FATS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	3716	25838	12036	4785	46375	2533	29349	31882	0	78257
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	1686	0	0	1686	1102	1476	2578	0	4264
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	2963	9483	528	12974	0	0	0	197	13171
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	646	646	0	646
	JAPAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	974	974
	TOTAL	3716	30487	21519	5313	61035	3635	31471	35106	1171	97312
091.	MARGARINE AND SHORTENING.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	3716	25508	12036	4785	46045	4971	29349	34320	0	80365
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	1686	0	0	1686	1316	1476	2792	0	4478
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	2963	9483	528	12974	0	0	0	197	13171
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	646	646	0	646
	JAPAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	974	974
	TOTAL	3716	30157	21519	5313	60705	6287	31471	37758	1171	99634
098.06 POUNDS	NATURAL YEASTS;PREPARED BAKING POWDER.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	19	2455	8112	550	11136	284	12137	12421	0	23557
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	5586	0	0	5586	314	78	392	0	5978
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3
	JAPAN	57	0	0	0	57	0	0	0	0	57
	TOTAL	76	8041	8112	553	16782	598	12215	12813	0	29595
098.07 QUARTS	VINEGAR AND ITS SUBSTITUTES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	10	245	0	0	255	57	345	402	0	657
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	72	0	0	72	0	0	0	0	72
	JAPAN	0	0	422	0	422	0	590	590	2682	3694
	TOTAL	10	317	422	0	749	57	935	992	2682	4423
098.11 GALLONS	ICE CREAM.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	1207	1207	0	1053	1053	4757	7017
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	2764	5179	7943	0	0	0	3367	11310
	AUSTRALIA	0	5493	7134	0	12627	0	19340	19340	0	31967
	NEW ZEALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	1174	1174	0	1174
	TAIWAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	370	370
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	0	0	46	46	0	0	0	0	46
	TOTAL	0	5493	9898	6432	21823	0	21567	21567	8494	51884
098.15 NOT APPLY	MISC.EDIBLE PREPARATIONS(MUSTARD,SOUPS)										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	1921	18846	15256	14621	50644	6575	29533	36108	18000	104752
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	1447	2224	0	3671	371	423	794	0	4465
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	32	0	125	157	0	0	0	444	601
	AUSTRALIA	0	323	13721	0	14044	0	0	0	0	14044
	JAPAN	3823	9967	37838	6343	57971	4368	21670	26038	15554	99563
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	892	892
	TOTAL	5744	30615	69039	21089	126487	11314	51626	62940	34890	224317
098.	EDIBLE PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	1950	21546	23368	16378	63242	6916	43068	49984	22757	135983
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	7033	2224	0	9257	685	501	1186	0	10443
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	104	2764	5307	8175	0	0	0	3811	11986
	AUSTRALIA	0	5816	20855	0	26671	0	19340	19340	0	46011
	NEW ZEALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	1174	1174	0	1174
	JAPAN	3880	9967	38260	6343	58450	4368	22260	26628	18236	103314
	TAIWAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	370	370
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	892	892
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	0	0	46	46	0	0	0	0	46
	TOTAL	5830	44466	87471	28074	165841	11969	86343	98312	46066	310219
09 .	MISC.EDIBLE PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	5666	47054	35404	21163	109287	11887	72417	84304	22757	216348
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	8719	2224	0	10943	2001	1977	3978	0	14921
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	3067	12247	5835	21149	0	0	0	4008	25157
	AUSTRALIA	0	5816	20855	0	26671	0	19986	19986	0	46657
	NEW ZEALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	1174	1174	0	1174
	JAPAN	3880	9967	38260	6343	58450	4368	22260	26628	19210	104288
	TAIWAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	370	370
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	892	892
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	0	0	46	46	0	0	0	0	46
	TOTAL	9546	74623	108990	33387	226546	18256	117814	136070	47237	409853
	***** SECTION TOTALS *****										
0 .	FOOD & LIVE ANIMALS CHIEFLY FOR FOOD.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	41938	587934	566492	203156	1399320	118216	964980	1083196	567105	3049624
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	116706	33721	13837	164264	55421	197990	253411	75675	493351
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	116077	122753	74417	313247	0	9750	9750	219981	542978
	AUSTRALIA	44134	371682	258912	1422	675950	0	231201	231201	1632	908743
	NEW ZEALAND	0	2680	0	0	2680	0	9178	9178	0	11858
	JAPAN	42136	198840	447314	135382	823672	15502	241543	257045	332565	1413595
	TAIWAN	15715	13971	58289	13234	101209	0	0	0	4404	105613
	PEOPLE-R/CHINA	0	9120	0	0	9120	0	0	0	0	9120
	HONG KONG	201	655	6221	1247	8324	2362	5003	7365	2672	18351
	PHILIPPINES	0	0	0	938	938	0	0	0	0	938
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	0	2130	487	2617	0	0	0	14793	17410
	MARSHALLS	0	0	1860	0	1860	0	0	0	0	1860
	TOTAL	144124	1417365	1497672	444029	3503191	191401	1659745	1851146	1219134	6573461
	***** SECTION TOTALS *****										

Table 23.c. IMPORTS INTO THE T.T. BY SITC,DISTRICT,AND PORT OF SHIPMENT FOR JANUARY 1978 THROUGH JUNE 1978
(DOLLARS)

SITC/ UNIT	SITC DESCRIPTION/ PORT OF SHIPMENT	DISTRICT									
		FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA					MARSHALLS			PALAU	OVERALL TOTAL
		KOSRAE	PONAPE	TRUK	YAP	TOTAL	EBEYE	MAJURO	TOTAL		
111.01	WATER;MINERAL,SPRING										
GALLONS	,NATURAL STATIC.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	52	0	52	0	52
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	42	42	0	0	0	0	42
	TOTAL	0	0	0	42	42	52	0	52	0	94
111.02	SPA WATERS AND										
GALLONS	AERATED WATERS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	3510	65009	58589	659	127767	31331	95712	127043	29382	284192
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	7502	0	7502	7073	16108	23181	4531	35214
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	2130	14490	10174	26794	0	112	112	62422	89328
	AUSTRALIA	0	625	1121	0	1746	0	0	0	0	1746
	JAPAN	0	0	0	535	535	0	0	0	0	535
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	0	11352	18911	30263	0	0	0	0	30263
	TOTAL	3510	67764	93054	30279	194607	38404	111932	150336	96335	441278
111.	NON-ALCOHOLIC										
	BEVERAGES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	3510	65009	58589	659	127767	31383	95712	127095	29382	284244
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	7502	0	7502	7073	16108	23181	4531	35214
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	2130	14490	10216	26836	0	112	112	62422	89370
	AUSTRALIA	0	625	1121	0	1746	0	0	0	0	1746
	JAPAN	0	0	0	535	535	0	0	0	0	535
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	0	11352	18911	30263	0	0	0	0	30263
	TOTAL	3510	67764	93054	30321	194649	38456	111932	150388	96335	441372
112.10	VERMOUTHS,OTHER WINE										
GALLONS	CIDER,PERRY,ETC.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	512	0	376	888	0	3353	3353	585	4826
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	4282	117	841	5240	0	293	293	1561	7094
	JAPAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	319	344
	TOTAL	0	4794	117	1217	6128	0	3671	3671	2465	12264
112.30	BEER MADE FROM MALT.										
GALLONS											
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	58918	0	33317	92235	45103	121452	166555	167840	426630
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	5922	0	940	6862	0	288	288	3140	10290
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	57679	1464	79694	138837	0	2928	2928	50525	192290
	AUSTRALIA	0	3679	818	0	4497	0	115	115	0	4612
	TOTAL	0	126198	2282	113951	242431	45103	124783	169886	221505	633822
112.40	SPIRITS,LIQUEURS,&										
GALLONS	DISTILLED ALC.BEV.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	2642	1622	1499	5763	0	14522	14522	3069	23354
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	4	2046	0	2050	0	0	0	0	2050
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	14554	824	27961	43339	0	1381	1381	43537	88257
	AUSTRALIA	0	56	0	0	56	0	6298	6298	0	6354
	NEW ZEALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	1629	1629	0	1629
	JAPAN	0	7328	0	170	7498	0	4490	4490	3276	15264
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	279	284
	TOTAL	0	24584	4492	29635	58711	0	28320	28320	50161	137192
112.	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	62072	1622	35192	98886	45103	139327	184430	171494	454810
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	5926	2046	940	8912	0	288	288	3140	12340
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	76515	2405	108496	187416	0	4602	4602	95623	287641
	AUSTRALIA	0	3735	818	0	4553	0	6413	6413	0	10966
	NEW ZEALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	1629	1629	0	1629
	JAPAN	0	7328	0	170	7498	0	4515	4515	3595	15608
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	279	284
	TOTAL	0	155576	6891	144803	307270	45103	156774	201877	274131	783278
11 .	BEVERAGES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	3510	127081	60211	35851	226653	76486	235039	311525	200876	739054
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	5926	9548	940	16414	7073	16396	23469	7671	47554
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	78645	16895	118712	214252	0	4714	4714	158045	377011
	AUSTRALIA	0	4360	1939	0	6299	0	6413	6413	0	12712
	NEW ZEALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	1629	1629	0	1629
	JAPAN	0	7328	0	705	8033	0	4515	4515	3595	16143
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	0	11352	18916	30268	0	0	0	279	30547
	TOTAL	3510	223340	99945	175124	501919	83559	268706	352265	370466	1224650
121.00	UNMANUFACTURED TO-										
NOT APPLY	BACCO;TOBACCO REFUSE										
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	99
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	99
122.10	CIGARS,CHEROOTS										
NOT APPLY	AND CIGARILLOS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	3	3	53	0	53	0	56
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	1788	1788	0	0	0	1022	2810
	TOTAL	0	0	0	1791	1791	53	0	53	1022	2866
122.20	CIGARETTES.										
CARTONS											
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	7204	0	59994	24976	92174	1819	81179	82998	14555	189727
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	631	0	631	0	463	463	0	1094
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	180626	241087	39596	461309	428	1243	1671	101807	564787
	JAPAN	0	0	413	0	413	0	0	0	0	413
	TOTAL	7204	180626	302125	64572	554527	2247	82885	85132	116362	756021
122.30	OTHER TOBACCO.										
POUNDS											
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	365	0	0	365	0	0	0	0	365
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	2772	0	3941	6713	0	0	0	0	6713
	TOTAL	0	3137	0	3941	7078	0	0	0	0	7078
122.	TOBACCO,MANUFACTURED										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	7204	365	59994	24979	92542	1872	81179	83051	14555	190148
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	631	0	631	0	463	463	0	1094
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	183398	241087	45325	469810	428	1243	1671	102829	574310
	JAPAN	0	0	413	0	413	0	0	0	0	413
	TOTAL	7204	183763	302125	70304	563396	2300	82885	85185	117384	765965
12 .	TOBACCO & TOBACCO										
	MANUFACTURES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	7204	365	59994	24979	92542	1872	81179	83051	14555	190148
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	631	0	631	0	463	463	0	1094
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	183398	241087	45325	469810	428	1243	1671	102928	574409
	JAPAN	0	0	413	0	413	0	0	0	0	413
	TOTAL	7204	183763	302125	70304	563396	2300	82885	85185	117483	766064
	***** SECTION TOTALS *****										
1 .	BEVERAGES AND										
	TOBACCO.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	10714	127446	120205	60830	319195	78358	316218	394576	215431	929202
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	5926	10179	940	17045	7073	16859	23932	7671	48648
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	262043	257982	164037	684062	428	5957	6385	260973	951420
	AUSTRALIA	0	4360	1939	0	6299	0	6413	6413	0	12712
	NEW ZEALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	1629	1629	0	1629
	JAPAN	0	7328	413	705	8446	0	4515	4515	3595	16556
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	0	11352	18916	30268	0	0	0	279	30547
	TOTAL	10714	407103	402070	245428	1065315	85859	351591	437450	487949	1990714
	***** SECTION TOTALS *****										
222.00	OIL SEEDS AND										
POUNDS	OLEAGINOUS FRUIT.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	28	0	28
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	77	0	77	0	77
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	1000	0	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
	JAPAN	0	0	393	0	393	0	0	0	0	393
	TOTAL	0	0	1393	0	1393	105	0	105	0	1498

EXTERNAL TRADE

Table 23.c. IMPORTS INTO THE T.T. BY SITC,DISTRICT,AND PORT OF SHIPMENT FOR JANUARY 1978 THROUGH JUNE 1978
(DOLLARS)

SITC/ UNIT	SITC DESCRIPTION/ PORT OF SHIPMENT	DISTRICT FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA KOSRAE	PONAPE	TRUK	YAP	TOTAL	MARSHALLS EBEYE	MAJURO	TOTAL	PALAU	OVERALL TOTAL
223.99 POUNDS	FLOURS OR MEALS OF OIL SEEDS AND FRUIT.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	248	0	248	0	248
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	248	0	248	0	248
223.	OIL SEEDS&OLEAGINOUS FRUIT(OTHER OILS).										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	248	0	248	0	248
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	248	0	248	0	248
22 .	OIL SEEDS&OLEAGINOUS FRUIT.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	276	0	276	0	276
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	77	0	77	0	77
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	1000	0	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
	JAPAN	0	0	383	0	383	0	0	0	0	383
	TOTAL	0	0	1383	0	1383	353	0	353	0	1736
245.02 POUNDS	WOOD CHARCOAL.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	1313	119	1432	396	1248	1644	0	3076
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	1163	0	0	1163	0	0	0	0	1163
	TOTAL	0	1163	1313	119	2595	396	1248	1644	0	4239
245.	FUEL WOOD AND WOOD CHARCOAL.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	1313	119	1432	396	1248	1644	0	3076
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	1163	0	0	1163	0	0	0	0	1163
	TOTAL	0	1163	1313	119	2595	396	1248	1644	0	4239
247.90 NOT APPLY	PIT PROPS AND OTHER WOOD IN THE ROUGH.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	4628	0	0	4628	0	558	558	0	5186
	TOTAL	0	4628	0	0	4628	0	558	558	0	5186
247.	WOOD IN THE ROUGH.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	4628	0	0	4628	0	558	558	0	5186
	TOTAL	0	4628	0	0	4628	0	558	558	0	5186
248.21 BOARD FEET	WOOD SAWN LENGTHWISE (CONIFEROUS).										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	29488	22356	451	52295	0	17212	17212	2999	72506
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	3261	3261	0	0	0	4122	7383
	TOTAL	0	29488	22356	3712	55556	0	17212	17212	7121	79889
248.22 NOT APPLY	WOOD,PLANED,GROOVED, ETC.(CONIFEROUS).										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	7749	0	0	7749	0	26019	26019	316	34084
	TOTAL	0	7749	0	0	7749	0	26019	26019	316	34084
248.31 BOARD FEET	WOOD SAWN LENGTHWISE (NON-CONIFEROUS).										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	12295	0	1596	13891	0	8915	8915	0	22806
	TOTAL	0	12295	0	1596	13891	0	8915	8915	0	22806
248.32 NOT APPLY	WOOD,PLANED,GROOVED, ETC.(NON-CONIFEROUS)										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	3533	3533	0	3533
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	3533	3533	0	3533
248.	WOOD,SIMPLY WORKED & RAILWAY SLEEPERS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	49531	22356	2047	73934	0	55679	55679	3315	132928
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	3261	3261	0	0	0	4122	7383
	TOTAL	0	49531	22356	5308	77195	0	55679	55679	7437	140311
24 .	CORK AND WOOD.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	54159	23669	2166	79994	396	57485	57881	3315	141190
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	1163	0	3261	4424	0	0	0	4122	8546
	TOTAL	0	55322	23669	5427	84418	396	57485	57881	7437	149736
251.10 NOT APPLY	WASTE PAPER AND PAPERBOARD.										
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	145	0	145	0	0	0	0	145
	TOTAL	0	0	145	0	145	0	0	0	0	145
251.	PULP AND WASTE PAPER.										
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	145	0	145	0	0	0	0	145
	TOTAL	0	0	145	0	145	0	0	0	0	145
25 .	PULP AND WASTE PAPER.										
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	145	0	145	0	0	0	0	145
	TOTAL	0	0	145	0	145	0	0	0	0	145
261.30 NOT APPLY	RAW SILK (NOT THROWN).										
	JAPAN	0	0	391	0	391	0	0	0	0	391
	TOTAL	0	0	391	0	391	0	0	0	0	391
261.	SILK.										
	JAPAN	0	0	391	0	391	0	0	0	0	391
	TOTAL	0	0	391	0	391	0	0	0	0	391
263.50 NOT APPLY	COTTON,WASTE(NOT CARDED OR COMBED).										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	369	369	0	0	0	0	369
	TOTAL	0	0	0	369	369	0	0	0	0	369
263.	COTTON.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	369	369	0	0	0	0	369
	TOTAL	0	0	0	369	369	0	0	0	0	369
269.00 NOT APPLY	OLD CLOTHING&OTHER TEXTILE ARTICLES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	8363	0	0	8363	0	0	0	0	8363
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	250	0	250	0	250	250	0	500
	TOTAL	0	8363	250	0	8613	0	250	250	0	8863
26 .	TEXTILE FIBRES AND THEIR WASTES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	8363	0	369	8732	0	0	0	0	8732
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	250	0	250	0	250	250	0	500
	JAPAN	0	0	391	0	391	0	0	0	0	391
	TOTAL	0	8363	641	369	9373	0	250	250	0	9623
271.30 NOT APPLY	NATURAL CALCIUM PHOSPHATES.										
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	420	0	420	0	0	0	0	420
	JAPAN	0	0	617	0	617	0	0	0	0	617
	TOTAL	0	0	1037	0	1037	0	0	0	0	1037
271.55 NOT APPLY	GUANO&ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FERTILIZERS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3930	3930
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3930	3930

Table 23.c. IMPORTS INTO THE T.T. BY SITC,DISTRICT,AND PORT OF SHIPMENT FOR JANUARY 1978 THROUGH JUNE 1978
(DOLLARS)

SITC/ UNIT	SITC DESCRIPTION/ PORT OF SHIPMENT	DISTRICT									
		FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA					MARSHALLS			PALAU	OVERALL TOTAL
		KOSRAE	PONAPE	TRUK	YAP	TOTAL	EBEYE	MAJURO	TOTAL		
271.	FERTILIZERS,CRUDE.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3930	3930
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	420	0	420	0	0	0	0	420
	JAPAN	0	0	617	0	617	0	0	0	0	617
	TOTAL	0	0	1037	0	1037	0	0	0	3930	4967
278.30 POUNDS	COMMON SALT.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	42	3914	9127	440	13523	320	1170	1490	422	15435
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	183	0	0	183	0	285	285	0	468
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	699	0	699	0	0	0	211	910
	AUSTRALIA	364	0	0	0	364	0	755	755	0	1119
	NEW ZEALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	181	181	0	181
	JAPAN	200	1875	947	214	3236	0	1442	1442	526	5204
	TOTAL	606	5972	10773	654	18005	320	3833	4153	1159	23317
278.60 TONS	SLAG,DROSS,SCALINGS, AND SIMILAR WASTE.										
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	71	0	71
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	71	0	71
278.96 TONS	BITUMEN AND ASPHALT; BITUMINOUS SHALE,ETC										
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	712	0	712	0	0	0	0	712
	TOTAL	0	0	712	0	712	0	0	0	0	712
278.	OTHER CRUDE MINERALS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	42	3914	9127	440	13523	320	1170	1490	422	15435
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	183	712	0	895	0	356	356	0	1251
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	699	0	699	0	0	0	211	910
	AUSTRALIA	364	0	0	0	364	0	755	755	0	1119
	NEW ZEALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	181	181	0	181
	JAPAN	200	1875	947	214	3236	0	1442	1442	526	5204
	TOTAL	606	5972	11485	654	18717	320	3904	4224	1159	24100
27 .	CRUDE FERTILIZERS AND CRUDE MINERALS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	42	3914	9127	440	13523	320	1170	1490	4352	19365
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	183	712	0	895	0	356	356	0	1251
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	699	0	699	0	0	0	211	910
	AUSTRALIA	364	0	420	0	784	0	755	755	0	1539
	NEW ZEALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	181	181	0	181
	JAPAN	200	1875	1564	214	3853	0	1442	1442	526	5821
	TOTAL	606	5972	12522	654	19754	320	3904	4224	5089	29067
281.00 TONS	IRON ORE&CONCENTRATES;ROASTED PYRITES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	30	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	30
	TOTAL	30	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	30
287.32 NOT APPLY	ALUMINUM OXIDE.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	405	405	0	405
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	405	405	0	405
287.	ORES&CONCENTRATES OF BASE METALS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	405	405	0	405
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	405	405	0	405
28 .	METALLIFEROUS ORES AND METAL SCRAP.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	30	0	0	0	30	0	405	405	0	435
	TOTAL	30	0	0	0	30	0	405	405	0	435
292.70 NOT APPLY	CUT FLOWERS ETC. FOR ORNAMENTAL PURPOSES.										
	JAPAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	121	121	0	121
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	121	121	0	121
292.86 POUNDS	VEGETABLE DYEING OR TANNING MATERIALS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	67	0	67	0	67
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	6
	TOTAL	0	0	0	6	6	67	0	67	0	73
292.	CRUDE VEGETABLE MATERIALS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	67	0	67	0	67
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	6
	JAPAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	121	121	0	121
	TOTAL	0	0	0	6	6	67	121	188	0	194
29 .	CRUDE ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE MATERIALS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	67	0	67	0	67
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	6
	JAPAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	121	121	0	121
	TOTAL	0	0	0	6	6	67	121	188	0	194
2 .	CRUDE MATERIALS,INEDIBLE,EXCEPT FUELS.			***** SECTION	TOTALS *****						
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	72	66436	32796	2975	102279	1059	59060	60119	7667	170065
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	183	962	0	1145	77	606	683	0	1828
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	1163	1844	3267	6274	0	0	0	4333	10607
	AUSTRALIA	364	0	420	0	784	0	755	755	0	1539
	NEW ZEALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	181	181	0	181
	JAPAN	200	1875	2339	214	4627	0	1563	1563	526	6716
	TOTAL	635	69657	38361	6456	115109	1136	62165	63301	12526	190936
				***** SECTION	TOTALS *****						
323.00 NOT APPLY	COKE,LIGNITE,PEAT, BRIQUETTES,ETC.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	611	611	0	611
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	9
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	620	620	0	620
32 .	COAL,COKE AND BRIQUETTES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	611	611	0	611
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	9
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	620	620	0	620
334.12 GALLONS	SPIRIT TYPE JET FUEL.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	55	627	1164	49	1895	0	0	0	0	1895
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	67	0	67	0	67
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	576	576	0	576
	PHILIPPINES	0	112732	72062	47100	231894	0	283545	283545	44151	559590
	TOTAL	55	113359	73226	47149	233789	67	284121	284188	44151	562128
334.15 GALLONS	MOTOR SPIRIT.										
	PHILIPPINES	0	128128	196217	43461	367806	30569	115842	146411	155846	670063
	TOTAL	0	128128	196217	43461	367806	30569	115842	146411	155846	670063

EXTERNAL TRADE

Table 23.c. IMPORTS INTO THE T.T. BY SITC.DISTRICT.AND PORT OF SHIPMENT FOR JANUARY 1978 THROUGH JUNE 1978
(DOLLARS)

SITC/ UNIT	SITC DESCRIPTION/ PORT OF SHIPMENT	DISTRICT									
		FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA					MARSHALLS			PALAU	OVERALL TOTAL
		KOSRAE	PONAPE	TRUK	YAP	TOTAL	EBEYE	MAJURO	TOTAL		
334.16 GALLONS	AVIATION SPIRIT.										
	PHILIPPINES	0	6657	509	4495	11661	0	4269	4269	1039	16969
	TOTAL	0	6657	509	4495	11661	0	4269	4269	1039	16969
334.23 GALLONS	OTHER KEROSENE.										
	PHILIPPINES	0	30180	41571	7737	79488	0	23295	23295	23456	126239
	TOTAL	0	30180	41571	7737	79488	0	23295	23295	23456	126239
334.30 GALLONS	DISTILLATE FUELS (DIESEL OIL).										
	JAPAN	0	0	2138	0	2138	0	0	0	0	2138
	PHILIPPINES	0	151533	59302	3944	214679	705	247013	247718	326315	788712
	TOTAL	0	151533	61440	3944	216817	705	247013	247718	326315	790850
334.40 GALLONS	RESIDUAL FUEL OILS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	1369	96	1465	0	0	0	0	1465
	TOTAL	0	0	1369	96	1465	0	0	0	0	1465
334.51 NOT APPLY	LUBRICATING OILS. OTHER HEAVY OILS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	1562	0	1562	36	3270	3306	0	4868
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	164	0	164	0	0	0	4914	5078
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	220	220	0	0	0	0	220
	PHILIPPINES	0	40628	33736	18529	92893	8705	38709	47414	59337	199644
	TOTAL	0	40628	35462	18769	94839	8741	41979	50720	64251	209810
334.52 NOT APPLY	LUBRICATING PREPARATIONS FOR TEXTILES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	72	72	0	0	0	0	72
	TOTAL	0	0	0	72	72	0	0	0	0	72
334.	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS. REFINED.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	55	627	4095	217	4994	36	3270	3306	0	8300
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	164	0	164	67	0	67	4914	5145
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	220	220	0	0	0	0	220
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	576	576	0	576
	JAPAN	0	0	2138	0	2138	0	0	0	0	2138
	PHILIPPINES	0	469858	403397	125166	998421	39979	712673	752652	610144	2361217
	TOTAL	55	470485	409794	125603	1005937	40082	716519	756601	615058	2377596
335.09 NOT APPLY	COAL TAR:PITCH:PETRO JELLY:PARAFIN WAX.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	85	0	0	85	0	0	0	0	85
	JAPAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32000	32000
	TOTAL	0	85	0	0	85	0	0	0	32000	32085
33 .	PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	55	712	4095	217	5079	36	3270	3306	0	8385
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	164	0	164	67	0	67	4914	5145
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	220	220	0	0	0	0	220
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	576	576	0	576
	JAPAN	0	0	2138	0	2138	0	0	0	32000	34138
	PHILIPPINES	0	469858	403397	125166	998421	39979	712673	752652	610144	2361217
	TOTAL	55	470570	409794	125603	1006022	40082	716519	756601	647058	2409651
341.40 NOT APPLY	PETROLEUM GASES & GASEOUS HYDROCARBONS										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	75	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	75
	TOTAL	0	75	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	75
341.	GAS.NATURAL AND MANUFACTURED.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	75	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	75
	TOTAL	0	75	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	75
34 .	GAS NATURAL AND MANUFACTURED.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	75	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	75
	TOTAL	0	75	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	75
	***** SECTION TOTALS *****										
3 .	MINERAL FUELS AND LUBRICANTS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	55	787	4095	217	5154	36	3881	3917	0	9071
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	164	0	164	67	9	76	4914	5154
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	220	220	0	0	0	0	220
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	576	576	0	576
	JAPAN	0	0	2138	0	2138	0	0	0	32000	34138
	PHILIPPINES	0	469858	403397	125166	998421	39979	712673	752652	610144	2361217
	TOTAL	55	470645	409794	125603	1006097	40082	717139	757221	647058	2410376
	***** SECTION TOTALS *****										

SITC/ UNIT	SITC DESCRIPTION/ PORT OF SHIPMENT	DISTRICT									
		FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA					MARSHALLS			PALAU	OVERALL TOTAL
		KOSRAE	PONAPE	TRUK	YAP	TOTAL	EBEYE	MAJURO	TOTAL		
423.75 QUARTS	SOYA BEAN, GROUNDNUTS COTTON SEED OIL.ETC.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	187	372	2565	3484	6608	0	485	485	406	7499
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	21	0	0	21	0	92	92	0	113
	JAPAN	0	661	0	0	661	0	0	0	0	661
	TOTAL	187	1054	2565	3484	7290	0	577	577	406	8273
423.76 QUARTS	OLIVE.SUNFLOWER SEED AND SESAMUM OIL.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	307	47	354	114	0	114	0	468
	JAPAN	0	2015	163	0	2178	0	0	0	0	2178
	TOTAL	0	2015	470	47	2532	114	0	114	0	2646
423.	FIXED VEGETABLE OILS ("SOFT").										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	187	372	2872	3531	6962	114	485	599	406	7967
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	21	0	0	21	0	92	92	0	113
	JAPAN	0	2676	163	0	2839	0	0	0	0	2839
	TOTAL	187	3069	3035	3531	9822	114	577	691	406	10919
424.77 QUARTS	LINSEED.CASTOR AND OTHER VEGETABLE OIL										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	3291	36	3327	0	18	18	0	3345
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	47	0	47
	TOTAL	0	0	3291	36	3327	47	18	65	0	3392
424.78 QUARTS	PALM OIL.COCONUT OIL .PALM KERNEL OIL.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	456	456	0	456
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	51	0	51
	JAPAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	43	0	43
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	550	0	550
424.	OTHER FIXED VEGETABLE OILS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	3291	36	3327	0	474	474	0	3801
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	47	51	98	0	98
	JAPAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	43	0	43
	TOTAL	0	0	3291	36	3327	47	568	615	0	3942

Table 23.c. IMPORTS INTO THE T.T. BY SITC, DISTRICT, AND PORT OF SHIPMENT FOR JANUARY 1978 THROUGH JUNE 1978
(DOLLARS)

SITC/ UNIT	SITC DESCRIPTION/ PORT OF SHIPMENT	DISTRICT: FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA: KOSRAE	PONAPE	TRUK	YAP	TOTAL	MARSHALLS: EBEYE	MAJURO	TOTAL	PALAU	OVERALL TOTAL
42 .	FIXED VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	187	372	6163	3567	10289	114	959	1073	406	11768
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	21	0	0	21	47	143	190	0	211
	JAPAN	0	2676	163	0	2839	0	43	43	0	2882
	TOTAL	187	3069	6326	3567	13149	161	1145	1306	406	14861
431.20 QUARTS	HYDROGENATED ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	352	0	0	352	0	0	0	18430	18782
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	90	0	0	90	0	0	0	2676	2766
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2880	2880
	TOTAL	0	442	0	0	442	0	0	0	23986	24428
431.	ANIMAL & VEGETABLE FATS AND WAXES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	352	0	0	352	0	0	0	18430	18782
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	90	0	0	90	0	0	0	2676	2766
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2880	2880
	TOTAL	0	442	0	0	442	0	0	0	23986	24428
43 .	ANIMAL & VEGETABLE FATS AND WAXES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	352	0	0	352	0	0	0	18430	18782
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	90	0	0	90	0	0	0	2676	2766
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2880	2880
	TOTAL	0	442	0	0	442	0	0	0	23986	24428
.	ANIMAL&VEGETABLE OILS,FATS,&WAXES.			***** SECTION TOTALS *****							
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	187	724	6163	3567	10641	114	959	1073	18836	30550
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	111	0	0	111	47	143	190	2676	2977
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2880	2880
	JAPAN	0	2676	163	0	2839	0	43	43	0	2882
	TOTAL	187	3511	6326	3567	13591	161	1145	1306	24392	39289
				***** SECTION TOTALS *****							
511.00 NOT APPLY	HYDROCARBONS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	550	0	550
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	400	254	0	654	0	0	0	1377	2031
	JAPAN	0	168	0	0	168	0	0	0	0	168
	PHILIPPINES	0	643	1194	46	1883	230	598	828	552	3263
	TOTAL	0	1211	1448	46	2705	230	1148	1378	1929	6012
512.16 GALLONS	ETHYL ALCOHOL OR NEUTRAL SPIRITS.										
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	21	0	21
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	21	0	21
512.50 NOT APPLY	ALCOHOLS,PHENOLS, PHENOL-ALCOHOLS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	74	0	0	0	74	0	0	0	0	74
	TOTAL	74	0	0	0	74	0	0	0	0	74
512.	ALCOHOLS,PHENOLS, PHENOL-ALCOHOLS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	74	0	0	0	74	0	0	0	0	74
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	21	0	21
	TOTAL	74	0	0	0	74	0	21	21	0	95
513.00 NOT APPLY	CARBOXYLIC ACIDS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	456	0	456	0	0	0	0	456
	TOTAL	0	0	456	0	456	0	0	0	0	456
516.00 NOT APPLY	ETHERS;INORGANIC ESTERS;ENZYMES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2519	2519	0	2519
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1344	1344	0	1344
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	3863	3863	0	3863
51 .	ORGANIC CHEMICALS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	74	0	456	0	530	0	3069	3069	0	3599
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1365	1365	0	1365
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	400	254	0	654	0	0	0	1377	2031
	JAPAN	0	168	0	0	168	0	0	0	0	168
	PHILIPPINES	0	643	1194	46	1883	230	598	828	552	3263
	TOTAL	74	1211	1904	46	3235	230	5032	5262	1929	10426
522.00 NOT APPLY	CHEMICAL ELEMENTS. INORGANIC ACID&BASE.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	368	0	0	368	0	80	80	0	448
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	290	0	0	290	0	995	995	0	1285
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	3539	0	3539	0	0	0	1685	5224
	JAPAN	0	519	0	0	519	0	396	396	0	915
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	0	227	0	227	0	0	0	0	227
	TOTAL	0	1177	3766	0	4943	0	1471	1471	1685	8099
523.00 NOT APPLY	METALLIC SALTS AND PEROXYSALTS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	1329	0	0	1329	0	11	11	0	1340
	TOTAL	0	1329	0	0	1329	0	11	11	0	1340
52 .	INORGANIC CHEMICALS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	1697	0	0	1697	0	91	91	0	1788
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	290	0	0	290	0	995	995	0	1285
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	3539	0	3539	0	0	0	1685	5224
	JAPAN	0	519	0	0	519	0	396	396	0	915
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	0	227	0	227	0	0	0	0	227
	TOTAL	0	2506	3766	0	6272	0	1482	1482	1685	9439
531.00 NOT APPLY	SYNTHETIC ORGANIC DYE STUFFS;INDIGO.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	54	0	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	54
	JAPAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	575	575	0	575
	TOTAL	54	0	0	0	54	0	575	575	0	629
532.00 NOT APPLY	TANNING EXTRACTS OF VEGETABLE ORIGIN.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	14	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	14
	JAPAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	665	665	0	665
	TOTAL	14	0	0	0	14	0	665	665	0	679
533.52 NOT APPLY	ARTIST/STUDENT/SIGN-BOARD PAINTER COLORS										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	390	390	0	0	0	0	390
	JAPAN	0	0	0	4036	4036	0	0	0	0	4036
	TOTAL	0	0	0	4426	4426	0	0	0	0	4426
533.75 NOT APPLY	OTHER COLORING MATTER.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	434	16875	23165	3052	43526		14985	14985	54549	113060
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	3066	3066	8012	11078
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	44	0	7	51	0	0	0	8001	8052
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1000	0	1000

Table 23.c. IMPORTS INTO THE T.T. BY SITC, DISTRICT, AND PORT OF SHIPMENT FOR JANUARY 1978 THROUGH JUNE 1978
(DOLLARS)

SITC/ UNIT	SITC DESCRIPTION/ PORT OF SHIPMENT	DISTRICT									
		FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA					MARSHALLS			PALAU	OVERALL TOTAL
		KOSRAE	PONAPE	TRUK	YAP	TOTAL	EBEYE	MAJURO	TOTAL		
CONTINUED	JAPAN	0	1100	29305	2776	33181	0	8709	8709	21951	63841
	TAIWAN	0	1398	0	0	1398	0	0	0	0	1398
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	284	284	0	0	0	0	284
	TOTAL	434	19417	52470	6119	78440	0	27760	27760	92513	198713
533.	PIGMENTS, PAINTS, VARNISHES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	434	16875	23165	3442	43916	0	14985	14985	54549	113450
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	3066	3066	8012	11078
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	44	0	7	51	0	0	0	8001	8052
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1000	0	1000
	JAPAN	0	1100	29305	6812	37217	0	8709	8709	21951	67877
	TAIWAN	0	1398	0	0	1398	0	0	0	0	1398
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	284	284	0	0	0	0	284
	TOTAL	434	19417	52470	10545	82866	0	27760	27760	92513	203139
53 .	DYEING, TANNING, & COLORING MATERIALS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	502	16875	23165	3442	43984	0	14985	14985	54549	113518
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	3066	3066	8012	11078
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	44	0	7	51	0	0	0	8001	8052
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1000	0	1000
	JAPAN	0	1100	29305	6812	37217	0	9949	9949	21951	69117
	TAIWAN	0	1398	0	0	1398	0	0	0	0	1398
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	284	284	0	0	0	0	284
	TOTAL	502	19417	52470	10545	82934	0	29000	29000	92513	204447
541.70 NOT APPLY	MEDICAMENTS(INCLUDING VETERINARY MFD)										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	119	577	0	4928	5624	94	4196	4290	1497	11411
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	1891	516	316	2723	703	2058	2761	3083	8567
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	1113	144	0	1257	0	0	0	1619	2876
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	471	471	0	471
	JAPAN	0	0	0	432	432	0	0	0	1995	2427
	TOTAL	119	3581	660	5676	10036	797	6725	7522	8194	25752
541.91 NOT APPLY	WADDING, GAUZE, BANDAGES, ETC.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	193	0	0	76	269	25	323	348	0	617
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	784	0	70	854	99	613	712	0	1566
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	572	0	0	572	0	0	0	0	572
	TOTAL	193	1356	0	146	1695	124	936	1060	0	2755
541.	MEDICINAL & PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	312	577	0	5004	5893	119	4519	4638	1497	12028
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	2675	516	386	3577	802	2671	3473	3083	10133
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	1685	144	0	1829	0	0	0	1619	3448
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	471	471	0	471
	JAPAN	0	0	0	432	432	0	0	0	1995	2427
	TOTAL	312	4937	660	5822	11731	921	7661	8582	8194	28507
54 .	MEDICINAL & PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	312	577	0	5004	5893	119	4519	4638	1497	12028
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	2675	516	386	3577	802	2671	3473	3083	10133
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	1685	144	0	1829	0	0	0	1619	3448
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	471	471	0	471
	JAPAN	0	0	0	432	432	0	0	0	1995	2427
	TOTAL	312	4937	660	5822	11731	921	7661	8582	8194	28507
551.00 NOT APPLY	ESSENTIAL OILS, PERFUME & FLAVOR MTLS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	3242	0	3242	0	886	886	0	4128
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	45
	JAPAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	777	777	0	777
	TOTAL	0	0	3242	0	3242	0	1663	1663	45	4950
553.01 NOT APPLY	AQUEOUS DISTILLATES OF ESSENTIAL OILS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	47	0	0	47	0	18	18	794	859
	U.S.(HAWAII)	27	2240	6673	117	9057	413	800	1213	0	10270
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	2203	0	0	2203	0	226	226	0	2429
	JAPAN	0	332	418	0	750	0	0	0	0	750
	TOTAL	27	4822	7091	117	12057	413	1044	1457	794	14308
553.02 NOT APPLY	PERFUMERY AND COSMETICS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	92	2904	0	164	3160	1939	3692	5631	0	8791
	U.S.(HAWAII)	23	3573	928	122	4646	1277	1143	2420	0	7066
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	678	672	0	1350	0	39	39	0	1389
	NEW ZEALAND	0	698	0	0	698	0	0	0	0	698
	JAPAN	0	6286	6280	2515	15081	0	435	435	0	15516
	TOTAL	115	14139	7880	2801	24935	3216	5309	8525	0	33460
553.03 NOT APPLY	TOILET PREPARATIONS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	1997	1921	1722	3195	8835	2376	13747	16123	9576	34534
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	1526	6746	1945	10217	386	7303	7689	3912	21818
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	1523	1307	188	3018	0	1679	1679	6906	11603
	AUSTRALIA	0	565	0	0	565	0	0	0	0	565
	JAPAN	128	94	6260	0	6482	437	2577	3014	2811	12307
	TOTAL	2125	5629	16035	5328	29117	3199	25306	28505	23205	80827
553.04 NOT APPLY	OTHER INCLUDING HAIR DRESSING & ROOM DEO.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	41	433	309	15	798	0	141	141	1312	2251
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	984	381	1365	239	381	620	0	1985
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	342	342
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	342	342	0	342
	JAPAN	0	14	0	14	28	0	10545	10545	0	10573
	TOTAL	41	447	1293	410	2191	239	11409	11648	1654	15493
553.	PERFUMERY, COSMETICS& TOILET PREPARATIONS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	2130	5305	2031	3374	12840	4315	17598	21913	11682	46435
	U.S.(HAWAII)	50	7339	15331	2565	25285	2315	9627	11942	3912	41139
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	4404	1979	188	6571	0	1944	1944	7248	15763
	AUSTRALIA	0	565	0	0	565	0	342	342	0	907
	NEW ZEALAND	0	698	0	0	698	0	0	0	0	698
	JAPAN	128	6726	12958	2529	22341	437	13557	13994	2811	39146
	TOTAL	2308	25037	32299	8656	68300	7067	43068	50135	25653	144088
554.10 NOT APPLY	SOAP, ORGANIC SURFACE ACTING AGENTS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	3509	65519	26787	6911	102726	8962	17239	26201	5491	134418
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	3859	3512	730	8101	213	1255	1468	1428	10997
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	14291	16322	3677	34290	0	8438	8438	1633	44361
	AUSTRALIA	1521	0	437	0	1958	0	2611	2611	0	4569
	NEW ZEALAND	0	137	0	0	137	0	0	0	0	137
	JAPAN	0	0	8538	0	8538	0	50	50	1794	10382
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	0	100
	PHILIPPINES	0	0	7800	0	7800	0	0	0	0	7800
	TOTAL	5030	83806	63396	11318	163550	9175	29693	38868	10346	212764
554.40 NOT APPLY	POLISHES, CREAMS, SCOURING POWDERS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	2256	8592	12589	96	23533	409	37496	37905	35035	96473
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	116	0	0	116	0	10737	10737	0	10853
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	1147	16373	829	18349	0	4152	4152	25068	47569
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	320	320	0	320
	JAPAN	0	0	1162	0	1162	0	1934	1934	0	3096
	PHILIPPINES	0	0	0	0	0	0	566	566	0	566
	TOTAL	2256	9855	30124	925	43160	409	55205	55614	60103	158877

Table 23.c. IMPORTS INTO THE T.T. BY SITC.DISTRICT.AND PORT OF SHIPMENT FOR JANUARY 1978 THROUGH JUNE 1978
(DOLLARS)

SITC/ UNIT	SITC DESCRIPTION/ PORT OF SHIPMENT	DISTRICT: FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA: KOSRAE	PONAPE	TRUK	YAP	TOTAL	MARSHALLS: EBEYE	MAJURO	TOTAL	PALAU	OVERALL TOTAL
554.	SOAP.CLEANSING &POLISHING PREPARATIONS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	5765	74111	39376	7007	126259	9371	54735	64106	40526	230891
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	3975	3512	730	8217	213	11992	12205	1428	21850
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	15438	32695	4506	52639	0	12590	12590	26701	91930
	AUSTRALIA	1521	0	437	0	1958	0	2931	2931	0	4889
	NEW ZEALAND	0	137	0	0	137	0	0	0	0	137
	JAPAN	0	0	9700	0	9700	0	1984	1984	1794	13478
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	0	100
	PHILIPPINES	0	0	7800	0	7800	0	566	566	0	8366
	TOTAL	7286	93661	93520	12243	206710	9584	84898	94482	70449	371641
55 .	ESSEN.OILS & PERFUME TOILET&CLEANING MTL.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	7895	79416	44649	10381	142341	13686	73219	86905	52208	281454
	U.S.(HAWAII)	50	11314	18843	3295	33502	2528	21619	24147	5340	62989
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	19942	34674	4694	59310	0	14534	14534	33897	107741
	AUSTRALIA	1521	565	437	0	2523	0	3273	3273	0	5796
	NEW ZEALAND	0	835	0	0	835	0	0	0	0	835
	JAPAN	128	6726	22658	2529	32041	437	16318	16755	4605	53401
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	0	100
	PHILIPPINES	0	0	7800	0	7800	0	566	566	0	8366
	TOTAL	9594	118698	129061	20899	278252	16651	129629	146280	96150	520682
572.00 NOT APPLY	EXPLOSIVES;PYROTECHNIC PRODUCTS.										
	JAPAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	546	546	0	546
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	546	546	0	546
57 .	EXPLOSIVES AND PYROTECHNIC PRODUCTS.										
	JAPAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	546	546	0	546
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	546	546	0	546
583.00 NOT APPLY	POLYMERIZATION & COPOLYMERIZATION PROD.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	350	173	0	523	0	10309	10309	2699	13531
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	622	0	0	622	0	0	0	0	622
	TOTAL	0	972	173	0	1145	0	10309	10309	2699	14153
585.00 NOT APPLY	HARDENED PROTEINS; RESINS;PLASTICS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	62	0	299	326	687	0	3877	3877	0	4564
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	4975	4975	0	4975
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	105	0	105
	JAPAN	0	809	720	0	1529	0	586	586	0	2115
	TOTAL	62	809	1019	326	2216	0	9543	9543	0	11759
58 .	ART.RESINS&PLASTICS; CELLULOSE EST.&ETH.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	62	350	472	326	1210	0	14186	14186	2699	18095
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	4975	4975	0	4975
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	622	0	0	622	0	0	0	0	622
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	105	0	105
	JAPAN	0	809	720	0	1529	0	586	586	0	2115
	TOTAL	62	1781	1192	326	3361	0	19852	19852	2699	25912
591.00 NOT APPLY	DISINFECTANT,INSECTICIDE,RAT POISON,ETC										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	1016	8374	12005	8520	29915	4160	15337	19497	8213	57625
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	687	0	71	759	70	150	220	0	978
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	1802	0	1255	3057	0	813	813	528	4398
	AUSTRALIA	0	340	0	0	340	0	0	0	0	340
	JAPAN	1437	5676	29815	3557	40485	473	15712	16185	913	57583
	TAIWAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1370	1370
	HONG KONG	313	0	585	0	898	315	245	560	0	1458
	TOTAL	2766	16879	42405	13413	75453	5018	32257	37275	11024	123762
592.11 POUNDS	STARCHES;INULIN.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	101	0	0	101	200	757	957	0	1058
	JAPAN	584	0	0	0	584	0	0	0	992	1576
	TOTAL	584	101	0	0	685	200	757	957	992	2634
592.20 NOT APPLY	CASEIN,ALBUMINS;GELATIN;PREPARED GLUES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	1277	0	24	1301	0	1289	1289	0	2590
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10
	JAPAN	368	460	0	0	828	0	0	0	0	828
	TOTAL	368	1737	0	34	2139	0	1289	1289	0	3428
592.	STARCHES,INULIN & WHEAT GLUTEN;GLUES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	1378	0	24	1402	200	2046	2246	0	3648
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10
	JAPAN	952	460	0	0	1412	0	0	0	992	2404
	TOTAL	952	1838	0	34	2824	200	2046	2246	992	6062
598.55 NOT APPLY	ARTIFICIAL AND PREPARED WAXES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	386	2473	0	2859	0	318	318	1688	4865
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	102	0	0	102	0	0	0	0	102
	TOTAL	0	488	2473	0	2961	0	318	318	1688	4967
598.56 NOT APPLY	OTHER CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	114	0	3728	1309	5151	505	4423	4928	5943	16022
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	374	0	1111	1485	0	310	310	2533	4328
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	125	125	0	339	339	1518	1992
	JAPAN	48	10	0	0	58	0	0	0	0	58
	TOTAL	162	384	3728	2545	6819	505	5072	5577	9994	22390
598.	MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	114	386	6201	1309	8010	505	4741	5246	7631	20887
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	476	0	1111	1587	0	310	310	2533	4430
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	125	125	0	339	339	1518	1992
	JAPAN	48	10	0	0	58	0	0	0	0	58
	TOTAL	162	872	6201	2545	9780	505	5390	5895	11682	27357
59 .	CHEMICAL MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	1130	10138	18206	9853	39327	4865	22124	26989	15844	82160
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	1163	0	1192	2355	70	460	530	2533	5418
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	1802	0	1390	3192	0	1152	1152	2046	6390
	AUSTRALIA	0	340	0	0	340	0	0	0	0	340
	JAPAN	2437	6146	29815	3557	41955	473	15712	16185	1905	60045
	TAIWAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1370	1370
	HONG KONG	313	0	585	0	898	315	245	560	0	1458
	TOTAL	3880	19589	48606	15992	88067	5723	39693	45416	23698	157191
5 .	CHEMICALS AND RELATED PRODUCTS.				***** SECTION TOTALS *****						
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	9975	109053	86948	29006	234982	18670	132193	150863	126797	512642
	U.S.(HAWAII)	50	15442	19359	4873	39724	3400	35151	38551	18968	97243
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	24395	38611	6091	69097	0	15686	15686	48725	133508
	AUSTRALIA	1521	905	437	0	2863	0	4849	4849	0	7712
	NEW ZEALAND	0	835	0	0	835	0	0	0	0	835
	JAPAN	2565	15468	82498	13330	113861	910	43507	44417	30456	188734
	TAIWAN	0	1398	0	0	1398	0	0	0	1370	2768
	HONG KONG	313	0	585	284	1182	315	345	660	0	1842
	PHILIPPINES	0	643	8994	46	9683	230	1164	1394	552	11629
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	0	227	0	227	0	0	0	0	227
	TOTAL	14424	168139	237659	53630	473852	23525	232895	256420	226868	957140

***** SECTION TOTALS *****

EXTERNAL TRADE

Table 23.c. IMPORTS INTO THE T.T. BY SITC,DISTRICT,AND PORT OF SHIPMENT FOR JANUARY 1978 THROUGH JUNE 1979
(DOLLARS)

SITC/ UNIT	SITC DESCRIPTION/ PORT OF SHIPMENT	DISTRICT									
		FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA					MARSHALLS			PALAU	OVERALL TOTAL
		KOSRAE	PONAPE	TRUK	YAP	TOTAL	EBEYE	MAJURO	TOTAL		
612.10 NOT APPLY	LEATHER ARTICLES USED IN MACHINERY.										
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	95	0	95
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	95	0	95
612.50 NOT APPLY	SADDLERY AND HARNESS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	2815	432	3247	0	0	0	0	3247
	TOTAL	0	0	2815	432	3247	0	0	0	0	3247
612.	MANUFACTURES OF LEATHER OR COMP.LEATHER										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	2815	432	3247	0	0	0	0	3247
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	95	0	95
	TOTAL	0	0	2815	432	3247	0	95	95	0	3342
61 .	LEATHER,LEATHER MANUFACTURES & FURSKIN.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	2815	432	3247	0	0	0	0	3247
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	95	0	95
	TOTAL	0	0	2815	432	3247	0	95	95	0	3342
621.00 NOT APPLY	UNVULCANIZED RUBBER; RUBBER THREAD;PIPING										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	63	0	660	723	0	35	35	0	758
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	86	0	86	0	0	0	0	86
	JAPAN	0	73	0	1661	1734	0	312	312	0	2046
	TOTAL	0	136	86	2321	2543	0	347	347	0	2890
625.00 NOT APPLY	RUBBER TIRES AND RELATED ARTICLES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	1030	1210	0	2240	0	0	0	0	2240
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	8001	0	0	8001	0	0	0	2160	10161
	JAPAN	0	5640	3250	4210	13100	0	8136	8136	6837	28073
	TAIWAN	0	0	3502	1741	5243	0	0	0	0	5243
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	0	0	580	580	0	0	0	0	580
	TOTAL	0	14671	7962	6531	29164	0	8136	8136	8997	46297
628.10 NOT APPLY	UNHARDENED VULCANIZED RUBBER HYG.ART.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	75	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	75
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	28	28	0	102	102	0	130
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	12
	TOTAL	75	0	0	40	115	0	102	102	0	217
628.09 NOT APPLY	MISC. UNHARDENED VULCANIZED RUBBER.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	43	587	0	0	630	379	1443	1822	0	2452
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	21	156	177	0	14	14	0	191
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	136	136	0	136
	JAPAN	0	0	0	453	453	0	853	853	452	1758
	TOTAL	43	587	21	609	1260	379	2446	2825	452	4537
628.99 NOT APPLY	ARTICLES OF HARDENED RUBBER.										
	JAPAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	600	0	600
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	600	0	600
628.	ARTICLES OF RUBBER.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	118	587	0	0	705	379	1443	1822	0	2527
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	21	184	205	0	116	116	0	321
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	12
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	136	136	0	136
	JAPAN	0	0	0	453	453	0	1453	1453	452	2358
	TOTAL	118	587	21	649	1375	379	3148	3527	452	5354
62 .	RUBBER MANUFACTURES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	118	1680	1210	660	3668	379	1478	1857	0	5525
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	21	184	205	0	116	116	0	321
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	8001	86	12	8099	0	0	0	2160	10259
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	136	136	0	136
	JAPAN	0	5713	3250	6324	15287	0	9901	9901	7289	32477
	TAIWAN	0	0	3502	1741	5243	0	0	0	0	5243
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	0	0	580	580	0	0	0	0	580
	TOTAL	118	15394	8069	9501	33082	379	11631	12010	9449	54541
634.50 SQ.FEET	WOOD SAWN LENGTHWISE PLYWOOD, ETC.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	11545	21679	79712	12967	125903	4768	79734	84502	106319	316723
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	7173	17134	778	25085	0	0	0	4257	29342
	AUSTRALIA	0	298	0	0	298	0	0	0	0	298
	JAPAN	0	5097	4466	0	9563	0	4040	4040	32003	45606
	TAIWAN	2940	4140	25561	8465	41106	0	3489	3489	0	44595
	PEOPLE-R/CHINA	0	8897	0	0	8897	0	0	0	0	8897
	HONG KONG	0	0	6810	0	6810	0	0	0	0	6810
	TOTAL	14485	47284	133683	22210	217662	4768	87263	92031	142579	452271
634.91 NOT APPLY	OTHER HOOPWOOD;WOODEN STICKS,DRAWN WOOD										
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20
	TOTAL	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20
634.95 NOT APPLY	WOOD WOOL AND FLOUR; BEADINGS & MOLDINGS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	656	2453	3109	0	0	0	32912	36021
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2931	2931
	JAPAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20986	20986
	TOTAL	0	0	656	2453	3109	0	0	0	56829	59938
634.	VENEERS,PLYWOOD OR RECONSTITUTED WOOD.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	11545	21679	80368	15420	129012	4768	79734	84502	139230	352744
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	7173	17134	778	25085	0	0	0	7188	32273
	AUSTRALIA	0	298	0	0	298	0	0	0	0	298
	JAPAN	0	5097	4466	0	9563	0	4040	4040	52989	66592
	TAIWAN	2940	4140	25561	8465	41106	0	3489	3489	0	44595
	PEOPLE-R/CHINA	0	8897	0	0	8897	0	0	0	0	8897
	HONG KONG	0	0	6810	0	6810	0	0	0	0	6810
	TOTAL	14485	47304	134339	24663	220791	4768	87263	92031	199407	512229
635.40 NOT APPLY	WOODEN PICTURE FRAME HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	927	0	0	927	147	660	807	0	1734
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	315	0	64	379	0	0	0	0	379
	JAPAN	0	435	0	114	549	0	0	0	0	549
	TAIWAN	0	0	0	444	444	0	0	0	0	444
	PEOPLE-R/CHINA	0	801	0	0	801	0	0	0	0	801
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	54	0	54
	TOTAL	0	2478	0	622	3100	147	714	861	0	3961
635.55 NOT APPLY	WOODEN STAVES,TOOLS, TUBS,CRATES,CASKS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	575	35	610	0	7656	7656	0	8266
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	36	36	0	0	0	0	36
	JAPAN	0	0	849	96	945	0	105	105	0	1050
	TOTAL	0	0	1424	167	1591	0	7761	7761	0	9352
635.	WOOD MANUFACTURES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	927	575	35	1537	147	8316	8463	0	10000
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	315	0	100	415	0	0	0	0	415
	JAPAN	0	435	849	210	1494	0	105	105	0	1599
	TAIWAN	0	0	0	444	444	0	0	0	0	444

Table 23.c. IMPORTS INTO THE T.T. BY SITC,DISTRICT,AND PORT OF SHIPMENT FOR JANUARY 1978 THROUGH JUNE 1978
(DOLLARS)

SITC/ UNIT	SITC DESCRIPTION/ PORT OF SHIPMENT	DISTRICT									
		FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA					MARSHALLS			PALAU	OVERALL TOTAL
		KOSRAE	PONAPE	TRUK	YAP	TOTA.	EBEYE	MAJURO	TOTAL		
CONTINUED											
	PEOPLE-R/CHINA	0	901	0	0	901	0	0	0	0	901
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	54	0	54
	TOTAL	0	2479	1424	788	4691	147	8475	8622	0	13313
63 .	CORK AND WOOD MANUFACTURES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	11545	22596	90247	15455	139840	4915	88050	92965	139230	362756
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	7488	17134	878	25500	0	0	0	7199	32699
	AUSTRALIA	0	299	0	0	299	0	0	0	0	299
	JAPAN	0	5532	5315	210	11057	0	4145	4145	52989	69191
	TAIWAN	2969	8143	25561	3929	41550	0	3489	3489	0	45039
	PEOPLE-R/CHINA	0	9628	0	0	9628	0	0	0	0	9628
	HONG KONG	0	0	6810	0	6810	0	54	54	0	6864
	TOTAL	14495	49782	135763	25452	225492	4915	95738	100653	199407	525552
641.45 NOT APPLY	PAPER OR PAPERBOARD IN ROLLS OR SHEETS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	207	0	207	0	84	84	0	291
	HONG KONG	555	0	0	0	555	0	0	0	0	555
	TOTAL	555	0	207	0	762	0	84	84	0	846
641.69 SQ.FEET	BUILDING BOARD OF WOOD PULP OR VEG.FIB										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	2380	0	2380	0	0	0	0	2380
	JAPAN	0	0	1619	0	1619	0	0	0	0	1619
	TOTAL	0	0	3999	0	3999	0	0	0	0	3999
641.	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	2587	0	2587	0	84	84	0	2671
	JAPAN	0	0	1619	0	1619	0	0	0	0	1619
	HONG KONG	555	0	0	0	555	0	0	0	0	555
	TOTAL	555	0	4206	0	4761	0	84	84	0	4845
642.55 NOT APPLY	CIGARETTE PAPER;NOTE BOOKS,ETC.;BAGS,ETC.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	426	4337	295	3594	8652	398	4437	4835	3720	17207
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	807	104	444	1355	886	1574	2460	3079	6894
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	65330	757	318	66405	0	2584	2584	202	69191
	JAPAN	527	919	3081	138	4665	0	4913	4913	0	9578
	TAIWAN	0	39	460	0	499	0	0	0	0	499
	HONG KONG	0	1106	200	147	1453	0	1645	1645	0	3098
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	2501	0	0	2501	0	0	0	0	2501
	TOTAL	953	75648	4802	4131	85534	1284	15153	16437	7001	108972
642.56 NOT APPLY	WRITING BLOCKS,ENVELOPES;DISHES;TISSUES										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	1675	4159	6514	3149	15536	17099	54167	71266	14362	101232
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	502	0	936	1438	927	5290	6217	0	7655
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	2559	3572	471	6601	0	2116	2116	6922	15639
	JAPAN	42	5544	2129	2213	9927	0	3526	3526	3680	17133
	PHILIPPINES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3646	3646
	TOTAL	1717	12862	12314	6639	33532	18026	65099	83125	29608	145255
642.	ARTICLES OF PAPER AND PAPERBOARD.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	2101	9095	6819	6233	24248	17497	58604	76101	18080	118429
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	1409	104	1250	2763	1913	6764	8677	3079	14519
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	67997	4324	789	73110	0	4700	4700	7124	84934
	JAPAN	569	6453	5219	2351	14592	0	8439	8439	3680	26711
	TAIWAN	0	39	460	0	499	0	0	0	0	499
	HONG KONG	0	1106	200	147	1453	0	1645	1645	0	3098
	PHILIPPINES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3646	3646
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	2501	0	0	2501	0	0	0	0	2501
	TOTAL	2670	88510	17116	10770	119066	19310	80252	99562	35609	254237
64 .	PAPER,PAPERBOARD & ARTICLES THEREOF.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	2101	9095	9406	6233	26835	17497	58688	76185	18080	121100
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	1409	104	1250	2763	1913	6764	8677	3079	14519
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	67997	4324	789	73110	0	4700	4700	7124	84934
	JAPAN	569	6453	6838	2351	16211	0	8439	8439	3680	28330
	TAIWAN	0	39	460	0	499	0	0	0	0	499
	HONG KONG	555	1106	200	147	2008	0	1645	1645	0	3653
	PHILIPPINES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3646	3646
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	2501	0	0	2501	0	0	0	0	2501
	TOTAL	3225	88510	21322	10770	123827	19310	80336	99646	35609	259082
651.05 NOT APPLY	NON-RETAIL TEXTILE YARN AND THREAD.										
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	1212	0	1212	0	111	111	0	1323
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	20
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	227	0	227	0	0	0	0	227
	JAPAN	0	0	529	137	666	0	0	0	0	666
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	1065	1065	0	0	0	0	1065
	TOTAL	0	0	1968	1222	3190	0	111	111	0	3301
651.06 NOT APPLY	RETAIL TEXTILE YARN AND THREAD.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	2506	0	274	2780	293	0	293	0	3073
	U.S.(HAWAII)	26	463	0	35	524	570	75	645	0	1169
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	720	0	92	812	0	0	0	0	812
	JAPAN	0	2367	325	957	3649	0	3898	3898	11710	19257
	TAIWAN	0	504	0	0	504	0	0	0	0	504
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	0	0	0	287	287	7484	7771
	TOTAL	26	6560	325	1358	8269	863	4260	5123	19194	32586
651.	TEXTILE YARN.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	2506	0	274	2780	293	0	293	0	3073
	U.S.(HAWAII)	26	463	1212	35	1736	570	186	756	0	2492
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	720	0	112	832	0	0	0	0	832
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	227	0	227	0	0	0	0	227
	JAPAN	0	2367	854	1094	4315	0	3898	3898	11710	19923
	TAIWAN	0	504	0	0	504	0	0	0	0	504
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	1065	1065	0	287	287	7484	8836
	TOTAL	26	6560	2293	2580	11459	863	4371	5234	19194	35887
652.23 NOT APPLY	WOVEN PILE&CHENILLE FABRICS(OF COTTON).										
	JAPAN	0	0	1364	0	1364	0	0	0	0	1364
	HONG KONG	0	0	1279	0	1279	0	0	0	0	1279
	TOTAL	0	0	2643	0	2643	0	0	0	0	2643
652.55 NOT APPLY	COTTON GAUZE;TERRY TOWELLING;ETC.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	16206	13251	0	29457	8962	9369	18331	0	47788
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	3657	2008	5665	0	5665
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	25832	1047	0	26879	0	0	0	0	26879
	AUSTRALIA	0	1547	0	0	1547	0	0	0	0	1547
	NEW ZEALAND	0	1199	0	0	1199	0	0	0	0	1199
	JAPAN	5980	17911	19894	0	43785	11604	62559	74163	0	117948
	HONG KONG	0	0	15841	0	15841	2856	22979	25835	0	41676
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	1250	0	0	1250	0	0	0	0	1250
	TOTAL	5980	63945	50033	0	119958	27079	96915	123994	0	243952
652.	COTTON FABRICS, WOVEN.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	16206	13251	0	29457	8962	9369	18331	0	47788
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	3657	2008	5665	0	5665
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	25832	1047	0	26879	0	0	0	0	26879
	AUSTRALIA	0	1547	0	0	1547	0	0	0	0	1547
	NEW ZEALAND	0	1199	0	0	1199	0	0	0	0	1199

Table 23.c. IMPORTS INTO THE T.T. BY SITC,DISTRICT,AND PORT OF SHIPMENT FOR JANUARY 1978 THROUGH JUNE 1978
(DOLLARS)

SITC/ UNIT	SITC DESCRIPTION/ PORT OF SHIPMENT	FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA KOSRAE	PONAPE	TRUK	YAP	TOTAL	DISTRICT MARSHALLS EBEYE	MAJURO	TOTAL	PALAU	OVERALL TOTAL
CONTINUED	JAPAN	5980	17911	21258	0	45149	11604	62559	74163	0	119312
	HONG KONG	0	0	17129	0	17129	2856	22979	25835	0	42955
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	1250	0	0	1250	0	0	0	0	1250
	TOTAL	5980	63945	52576	0	122501	27079	95315	123904	0	246505
683.70 NOT APPLY	WOVEN FABRICS OF MAN-MADE FIBRES.										
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	5615	0	0	5615	0	0	0	0	5615
	JAPAN	0	0	0	174	174	0	0	0	0	174
	TOTAL	0	5615	0	174	5789	0	0	0	0	5789
683.90 NOT APPLY	WOVEN PILE&CHENILLE FABRICS(SYNTHETIC).										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	807	807	0	807
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	807	807	0	807
683.	FABRICS,WOVEN,OF MAN-MADE FIBRES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	807	807	0	807
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	5615	0	0	5615	0	0	0	0	5615
	JAPAN	0	0	0	174	174	0	0	0	0	174
	TOTAL	0	5615	0	174	5789	0	807	807	0	6596
654.60 NOT APPLY	FABRICS OF GLASS FIBRES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	301	545	0	846	0	2753	2753	0	3599
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	707	707	0	707
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	250	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	250
	TOTAL	0	551	545	0	1096	0	3460	3460	0	4556
654.75 NOT APPLY	OTHER WOVEN FABRICS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	1817	0	0	1817	4	0	4	0	1821
	JAPAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	7165	7165	0	7165
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	0	0	0	2697	2697	0	2697
	TOTAL	0	1817	0	0	1817	4	9862	9866	0	11683
654.76 NOT APPLY	WOVEN PILE&CHENILLE FABRICS-OTHER FIBRES										
	JAPAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	1737	1737	0	1737
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	1737	1737	0	1737
654.	OTHER TEXTILE FABRICS,WOVEN.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	2118	545	0	2663	4	2753	2757	0	5420
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	707	707	0	707
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	250	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	250
	JAPAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	8902	8902	0	8902
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	0	0	0	2697	2697	0	2697
	TOTAL	0	2368	545	0	2913	4	15059	15063	0	17976
656.00 NOT APPLY	TRIMMINGS&EMBROIDERY LACE&BADGES,ETC.										
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	671	671	0	671
	JAPAN	0	1153	6547	134	7834	0	1324	1324	0	9158
	HONG KONG	0	0	896	0	896	0	0	0	0	896
	TOTAL	0	1153	7443	134	8730	0	1995	1995	0	10725
657.10 NOT APPLY	FELT(OTHER).										
	JAPAN	0	0	325	0	325	0	0	0	0	325
	TOTAL	0	0	325	0	325	0	0	0	0	325
657.52 NOT APPLY	NETS & NETTING OF TWINE,CORDAGE,ROPE.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	768	0	0	768	0	0	0	0	768
	JAPAN	0	679	0	465	1144	0	4752	4752	0	5896
	TAIWAN	0	0	848	1518	2366	0	0	0	0	2366
	HONG KONG	4583	0	5674	0	10257	2154	8737	10891	0	21148
	TOTAL	4583	1447	6522	1983	14535	2154	13489	15643	0	30178
657.60 NOT APPLY	HAT FORMS,BODIES, HOODS OR SHAPES.										
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	214	0	214	0	0	0	0	214
	TOTAL	0	0	214	0	214	0	0	0	0	214
657.95 NOT APPLY	WADDING,TWINE,ETC. &RUBBERIZED ARTICLES										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	70	1440	100	149	1759	481	2190	2671	1662	6092
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	105	0	0	105	0	4947	4947	0	5052
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	2155	0	0	2155	0	3505	3505	0	5660
	JAPAN	0	753	7670	483	8906	0	7407	7407	2565	18878
	TAIWAN	0	0	1609	0	1609	0	40	40	0	1649
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	0	0	183	4233	4416	2287	6703
	TOTAL	70	4453	9379	632	14534	664	22322	22986	6514	44034
657.	SPECIAL TEXTILE FABRICS&RELATED PROD.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	70	2208	100	149	2527	481	2190	2671	1662	6860
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	105	214	0	319	0	4947	4947	0	5266
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	2155	0	0	2155	0	3505	3505	0	5660
	JAPAN	0	1432	7995	948	10375	0	12159	12159	2565	25099
	TAIWAN	0	0	2457	1518	3975	0	40	40	0	4015
	HONG KONG	4583	0	5674	0	10257	2337	12970	15307	2287	27851
	TOTAL	4653	5900	16340	2615	29508	2818	35811	38629	6514	74651
658.10 NOT APPLY	SACKS,BAGS,ETC.										
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	173	173	0	173
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	0	0	0	518	518	0	518
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	691	691	0	691
658.95 NOT APPLY	OTHER MADE UP TEXTILE ARTICLES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	2891	0	0	2891	763	172	935	194	4020
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	12033	0	0	12033	0	0	0	1264	13297
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1300	1300	0	1300
	JAPAN	560	15303	17002	5355	38220	0	2994	2994	11381	52595
	TAIWAN	0	1110	0	0	1110	0	369	369	0	1479
	HONG KONG	1606	0	2029	1523	5257	1585	7611	9197	6842	21206
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	6280	0	0	6280	0	0	0	0	6280
	TOTAL	2166	37617	19030	6878	65791	2349	12446	14795	19681	100257
658.91 UNITS	HAND-MADE TAPESTRIES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	229	0	0	229	0	0	0	0	229
	TOTAL	0	229	0	0	229	0	0	0	0	229
658.98 NOT APPLY	OTHER ARTICLES,KNITTED OR CROCHETED.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	76	0	76	0	76
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	69	0	69	0	69
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	416	0	416	0	0	0	0	416
	JAPAN	0	0	1854	0	1854	0	0	0	0	1854
	HONG KONG	0	0	2403	0	2403	0	0	0	0	2403
	TOTAL	0	0	4673	0	4673	145	0	145	0	4818
658.	MADE-UP ARTICLES OF TEXTILE MATERIALS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	3120	0	0	3120	839	172	1011	194	4325
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	69	173	242	0	242
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	12033	416	0	12449	0	0	0	1264	13713
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1300	1300	0	1300
	JAPAN	560	15303	18856	5355	40074	0	2994	2994	11381	54449

Table 23.c. IMPORTS INTO THE T.T. BY SITC,DISTRICT,AND PORT OF SHIPMENT FOR JANUARY 1978 THROUGH JUNE 1978
(DOLLARS)

SITC/ UNIT	SITC DESCRIPTION/ PORT OF SHIPMENT	FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA					DISTRICT MARSHALLS				
		KOSRAE	PONAPE	TRUK	YAP	TOTAL	EBEYE	MAJURO	TOTAL	PALAU	OVERALL TOTAL
CONTINUED											
	TAIWAN	0	1110	0	0	1110	0	369	369	0	1479
	HONG KONG	1606	0	4431	1623	7660	1586	8129	9715	6842	24217
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	6290	0	0	6290	0	0	0	0	6290
	TOTAL	2166	37846	23703	6978	70693	2494	13137	15631	19681	106005
659.11 NOT APPLY	FLOOR COVERINGS OF PAPER,ETC.BASE.										
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	3338	0	3338	0	0	0	0	3338
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	49	49	0	0	0	0	49
	JAPAN	136	0	0	0	136	0	0	0	0	136
	TOTAL	136	0	3338	49	3523	0	0	0	0	3523
659.62 NOT APPLY	FELT (FLOOR COVERINGS).										
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1212	1212
	JAPAN	0	172	0	630	802	0	0	0	0	802
	TAIWAN	0	751	0	0	751	0	0	0	0	751
	TOTAL	0	923	0	630	1553	0	0	0	1212	2765
659.70 NOT APPLY	PLAITS(MATS,SCREENS) STRAW BOTTLE ENV.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1045	1045	0	1045
	JAPAN	0	1287	0	0	1287	0	0	0	0	1287
	TOTAL	0	1287	0	0	1287	0	1045	1045	0	2332
659.95 NOT APPLY	CARPETS,CARPETING, RUGS AND MATS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	108	0	108	1120	1228
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1987	1987	0	1987
	JAPAN	0	369	0	798	1167	0	0	0	0	1167
	TOTAL	0	369	0	798	1167	108	1987	2095	1120	4382
659.	FLOOR COVERINGS,ETC.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	108	1045	1153	1120	2273
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	3338	0	3338	0	1987	1987	0	5325
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	49	49	0	0	0	1212	1261
	JAPAN	136	1828	0	1428	3392	0	0	0	0	3392
	TAIWAN	0	751	0	0	751	0	0	0	0	751
	TOTAL	136	2579	3338	1477	7530	108	3032	3140	2332	13002
65 .	TEXTILE YARN,FABRICS & MADE UP ARTICLES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	70	26158	13896	423	40547	10687	16336	27023	2976	70546
	U.S.(HAWAII)	26	568	4764	35	5393	4296	10008	14304	0	19697
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	46695	1463	151	48309	0	4176	4176	2476	54961
	AUSTRALIA	0	1547	227	0	1774	0	1300	1300	0	3074
	NEW ZEALAND	0	1139	0	0	1139	0	0	0	0	1139
	JAPAN	6675	39294	55512	9133	111313	11604	91836	103440	25655	240439
	TAIWAN	0	2365	2357	1618	6340	0	409	409	0	6749
	HONG KONG	6190	0	28121	2598	36909	6779	47062	53841	16613	107452
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	7530	0	0	7530	0	0	0	0	7530
	TOTAL	12961	125366	106339	14359	259323	33366	171127	204493	47721	511537
661.20 TONS	PORTLAND CEMENT & SIMILAR HYDR.CEMENT.										
	JAPAN	2436	2868	20294	0	25598	0	0	0	35732	61330
	TAIWAN	2648	27510	15617	4725	50500	0	0	0	0	50500
	PEOPLE-R/CHINA	0	12778	0	0	12778	0	0	0	0	12778
	TOTAL	5084	43156	35911	4725	88876	0	0	0	35732	124608
661.56 NOT APPLY	ARTICLES OF STONE FOR BUILDING,ETC.										
	JAPAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1087	1087
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1087	1087
661.	LIME,CEMENT&FABRICATED CONSTRUCTION MTL										
	JAPAN	2436	2868	20294	0	25598	0	0	0	36819	62417
	TAIWAN	2648	27510	15617	4725	50500	0	0	0	0	50500
	PEOPLE-R/CHINA	0	12778	0	0	12778	0	0	0	0	12778
	TOTAL	5084	43156	35911	4725	88876	0	0	0	36819	125695
662.33 POUNDS	REFRACTORY CEMENTS, MORTARS,ETC.										
	TAIWAN	0	0	14619	0	14619	0	0	0	0	14619
	TOTAL	0	0	14619	0	14619	0	0	0	0	14619
662.55 NOT APPLY	BUILDING BRICK; CERAMIC PIPING,ETC.										
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	459	459
	JAPAN	0	0	2193	0	2193	0	0	0	0	2193
	TAIWAN	1264	0	0	0	1264	0	0	0	0	1264
	TOTAL	1264	0	2193	0	3457	0	0	0	459	3916
662.	CLAY&REFRACTORY CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS.										
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	459	459
	JAPAN	0	0	2193	0	2193	0	0	0	0	2193
	TAIWAN	1264	0	14619	0	15883	0	0	0	0	15883
	TOTAL	1264	0	16812	0	18076	0	0	0	459	18535
663.65 NOT APPLY	MILLSTONES;ABRASIVE POWDER;SLAGWOOL,ETC.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	33	0	33
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	2267	615	0	2882	0	0	0	0	2882
	JAPAN	0	0	3312	0	3312	0	0	0	0	3312
	HONG KONG	0	0	2521	0	2521	0	0	0	0	2521
	TOTAL	0	2267	6448	0	8715	0	33	33	0	8748
663.66 NOT APPLY	CHEMICAL WARE;POTS, JARS;NOZZLES,ETC.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	54	0	54
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	54	0	54
663.	MINERAL MANUFACTURES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	87	0	87
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	2267	615	0	2882	0	0	0	0	2882
	JAPAN	0	0	3312	0	3312	0	0	0	0	3312
	HONG KONG	0	0	2521	0	2521	0	0	0	0	2521
	TOTAL	0	2267	6448	0	8715	0	87	87	0	8802
664.00 NOT APPLY	GLASS RODS&TUBES;UNWORKED GLASS;MIRRORS										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	1186	0	3560	4746	68	5018	5086	0	9832
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	127	344	471	0	10	10	0	481
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	533	0	0	533	0	0	0	0	533
	JAPAN	0	483	0	3307	3790	0	0	0	0	3790
	TOTAL	0	2202	127	7211	9540	68	5028	5096	0	14636
665.20 NOT APPLY	GLASSWARE USED FOR TABLE,KITCHEN,ETC.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	677	7188	1475	0	9340	0	1837	1837	6417	17594
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	171	171	0	171
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	2091	350	1557	3998	0	0	0	0	3998
	JAPAN	0	0	1465	0	1465	0	0	0	0	1465
	TAIWAN	0	940	0	0	940	0	0	0	0	940
	HONG KONG	560	0	0	0	560	0	582	582	0	1142
	TOTAL	1237	10219	3290	1557	16303	0	2590	2590	6417	25310

EXTERNAL TRADE

Table 23.c. IMPORTS INTO THE T.T. BY SITC,DISTRICT,AND PORT OF SHIPMENT FOR JANUARY 1978 THROUGH JUNE 1978
(DOLLARS)

SITC/ UNIT	SITC DESCRIPTION/ PORT OF SHIPMENT	DISTRICT									
		FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA					MARSHALLS			PALAU	OVERALL TOTAL
		KOSRAE	PONAPE	TRUK	YAP	TOTAL	EBEYE	MAJURO	TOTAL		
665.59 NOT APPLY	JARS,POTS,ETC.OF GLASS;GLASS BEADS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	1532	348	1880	0	0	0	0	1880
	JAPAN	0	0	0	29	29	0	1061	1061	895	1985
	TAIWAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	269	269	0	269
	TOTAL	0	0	1532	377	1909	0	1330	1330	895	4134
665.	GLASSWARE.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	677	7188	3007	348	11220	0	1837	1837	6417	19474
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	171	171	0	171
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	2091	350	1557	3998	0	0	0	0	3998
	JAPAN	0	0	1465	29	1494	0	1061	1061	895	3450
	TAIWAN	0	940	0	0	940	0	269	269	0	1209
	HONG KONG	560	0	0	0	560	0	582	582	0	1142
	TOTAL	1237	10219	4822	1934	18212	0	3920	3920	7312	29444
666.22 NOT APPLY	TABLEWARE,STATUETTES FURNITURE OF POTTERY										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	118	118	0	0	0	0	118
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	112	0	112	0	0	0	0	112
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	401	0	0	401	0	0	0	0	401
	JAPAN	0	57	5469	949	6475	0	455	455	0	6930
	TAIWAN	0	5846	0	0	5846	0	93	93	0	5939
	PEOPLE-R/CHINA	0	0	452	0	452	0	0	0	0	452
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	0	0	0	221	221	0	221
	TOTAL	0	6304	6033	1067	13404	0	769	769	0	14173
66	NON-METALLIC MINERAL MANUFACTURES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	677	9074	3007	3326	16084	68	6942	7010	6417	29511
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	239	344	583	0	181	181	0	764
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	5292	965	1557	7814	0	0	0	458	8272
	JAPAN	2436	3408	32723	4285	42852	0	1516	1516	37714	82082
	TAIWAN	3912	34296	30236	4725	73169	0	362	362	0	73531
	PEOPLE-R/CHINA	0	12778	452	0	13230	0	0	0	0	13230
	HONG KONG	560	0	2521	0	3081	0	803	803	0	3884
	TOTAL	7585	64848	70143	14237	156813	68	9804	9872	44589	211274
671.00 NOT APPLY	PIG IRON;SHOT;WIRE; PELLETS;POWDERS.										
	JAPAN	0	0	612	0	612	0	0	0	0	612
	TOTAL	0	0	612	0	612	0	0	0	0	612
672.00 NOT APPLY	PUDDLED BARS,INGOTS, BLOOMS,ETC.										
	JAPAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	2993	2993	0	2993
	TAIWAN	0	0	1610	0	1610	0	0	0	0	1610
	TOTAL	0	0	1610	0	1610	0	2993	2993	0	4603
673.00 NOT APPLY	BARS&RODS,ANGLES,ETC OF IRON OR STEEL.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	1257	0	1257	0	0	0	0	1257
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3147	3147
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	673	673	0	673
	JAPAN	0	14250	10320	0	24570	0	0	0	0	24570
	TAIWAN	0	2510	820	1050	4380	0	0	0	0	4380
	PEOPLE-R/CHINA	0	420	0	0	420	0	0	0	0	420
	HONG KONG	0	0	1428	0	1428	0	0	0	0	1428
	TOTAL	0	17180	13825	1050	32055	0	673	673	3147	35875
674.00 NOT APPLY	SHEETS AND PLATES OF IRON OR STEEL.										
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	1536	2025	0	3561	0	0	0	0	3561
	JAPAN	945	1915	24482	10145	37487	0	12157	12157	26470	76114
	TAIWAN	0	0	0	221	221	0	0	0	0	221
	TOTAL	945	3451	26507	10366	41269	0	12157	12157	26470	79896
677.00 NOT APPLY	NOT INSULATED IRON OR STEEL WIRE.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	363	0	363	0	0	0	0	363
	AUSTRALIA	0	800	0	0	800	0	0	0	0	800
	JAPAN	0	0	0	382	382	0	0	0	0	382
	TOTAL	0	800	363	382	1545	0	0	0	0	1545
678.00 NOT APPLY	TUBES & PIPES&FITTINGS OF IRON&STEEL										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	1078	6450	7528	0	0	0	7804	15332
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	722	1518	0	2240	0	0	0	60	2300
	JAPAN	0	947	2703	366	4016	0	0	0	7050	11066
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1491	1491
	TOTAL	0	1669	5299	6816	13784	0	0	0	16405	30189
67 .	IRON AND STEEL.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	2698	6450	9148	0	0	0	7804	16952
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	2258	3543	0	5801	0	0	0	3207	9008
	AUSTRALIA	0	800	0	0	800	0	673	673	0	1473
	JAPAN	945	17112	38117	10893	67067	0	15150	15150	33520	115737
	TAIWAN	0	2510	2430	1271	6211	0	0	0	0	6211
	PEOPLE-R/CHINA	0	420	0	0	420	0	0	0	0	420
	HONG KONG	0	0	1428	0	1428	0	0	0	1491	2919
	TOTAL	945	23100	48216	18614	90875	0	15823	15823	46022	152720
680.00 NOT APPLY	NON-FERROUS METALS (EXCL.PRECIOUS).										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	130	1590	0	765	2485	891	18482	19373	2956	24814
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	81	1127	1208
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	111	0	111
	JAPAN	0	1763	0	0	1763	0	0	0	8501	10264
	TOTAL	130	3353	0	765	4248	891	18674	19565	12584	36397
681.00 NOT APPLY	SILVER;PLATINUM; ROLLED PLATINUM.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	71	0	71
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	71	0	71
68 .	NON-FERROUS METALS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	130	1590	0	765	2485	891	18553	19444	2956	24885
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	81	1127	1208
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	111	0	111
	JAPAN	0	1763	0	0	1763	0	0	0	8501	10264
	TOTAL	130	3353	0	765	4248	891	18745	19636	12584	36468
691.10 NOT APPLY	STRUCTURES&PARTS OF STRUCTURES ,IRON/STL										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	872	872	0	872
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	770	2600	0	3370	0	0	0	0	3370
	JAPAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13	0	13
	TAIWAN	0	876	0	0	876	0	0	0	0	876
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	513	513	0	0	0	0	513
	TOTAL	0	1646	2600	513	4759	0	885	885	0	5644
691.20 NOT APPLY	STRUCTURES&PARTS OF STRUCTURES,ALUMINUM.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	1245	319	1564	0	1342	1342	13192	16098
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	720	1879	0	2599	0	0	0	1080	3679
	JAPAN	0	0	0	80000	80000	0	0	0	1866	81866
	HONG KONG	1661	0	0	0	1661	0	0	0	0	1661
	TOTAL	1661	720	3124	80319	85824	0	1342	1342	16138	103304

Table 23.c. IMPORTS INTO THE T.T. BY SITC,DISTRICT,AND PORT OF SHIPMENT FOR JANUARY 1978 THROUGH JUNE 1978
(DOLLARS)

SITC/ UNIT	SITC DESCRIPTION/ PORT OF SHIPMENT	DISTRICT									
		FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA					MARSHALLS			PALAU	OVERALL TOTAL
		KOSRAE	PONAPE	TRUK	YAP	TOTAL	EBEYE	MAJURO	TOTAL		
691.	STRUCTURES OF IRON. STEEL.OR ALUMINUM.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	1245	319	1564	0	2214	2214	13182	16960
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	1490	4479	0	5969	0	0	0	1080	7049
	JAPAN	0	0	0	90000	90000	0	13	13	1976	91989
	TAIWAN	0	876	0	0	876	0	0	0	0	876
	HONG KONG	1661	0	0	513	2174	0	0	0	0	2174
	TOTAL	1661	2366	5724	90832	100583	0	2227	2227	16238	119048
692.25 NOT APPLY	TANKS.ETC.>300L.GAS CONTAINERS OF ALUM.										
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1761	1761
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1761	1761
692.55 NOT APPLY	TANKS.ETC.>300L.;GAS CONTAINERS;DRUMS.ETC										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	221	221	0	221
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	150	0	150	0	150
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	1145	1145	0	0	0	0	1145
	AUSTRALIA	0	117	0	0	117	0	0	0	0	117
	TOTAL	0	117	0	1145	1262	150	221	371	0	1633
692.	METAL CONTAINERS FOR STORAGE OR TRANSPORT										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	221	221	0	221
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	150	0	150	0	150
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	1145	1145	0	0	0	1761	2906
	AUSTRALIA	0	117	0	0	117	0	0	0	0	117
	TOTAL	0	117	0	1145	1262	150	221	371	1761	3394
693.35 NOT APPLY	STRANDED&BARBED WIRE;GRILL.ETC.IRON/STL.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	16387	18559	4117	39063	0	6487	6487	0	45550
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1000	0	1000
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	500	0	500
	JAPAN	0	0	3070	306	3376	0	0	0	27717	31093
	TAIWAN	670	0	0	0	670	0	0	0	0	670
	TOTAL	670	16387	21629	4423	43109	0	7987	7987	27717	78813
693.36 NOT APPLY	COPPER WIRE CABLE. ETC;COP./ALUM.GRILL.										
	JAPAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	229	229	0	229
	HONG KONG	0	0	16517	0	16517	0	0	0	0	16517
	TOTAL	0	0	16517	0	16517	0	229	229	0	16746
693.	WIRE PRODUCTS AND FENCING GRILLS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	16387	18559	4117	39063	0	6487	6487	0	45550
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1000	0	1000
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	500	0	500
	JAPAN	0	0	3070	306	3376	0	229	229	27717	31322
	TAIWAN	670	0	0	0	670	0	0	0	0	670
	HONG KONG	0	0	16517	0	16517	0	0	0	0	16517
	TOTAL	670	16387	38146	4423	59626	0	8216	8216	27717	95559
694.03 NOT APPLY	NAILS.BOLTS.NUTS. RIVETS.ETC.COPPER.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	2417	0	0	2417	0	1181	1181	12489	16087
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	35	35	0	0	0	850	885
	JAPAN	0	0	775	0	775	0	0	0	5847	6622
	TOTAL	0	2417	775	35	3227	0	1181	1181	19186	23594
694.05 NOT APPLY	NAILS.STUDS.BOLTS & NUTS.ETC.IRON/STEEL.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	441	7305	11449	8	19203	35	3388	3423	0	22626
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	257	23	0	280	0	0	0	0	280
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	3581	0	3581	0	0	0	0	3581
	JAPAN	0	2150	2828	1247	6225	0	133	133	5800	12158
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	448	448
	TOTAL	441	9712	17881	1255	29289	35	3521	3556	6248	39093
694.	NAILS.SCREWS.NUTS IRON/STEEL/COPPER.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	441	9722	11449	8	21620	35	4569	4604	12489	38713
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	257	23	0	280	0	0	0	0	280
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	3581	35	3616	0	0	0	850	4466
	JAPAN	0	2150	3603	1247	7000	0	133	133	11647	18780
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	448	448
	TOTAL	441	12129	18656	1290	32516	35	4702	4737	25434	62687
695.25 NOT APPLY	SPADES.AXES.SAWS.AND SIMILAR HAND TOOLS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	100	1021	8421	3966	13508	0	12761	12761	3277	29546
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	553	0	0	553	0	1061	1061	0	1614
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	1362	3760	0	5122	0	0	0	0	5122
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	243	243	0	243
	JAPAN	0	5277	3136	4562	12975	0	1589	1589	26409	40973
	HONG KONG	0	0	8083	0	8083	0	838	838	0	8921
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	301	0	0	301	0	0	0	0	301
	TOTAL	100	8514	23400	8528	40542	0	16492	16492	29686	86720
695.40 NOT APPLY	INTERCH.TOOLS FOR MACHINE/HAND TOOLS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	60	0	36	96	0	42	42	0	138
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	337	0	0	337	0	0	0	0	337
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	0	0	0	118	118	0	118
	TOTAL	0	397	0	36	433	0	160	160	0	593
695.	HANDTOOLS MACHINE TOOLS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	100	1081	8421	4002	13604	0	12803	12803	3277	29684
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	553	0	0	553	0	1061	1061	0	1614
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	1699	3760	0	5459	0	0	0	0	5459
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	243	243	0	243
	JAPAN	0	5277	3136	4562	12975	0	1589	1589	26409	40973
	HONG KONG	0	0	8083	0	8083	0	956	956	0	9039
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	301	0	0	301	0	0	0	0	301
	TOTAL	100	8911	23400	8564	40975	0	16652	16652	29686	87313
696.03 NOT APPLY	RAZORS AND RAZOR BLADES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	812	0	0	88	900	330	326	656	86	1642
	U.S.(HAWAII)	67	918	9753	799	11537	590	3993	4583	0	16120
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	524	0	0	524	0	0	0	0	524
	JAPAN	0	1276	1411	437	3124	0	966	966	442	4532
	TOTAL	879	2718	11164	1324	16085	920	5285	6205	528	22818
696.08 UNITS	KNIVES WITH CUTTING BLADES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	422	422	122	423	545	1027	1994
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	0	20
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	802	802	0	802
	JAPAN	0	0	3802	1606	5408	0	639	639	2723	8770
	HONG KONG	0	191	0	0	191	0	3856	3856	0	4047
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	861	0	0	861	0	0	0	0	861
	TOTAL	0	1052	3802	2028	6882	122	5740	5862	3750	16494
696.09 NOT APPLY	SCISSORS;MANICURE SETS;TABLEWARE.ETC.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	74	34	971	99	1178	11	225	236	0	1414
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	272	1357	72	1701	24	578	602	1284	3587
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	307	0	0	307	0	0	0	0	307
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	104	104	0	104
	JAPAN	0	810	744	212	1766	0	483	483	0	2249
	TAIWAN	0	173	0	0	173	0	0	0	0	173
	HONG KONG	0	867	0	0	867	0	180	180	0	1047
	TOTAL	74	2463	3072	383	5992	35	1570	1605	1284	8881

Table 23.c. IMPORTS INTO THE T.T. BY SITC, DISTRICT, AND PORT OF SHIPMENT FOR JANUARY 1978 THROUGH JUNE 1978
(DOLLARS)

SITC/ UNIT	SITC DESCRIPTION/ PORT OF SHIPMENT	DISTRICT: FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA: KOSRAE	PONAPE	TRUK	YAP	TOTAL	MARSHALLS: EBEYE	MAJURO	TOTAL	PALAU	OVERALL TOTAL
696.	CUTTLERY.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	886	34	971	509	2400	463	974	1437	1113	4950
	U.S.(HAWAII)	67	1190	11110	971	13338	614	4591	5205	1284	19827
	U.S.(GUAM).	0	931	0	0	931	0	0	0	0	931
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	906	906	0	906
	JAPAN	0	2086	5957	2255	10298	0	2088	2088	3165	15551
	TAIWAN	0	173	0	0	173	0	0	0	0	173
	HONG KONG	0	1258	0	0	1258	0	4036	4036	0	5294
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	561	0	0	561	0	0	0	0	561
	TOTAL	953	6233	18038	3735	28959	1077	12595	13672	5562	48193
697.34 NOT APPLY	COPPER DOMES, HEATING AND COOKING APP.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	335	0	335	0	0	0	0	335
	JAPAN	0	0	0	480	480	0	193	193	0	673
	PEOPLE-R/CHINA	0	0	0	0	0	0	316	316	0	316
	HONG KONG	458	0	0	1822	2280	0	0	0	0	2280
	TOTAL	458	0	335	2302	3095	0	509	509	0	3604
697.37 NOT APPLY	STOVE, ETC. HEATING ELEMENTS, IRON/STEEL.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	24	661	700	286	1671	0	856	856	0	2527
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	962	0	0	962	0	0	0	0	962
	JAPAN	0	5425	9026	2711	17162	0	9153	9153	6046	32361
	HONG KONG	0	0	1081	442	1523	0	333	333	1608	3464
	TOTAL	24	7048	10807	3439	21318	0	10342	10342	7654	39314
697.41 NOT APPLY	IRON OR STEEL WOOL; POT SCOURERS, ETC.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	48	519	11711	13	12291	106	3484	3590	0	15881
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	221	0	0	221	0	0	0	528	749
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	1154	0	1154	0	0	0	0	1154
	JAPAN	0	0	10358	0	10358	0	395	395	4807	15560
	TAIWAN	0	554	0	0	554	0	0	0	0	554
	HONG KONG	0	0	750	270	1020	0	0	0	0	1020
	TOTAL	48	1294	23973	283	25598	106	3879	3985	5335	34918
697.45 NOT APPLY	COPPER/ALUMINUM ART. FOR DOMESTIC USE.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	138	0	110	248	0	430	430	0	678
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	110	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	110
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	533	0	0	533	0	0	0	0	533
	JAPAN	732	184	0	0	916	0	653	653	0	1569
	TAIWAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	1504	1504	0	1504
	HONG KONG	3892	0	195	350	4437	0	1199	1199	0	5636
	TOTAL	4624	965	195	460	6244	0	3786	3786	0	10030
697.51 NOT APPLY	SANITARY WARE, IRON AND STEEL.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	27	494	4382	198	5101	0	3314	3314	0	8415
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	4539	0	0	4539	0	0	0	0	4539
	JAPAN	0	4648	0	0	4648	0	1701	1701	1996	8345
	TAIWAN	0	3142	0	0	3142	0	0	0	0	3142
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	2295	0	0	2295	0	0	0	0	2295
	TOTAL	27	15118	4382	198	19725	0	5015	5015	1996	26736
697.55 NOT APPLY	SANITARY WARE, COPPER/ALUMINUM.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	195	0	0	195	0	0	0	0	195
	JAPAN	0	1494	0	0	1494	0	0	0	0	1494
	TOTAL	0	1689	0	0	1689	0	0	0	0	1689
697.81 NOT APPLY	APPLIANCES FOR PREPARING FOOD/DRINK.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	1427	0	1427	0	0	0	0	1427
	TOTAL	0	0	1427	0	1427	0	0	0	0	1427
697.82 NOT APPLY	STATUETTES, FRAMES, MIRRORS, BASE METAL.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	39	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	39
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	69	0	69	0	0	0	0	69
	TOTAL	0	39	69	0	108	0	0	0	0	108
697.	HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT, BASE METAL.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	99	2046	18555	607	21307	106	8084	8190	0	29497
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	110	69	0	179	0	0	0	0	179
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	6255	0	0	6255	0	0	0	528	6783
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	1154	0	1154	0	0	0	0	1154
	JAPAN	732	11751	19384	3191	35058	0	12095	12095	12849	60002
	TAIWAN	0	3696	0	0	3696	0	1504	1504	0	5200
	PEOPLE-R/CHINA	0	0	0	0	0	0	316	316	0	316
	HONG KONG	4350	0	2026	2884	9260	0	1532	1532	1608	12400
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	2295	0	0	2295	0	0	0	0	2295
	TOTAL	5181	26153	41188	6682	79204	106	23531	23637	14985	117826
699.12 NOT APPLY	SAFES, STRONG-BOXES, ETC., BASE METAL.										
	JAPAN	348	0	0	148	496	0	1101	1101	0	1597
	TOTAL	348	0	0	148	496	0	1101	1101	0	1597
699.15 NOT APPLY	FURNITURE FITTINGS, LOCKS, BASE METAL.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	9985	732	10717	130	2269	2399	567	13683
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	1306	0	118	1424	211	711	922	0	2346
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	1001	0	8	1009	0	0	0	0	1009
	JAPAN	0	0	0	336	336	0	615	615	0	951
	HONG KONG	0	0	931	260	1191	0	2991	2991	0	4182
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	1090	0	0	1090	0	0	0	0	1090
	TOTAL	0	3397	10916	1454	15767	341	6586	6927	567	23261
699.35 NOT APPLY	HAND SEWING NEEDLES, PINS, ETC. IRON/STEEL.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	288	21	0	108	417	0	50	50	0	467
	U.S.(HAWAII)	7	261	3570	99	3937	113	1704	1817	0	5754
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	168	0	168
	JAPAN	0	432	436	163	1031	0	0	0	0	1031
	TAIWAN	0	0	1150	0	1150	0	0	0	0	1150
	TOTAL	295	714	5156	370	6535	113	1922	2035	0	8570
699.55 NOT APPLY	CHAIN; SPRINGS; ETC. IRON OR STEEL.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	5275	0	0	5275	0	0	0	0	5275
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	143	758	0	901	36	75	111	0	1012
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	353	0	0	353	0	0	0	0	353
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1892	1892	0	1892
	JAPAN	0	163	0	0	163	0	0	0	4702	4865
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	0	100
	TOTAL	0	5934	758	0	6692	36	2067	2103	4702	13497
699.56 NOT APPLY	TANKS, ETC. <300L, CHAINS, SPRINGS, COPPER.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	3884	0	3884	0	3094	3094	0	6978
	JAPAN	0	3465	0	318	3783	0	0	0	0	3783
	TOTAL	0	3465	3884	318	7667	0	3094	3094	0	10761
699.57 NOT APPLY	MISC. ARTICLES BASE METAL.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	9
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	15	0	15	0	0	0	0	15
	JAPAN	0	0	899	0	899	0	0	0	0	899
	TOTAL	0	0	914	9	923	0	0	0	0	923

Table 23.c. IMPORTS INTO THE T.T. BY SITC, DISTRICT, AND PORT OF SHIPMENT FOR JANUARY 1978 THROUGH JUNE 1978
(DOLLARS)

SITC/ UNIT	SITC DESCRIPTION/ PORT OF SHIPMENT	DISTRICT									
		FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA					MARSHALLS			PALAU	OVERALL TOTAL
		KOSRAE	PONAPE	TRUK	YAP	TOTAL	EBEYE	MAJURO	TOTAL		
699.85 NOT APPLY	OTHER ARTICLES OF TIN.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	109	0	109
	JAPAN	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
	TOTAL	0	4	0	0	4	0	109	109	0	113
699.	MANUFACTURES, BASE METAL.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	288	5296	13870	849	20303	130	5522	5652	567	26522
	U.S.(HAWAII)	7	1710	4344	217	6278	360	2490	2850	0	9128
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	1354	0	8	1362	0	168	168	0	1530
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1892	1892	0	1892
	JAPAN	348	4064	1334	965	6711	0	1716	1716	4702	13129
	TAIWAN	0	0	1150	0	1150	0	0	0	0	1150
	HONG KONG	0	0	930	260	1190	0	3091	3091	0	4281
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	1090	0	0	1090	0	0	0	0	1090
	TOTAL	643	13514	21629	2299	38084	490	14879	15369	5269	58722
69 .	MANUFACTURES METAL.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	1914	34666	72970	10511	119961	734	40874	41608	30628	192197
	U.S.(HAWAII)	74	3820	15546	1089	20528	1124	9142	10266	1284	32078
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	11629	11920	1198	24637	0	168	168	4219	29024
	AUSTRALIA	0	117	1154	0	1271	0	3541	3541	0	4812
	JAPAN	1090	25329	36484	92526	155419	0	17863	17863	88365	261646
	TAIWAN	670	4745	1153	0	6565	0	1504	1504	0	8069
	PEOPLE-R/CHINA	0	0	0	0	0	0	316	316	0	316
	HONG KONG	6011	1058	27556	3657	38282	0	9615	9615	2056	49953
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	4547	0	0	4547	0	0	0	0	4547
	TOTAL	9669	85910	166680	108970	371209	1858	83023	84881	126552	582642
	***** SECTION TOTALS *****										
6 .	MANUFACTURED GOODS BY MATERIAL.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	18455	104869	186945	44259	352524	35171	230921	266092	208091	826737
	U.S.(HAWAII)	100	5917	20674	2331	29022	7233	26487	33720	5990	68732
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	149170	39335	4585	193090	0	9044	9044	26832	228966
	AUSTRALIA	0	2762	1381	0	4143	0	5761	5761	0	9904
	NEW ZEALAND	0	1109	0	0	1109	0	0	0	0	1109
	JAPAN	11736	105313	178227	125722	420969	11604	148850	160454	257713	839135
	TAIWAN	7522	49095	65696	19264	139577	0	5764	5764	0	145341
	PEOPLE-R/CHINA	0	22886	452	0	23338	0	316	316	0	23654
	HONG KONG	13315	2154	66636	6492	88607	6779	59179	65958	20160	174725
	PHILIPPINES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3646	3646
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	14578	0	580	15158	0	0	0	0	15158
	TOTAL	49099	456563	559365	202799	1268106	60787	486322	547109	521932	2337147

***** SECTION TOTALS *****

SITC/ UNIT	SITC DESCRIPTION/ PORT OF SHIPMENT	DISTRICT									
		FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA					MARSHALLS			PALAU	OVERALL TOTAL
		KOSRAE	PONAPE	TRUK	YAP	TOTAL	EBEYE	MAJURO	TOTAL		
712.60 NOT APPLY	STEAM ENGINES(EXCL. STEAM TRACTORS).										
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	2713	0	2713	0	0	0	0	2713
	TOTAL	0	0	2713	0	2713	0	0	0	0	2713
712.	STEAM & OTHER VAPOR POWER UNITS.										
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	2713	0	2713	0	0	0	0	2713
	TOTAL	0	0	2713	0	2713	0	0	0	0	2713
713.20 UNITS	INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES-VEHICLES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	1004	0	1004	0	0	0	0	1004
	JAPAN	0	0	3557	0	3557	0	0	0	0	3557
	TOTAL	0	0	4561	0	4561	0	0	0	0	4561
713.31 UNITS	INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES-OUTBOARD.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	2970	1026	3996	0	3996
	U.S.(HAWAII)	2213	0	5050	0	7263	0	0	0	21832	29095
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	33948	14266	0	48214	0	0	0	1099	49313
	JAPAN	0	31679	22542	4476	58697	0	7026	7026	7287	73010
	HONG KONG	0	0	22045	8041	30086	12565	0	12565	0	42651
	TOTAL	2213	65627	63903	12517	144260	15535	8052	23587	30209	198056
713.32 UNITS	INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES-SHIPS, BOATS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	7904	7904	0	7904
	JAPAN	0	0	3966	0	3966	0	18122	18122	3132	25220
	TOTAL	0	0	3966	0	3966	0	26026	26026	3132	33124
713.80 UNITS	INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES-OTHER.										
	JAPAN	0	0	2424	0	2424	0	0	0	0	2424
	TOTAL	0	0	2424	0	2424	0	0	0	0	2424
713.99 NOT APPLY	INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES-PARTS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	16	590	0	606	0	272	272	5269	6147
	U.S.(HAWAII)	471	0	2650	0	3121	0	834	834	1333	5288
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	2658	2355	0	5013	0	0	0	0	5013
	JAPAN	0	303	1491	71	1865	0	0	0	11279	13144
	HONG KONG	0	713	0	382	1095	0	0	0	0	1095
	TOTAL	471	3690	7086	453	11700	0	1106	1106	17881	30687
713.	INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	16	1594	0	1610	2970	9202	12172	5269	19051
	U.S.(HAWAII)	2684	0	7700	0	10384	0	834	834	23165	34383
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	36606	16621	0	53227	0	0	0	1090	54317
	JAPAN	0	31982	33980	4547	70509	0	25148	25148	21698	117355
	HONG KONG	0	713	22045	8423	31181	12565	0	12565	0	43746
	TOTAL	2684	69317	81940	12970	166911	15535	35184	50719	51222	268832
714.00 NOT APPLY	REACTION ENGINES. TURBO-PROPELLERS, ETC										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	525	0	525	0	0	0	0	525
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	392	392	0	0	0	0	392
	TOTAL	0	0	525	392	917	0	0	0	0	917
716.50 NOT APPLY	ELECTRICAL GENERATORS, MOTORS, ETC.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	114	0	0	0	114	0	0	0	0	114
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	2260	0	0	2260	0	0	0	0	2260
	JAPAN	0	0	4869	9123	13992	1324	0	1324	16199	31514
	TOTAL	114	2260	4869	9123	16366	1324	0	1324	16199	33899
716.	ROTATING ELECTRIC PLANT.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	114	0	0	0	114	0	0	0	0	114
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	2260	0	0	2260	0	0	0	0	2260
	JAPAN	0	0	4869	9123	13992	1324	0	1324	16198	31514
	TOTAL	114	2260	4869	9123	16366	1324	0	1324	16198	33898
718.50 NOT APPLY	HYDRAULIC ENGINES; NUCLEAR REACTORS,										
	JAPAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2713	2713
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2713	2713

EXTERNAL TRADE

Table 23.c. IMPORTS INTO THE T.T. BY SITC,DISTRICT,AND PORT OF SHIPMENT FOR JANUARY 1978 THROUGH JUNE 1978
(DOLLARS)

SITC/ UNIT	SITC DESCRIPTION/ PORT OF SHIPMENT	DISTRICT FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA KOSRAE	PONAPE	TRUK	YAP	TOTAL	MARSHALLS EBEYE	MAJURO	TOTAL	PALAU	OVERALL TOTAL
718.88 NOT APPLY	REGULATORS&PARTS FOR HYDRAULIC ENGINES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	318	318	0	318
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	318	318	0	318
718.	OTHER POWER GENERATING MACHINERY.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	318	318	0	318
	JAPAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2713	2713
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	318	318	2713	3031
71 .	POWER GENERATING MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	114	16	2112	0	2242	2970	9520	12490	5269	20018
	U.S.(HAWAII)	2684	0	7700	0	10384	0	834	834	23165	34333
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	38966	19334	392	58692	0	0	0	1090	59672
	JAPAN	0	31982	38869	13570	84421	1324	25148	26472	40609	151582
	HONG KONG	0	713	22045	8423	31181	12565	0	12565	0	43746
	TOTAL	2729	71577	90047	27475	186997	16859	35502	52361	70133	309331
721.21 UNITS	LAWN MOWERS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	2027	0	0	2027	0	713	713	0	2740
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	411	411
	TOTAL	0	2027	0	0	2027	0	713	713	411	3151
721.	AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	2027	0	0	2027	0	713	713	0	2740
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	411	411
	TOTAL	0	2027	0	0	2027	0	713	713	411	3151
723.59 NOT APPLY	EXCAVATING & EARTH MOVING MACHINERY.										
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	1505	0	1505	0	0	0	0	1505
	TOTAL	0	0	1505	0	1505	0	0	0	0	1505
723	CIVIL ENGINEERING & CONTRACTORS' EQUIP.										
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	1505	0	1505	0	0	0	0	1505
	TOTAL	0	0	1505	0	1505	0	0	0	0	1505
724.31 UNITS	SEWING MACHINES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	41	0	41
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	1774	0	0	1774	5	31	36	0	1810
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	1967	0	0	1967	0	0	0	0	1967
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	558	0	558	0	0	0	0	558
	JAPAN	0	2059	17149	132	19340	0	10157	10157	2217	31693
	TAIWAN	0	0	2678	0	2678	0	0	0	2308	4986
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	0	0	0	1082	1082	0	1082
	TOTAL	0	5800	20384	132	26294	46	11270	11316	4525	42135
724.39 NOT APPLY	SEWING MACHINE FURNITURE,NEEDLES,ETC.										
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	98	98	0	250	250	0	348
	JAPAN	0	290	1032	0	1322	0	894	894	0	2216
	TOTAL	0	290	1032	98	1420	0	1144	1144	0	2564
724.96 NOT APPLY	PARTS FOR TEXTILE & LEATHER MACHINERY.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	88	88	0	88
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	88	88	0	88
724.	TEXTILE AND LEATHER MACHINERY.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	41	88	129	0	129
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	1774	0	98	1872	5	281	286	0	2158
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	1967	0	0	1967	0	0	0	0	1967
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	558	0	558	0	0	0	0	558
	JAPAN	0	2349	18182	102	20631	0	11051	11051	2217	33899
	TAIWAN	0	0	2678	0	2678	0	0	0	2308	4986
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	0	0	0	1082	1082	0	1082
	TOTAL	0	6090	21418	200	27714	46	12502	12548	4525	44787
727.55 NOT APPLY	FOOD & DRINK PROCESSING MACHINERY.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	1277	1277	0	0	0	8571	9848
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2780	2780
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	469	469	0	0	0	0	469
	AUSTRALIA	0	1640	0	0	1640	0	0	0	0	1640
	JAPAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	107	107	3891	3998
	TOTAL	0	1640	0	1746	3386	0	107	107	15242	18735
727.	FOOD-PROCESSING MACHINES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	1277	1277	0	0	0	8571	9848
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2780	2780
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	469	469	0	0	0	0	469
	AUSTRALIA	0	1640	0	0	1640	0	0	0	0	1640
	JAPAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	107	107	3891	3998
	TOTAL	0	1640	0	1746	3386	0	107	107	15242	18735
728.55 NOT APPLY	MACH.TOOLS FOR WORKING STONE,GLASS,ETC.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	714	0	714	0	134	134	0	848
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1729	1729
	JAPAN	0	0	0	363	363	1393	7113	8506	0	8869
	TOTAL	0	0	714	363	1077	1393	7247	8640	1729	11446
728.96 NOT APPLY	PARTS FOR MACH.TOOLS FOR WORKING STONE.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	390	0	390	0	390
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	390	0	390	0	390
728.	OTHER MACH.&EQUIP. FOR PART.INDUSTRIES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	714	0	714	390	134	524	0	1238
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1728	1728
	JAPAN	0	0	0	363	363	1393	7113	8506	0	8869
	TOTAL	0	0	714	363	1077	1783	7247	9030	1728	11835
72 .	MACHINERY SPECIALIZED FOR PART.INDUS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	2027	714	1277	4018	431	935	1366	8571	13955
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	1774	0	98	1872	5	281	286	2780	4938
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	1967	1505	469	3941	0	0	0	2139	6080
	AUSTRALIA	0	1640	558	0	2198	0	0	0	0	2198
	JAPAN	0	2349	18182	465	20996	1393	18271	19664	6109	46756
	TAIWAN	0	0	2678	0	2678	0	0	0	2308	4986
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	0	0	0	1082	1082	0	1082
	TOTAL	0	9757	23637	2309	35703	1829	20569	22398	21906	80007
736.55 NOT APPLY	MACHINE TOOLS FOR WORKING METAL.										
	JAPAN	0	0	0	490	490	0	0	0	0	490
	TOTAL	0	0	0	490	490	0	0	0	0	490
736.90 NOT APPLY	MACHINE TOOLS FOR WORKING METAL-PARTS.										
	JAPAN	0	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	20
	TOTAL	0	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	20

Table 23.c. IMPORTS INTO THE T.T. BY SITC.DISTRICT.AND PORT OF SHIPMENT FOR JANUARY 1978 THROUGH JUNE 1978
(DOLLARS)

SITC/ UNIT	SITC DESCRIPTION/ PORT OF SHIPMENT	DISTRICT: FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA					MARSHALL IS.				
		KOSRAE	PONAPE	TRUK	YAP	TOTAL	EBEYE	MAJURO	TOTAL	PALAU	OVERALL TOTAL
738.	MACHINE-TOOLS FOR WORKING METAL.										
	JAPAN	0	0	0	510	510	0	0	0	0	510
	TOTAL	0	0	0	510	510	0	0	0	0	510
737.32 NOT APPLY	ELECTRIC WELDING. SOLDERING.EQUIPMENT.										
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	309	0	0	309	0	0	0	0	309
	TOTAL	0	309	0	0	309	0	0	0	0	309
737.	METALWORKING MACHINERY(EXC.MACH.TOOLS).										
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	309	0	0	309	0	0	0	0	309
	TOTAL	0	309	0	0	309	0	0	0	0	309
73 .	METALWORKING MACHINERY.										
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	309	0	0	309	0	0	0	0	309
	JAPAN	0	0	0	510	510	0	0	0	0	510
	TOTAL	0	309	0	510	819	0	0	0	0	819
741.69 NOT APPLY	PARTS FOR REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	114	0	114
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	114	0	114
741.75 NOT APPLY	GAS GENERATORS;AIR CONDITIONING UNITS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	4404	1296	0	5700	590	10364	10954	1782	18436
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	3623	0	3623	0	317	317	4111	8051
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	5410	1732	7142	0	0	0	4142	11284
	JAPAN	80	1592	1788	1407	4867	0	12193	12193	6823	23883
	TOTAL	80	5996	12117	3139	21332	590	22874	23464	16858	61654
741.	HEATING AND COOLING EQUIPMENT.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	4404	1296	0	5700	590	10478	11068	1782	18550
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	3623	0	3623	0	317	317	4111	8051
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	5410	1732	7142	0	0	0	4142	11284
	JAPAN	80	1592	1788	1407	4867	0	12193	12193	6823	23883
	TOTAL	80	5996	12117	3139	21332	590	22988	23578	16858	61768
742.50 NOT APPLY	PUMPS FOR LIQUIDS; LIQUID ELEVATORS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1207	1207	0	1207
	JAPAN	0	0	650	0	650	0	656	656	0	1306
	TOTAL	0	0	650	0	650	0	1863	1863	0	2513
742.	PUMPS FOR LIQUIDS; LIQUID ELEVATORS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1207	1207	0	1207
	JAPAN	0	0	650	0	650	0	656	656	0	1306
	TOTAL	0	0	650	0	650	0	1863	1863	0	2513
743.73 NOT APPLY	AIR PUMPS;FANS; CENTRIFUGES;ETC.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	1448	341	0	1789	190	675	865	1672	4326
	JAPAN	0	894	3561	257	4712	0	342	342	13939	18993
	TOTAL	0	2342	3902	257	6501	190	1017	1207	15611	23319
743.75 NOT APPLY	PARTS OF PUMPS.ETC. FOR FILTERING MACH.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	62	62	0	0	0	0	62
	TOTAL	0	0	0	62	62	0	0	0	0	62
743.	PUMPS(OTHER THAN PUMPS FOR LIQUIDS).										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	1448	341	62	1851	190	675	865	1672	4388
	JAPAN	0	894	3561	257	4712	0	342	342	13939	18993
	TOTAL	0	2342	3902	319	6563	190	1017	1207	15611	23381
744.11 UNITS	WORK TRUCKS FOR SHORT-DIST.HAULING.										
	JAPAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	12360	12360	0	12360
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	12360	12360	0	12360
744.19 NOT APPLY	PARTS FOR WORK TRUCK (SHORT-DIST.HAULING)										
	JAPAN	191	0	0	980	1171	0	0	0	0	1171
	TOTAL	191	0	0	980	1171	0	0	0	0	1171
744.	MECHANICAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT.										
	JAPAN	191	0	0	980	1171	0	12360	12360	0	13531
	TOTAL	191	0	0	980	1171	0	12360	12360	0	13531
745.30 NOT APPLY	PACKING.WEIGHING.WASHING.WRAPPING MACH.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	217	217	0	217
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	986	0	986	0	0	0	0	986
	JAPAN	0	0	0	164	164	0	83	83	0	247
	TOTAL	0	0	986	164	1150	0	300	300	0	1450
745.	OTHER NON-ELECTRICAL MACHINERY & TOOLS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	217	217	0	217
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	986	0	986	0	0	0	0	986
	JAPAN	0	0	0	164	164	0	83	83	0	247
	TOTAL	0	0	986	164	1150	0	300	300	0	1450
749.93 NOT APPLY	BALL BEARINGS;GEARS; GASKETS;ETC.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	3916	0	3916	0	3807	3807	0	7723
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	1856	0	1856	0	0	0	0	1856
	TOTAL	0	0	5772	0	5772	0	3807	3807	0	9579
749.	NON-ELECTRIC PARTS & ACCESSORIES OF MACH.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	3916	0	3916	0	3807	3807	0	7723
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	1856	0	1856	0	0	0	0	1856
	TOTAL	0	0	5772	0	5772	0	3807	3807	0	9579
74 .	GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY&EQUIPMENT.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	5852	5553	62	11467	780	16384	17164	3454	32085
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	6465	0	6465	0	317	317	4111	10893
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	5410	1732	7142	0	0	0	4142	11284
	JAPAN	261	2486	5999	2808	11554	0	25634	25634	20762	57950
	TOTAL	261	8338	23427	4602	36628	780	42335	43115	32469	112212
751.55 NOT APPLY	TYPEWRITERS. CALCULATORS.ETC.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	2084	0	2084	850	1105	1955	8417	12456
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	4260	900	0	5160	0	0	0	0	5160
	JAPAN	0	1424	1713	1003	4140	907	764	1671	3287	9098
	HONG KONG	0	0	392	0	392	0	0	0	0	392
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	0	250	0	250	0	0	0	0	250
	TOTAL	0	5684	5339	1003	12026	1757	1869	3626	11704	27356
751.	OFFICE MACHINES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	2084	0	2084	850	1105	1955	8417	12456
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	4260	900	0	5160	0	0	0	0	5160
	JAPAN	0	1424	1713	1003	4140	907	764	1671	3287	9098
	HONG KONG	0	0	392	0	392	0	0	0	0	392
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	0	250	0	250	0	0	0	0	250
	TOTAL	0	5684	5339	1003	12026	1757	1869	3626	11704	27356

EXTERNAL TRADE

Table 23.c. IMPORTS INTO THE T.T. BY SITC,DISTRICT,AND PORT OF SHIPMENT FOR JANUARY 1978 THROUGH JUNE 1978
(DOLLARS)

SITC/ UNIT	SITC DESCRIPTION/ PORT OF SHIPMENT	DISTRICT									
		FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA					MARSHALLS			PALAU	OVERALL TOTAL
		KOSRAE	PONAPE	TRUK	YAP	TOTAL	EBEYE	MAJURO	TOTAL		
752.00 NOT APPLY	AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING MACHINERY.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	6277	0	6277	0	0	0	0	6277
	TOTAL	0	0	6277	0	6277	0	0	0	0	6277
759.55 NOT APPLY	PARTS FOR DATA PROCESSING MACHINERY.										
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	150	0	150
	JAPAN	0	27	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	27
	TOTAL	0	27	0	0	27	0	150	150	0	177
759.	PARTS FOR OFFICE & DATA PROCESSING MACH										
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	150	0	150
	JAPAN	0	27	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	27
	TOTAL	0	27	0	0	27	0	150	150	0	177
75 .	OFFICE MACHINES AND DATA PROCESS.EQUIP.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	8361	0	8361	850	1105	1955	8417	18733
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	150	0	150
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	4260	900	0	5150	0	0	0	0	5150
	JAPAN	0	1451	1713	1003	4167	907	764	1671	3287	9125
	HONG KONG	0	0	392	0	392	0	0	0	0	392
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	0	250	0	250	0	0	0	0	250
	TOTAL	0	5711	11616	1003	18330	1757	2019	3776	11704	33910
761.00 UNITS	TELEVISION RECEIVERS.										
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	6956	6956	0	6956
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1682	1682	0	1682
	JAPAN	0	6778	0	0	6778	0	1674	1674	8830	17282
	TOTAL	0	6778	0	0	6778	0	10312	10312	8830	25920
762.00 UNITS	RADIO BROADCAST RECEIVERS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	60	0	60
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	160	1236	0	1396	0	0	0	0	1396
	JAPAN	0	6204	1897	7203	15304	0	15825	15825	0	31129
	HONG KONG	653	350	0	0	1003	0	502	502	0	1505
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	786	0	0	786	0	0	0	0	786
	TOTAL	653	7500	3133	7203	18489	0	16387	16387	0	34876
763.55 NOT APPLY	RECORD PLAYERS(COIN OPER.);TV&SOUND REC.										
	JAPAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	1311	1311	0	1311
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	1311	1311	0	1311
763.56 NOT APPLY	OTHER RECORD PLAYERS&SOUND RECORDERS.										
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	122	0	0	122	0	0	0	0	122
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	1138	0	1138	0	0	0	0	1138
	JAPAN	0	907	9531	3484	13922	0	2078	2078	0	16000
	HONG KONG	106	0	811	556	1473	160	329	489	0	1962
	TOTAL	106	1029	11480	4040	16655	160	2407	2567	0	19222
763.	TELEVISION IMAGE AND SOUND RECORDERS.										
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	122	0	0	122	0	0	0	0	122
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	1138	0	1138	0	0	0	0	1138
	JAPAN	0	907	9531	3484	13922	0	3389	3389	0	17311
	HONG KONG	106	0	811	556	1473	160	329	489	0	1962
	TOTAL	106	1029	11480	4040	16655	160	3718	3878	0	20533
764.55 NOT APPLY	ELEC.LINE TELEPHONIC &TELEGRAPHIC APPAR.										
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	320	320	0	0	0	0	320
	JAPAN	0	103	0	0	103	0	0	0	0	103
	TOTAL	0	103	0	320	423	0	0	0	0	423
764.56 NOT APPLY	RADIO TRANSMITTERS; TV CAMERAS;RADAR,ETC										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	225	642	867	0	350	350	0	1217
	JAPAN	0	0	0	400	400	0	0	0	2835	3235
	TOTAL	0	0	225	1042	1267	0	350	350	2835	4452
764.93 NOT APPLY	PARTS FOR TV & RADIO RECEIVERS,ETC.										
	JAPAN	0	0	0	104	104	0	0	0	0	104
	TOTAL	0	0	0	104	104	0	0	0	0	104
764.95 NOT APPLY	PARTS FOR ELEC.LINE TELEPHONIC,APPARATUS										
	JAPAN	0	94	0	0	94	0	0	0	0	94
	TOTAL	0	94	0	0	94	0	0	0	0	94
764.	TELECOM,SOUND RECORD EQUIPMENT,PARTS,ETC.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	225	642	867	0	350	350	0	1217
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	320	320	0	0	0	0	320
	JAPAN	0	197	0	504	701	0	0	0	2835	3536
	TOTAL	0	197	225	1466	1888	0	350	350	2835	5073
76 .	TELECOM. & SOUND RECORDING EQUIPMENT.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	225	642	867	0	410	410	0	1277
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	6956	6956	0	6956
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	282	1236	320	1838	0	1682	1682	0	3520
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	1138	0	1138	0	0	0	0	1138
	JAPAN	0	14086	11428	11191	36705	0	20888	20888	11665	69258
	HONG KONG	759	350	811	556	2476	160	831	991	0	3467
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	786	0	0	786	0	0	0	0	786
	TOTAL	759	15504	14838	12709	43810	160	30767	30927	11665	86402
771.50 NOT APPLY	ELECTRICAL TRANSFORMERS,INDUCTORS,ETC.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	33	0	33
	JAPAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	1124	1124	0	1124
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	0	0	0	108	108	0	108
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	1265	1265	0	1265
771.	ELECTRIC POWER MACHINERY.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	33	0	33
	JAPAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	1124	1124	0	1124
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	0	0	0	108	108	0	108
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	1265	1265	0	1265
772.00 NOT APPLY	ELECTRICAL CIRCUIT EQUIP.,RESISTORS,ETC										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	54	913	0	674	1641	290	1669	1959	0	3600
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	0	15
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	472	169	641	0	0	0	56	697
	JAPAN	0	746	581	0	1327	0	0	0	0	1327
	TOTAL	54	1659	1053	843	3609	290	1684	1974	56	5639
773.35 NOT APPLY	INSULATED ELEC. WIRE ELEC.CONDUIT TUBING.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	2777	573	2590	5940	0	78	78	11458	17476
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	144	0	0	144	79	460	539	384	1067
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	679	0	5	684	0	0	0	0	684
	JAPAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5843	5843
	TOTAL	0	3600	573	2595	6768	79	538	617	17685	25070

264

Table 23.c. IMPORTS INTO THE T.T. BY SITC, DISTRICT, AND PORT OF SHIPMENT FOR JANUARY 1978 THROUGH JUNE 1978
(DOLLARS)

SITC/ UNIT	SITC DESCRIPTION/ PORT OF SHIPMENT	DISTRICT									
		FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA					MARSHALLS			PALAU	OVERALL TOTAL
		KOSRAE	PONAPE	TRUK	YAP	TOTAL	EBEYE	MAJURO	TOTAL		
773.	EQUIP. FOR DISTRIBUTING ELECTRICITY.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	2777	573	2590	5940	0	78	78	11458	17476
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	144	0	0	144	79	460	539	384	1067
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	679	0	5	684	0	0	0	0	684
	JAPAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5843	5843
	TOTAL	0	3600	573	2595	6768	79	538	617	17685	25070
774.00 NOT APPLY	ELECTRO-MEDICAL AND X-RAY EQUIPMENT.										
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2418	2418
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2418	2418
775.20 NOT APPLY	DOMESTIC REFRIGERATORS/DEEP FREEZER.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	1306	5174	0	6480	7515	20107	27622	2247	36349
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1239	1239	0	1239
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	2043	0	2206	4249	0	0	0	400	4649
	JAPAN	0	2542	1725	0	4267	0	5125	5125	3774	13166
	TAIWAN	0	643	0	0	643	0	0	0	0	643
	TOTAL	0	6534	6899	2206	15639	7515	26471	33986	6421	56046
775.55 NOT APPLY	DOMES.DISH WASHING. WASHERS(<5KG).DRYERS										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	748	0	0	748	0	43	43	1052	1843
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	999	999	0	0	0	2416	3415
	JAPAN	949	186	397	0	1531	4184	4010	8194	11637	21362
	TAIWAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	2352	2352	0	2352
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	400	0	400
	TOTAL	949	934	397	999	3278	4184	6805	10989	15105	29372
775.56 NOT APPLY	DOMESTIC APPLIANCES. (SELF-CONT.ELECTRIC)										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	78	428	362	235	1103	397	9937	10334	24039	35476
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	394	394	0	394
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	460	0	81	541	0	0	0	2845	3386
	JAPAN	2098	4796	4558	1740	13192	0	10694	10694	12295	36181
	TAIWAN	0	0	0	353	353	0	738	738	0	1091
	HONG KONG	119	0	5333	0	5452	0	1458	1458	742	7652
	TOTAL	2295	5684	10253	2409	20641	397	23221	23618	39921	84181
775.88 NOT APPLY	ELECTRICAL WATER HEATERS.										
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	375	90	0	465	0	0	0	0	465
	TOTAL	0	375	90	0	465	0	0	0	0	465
775.	HOUSEHOLD TYPE EQUIPMENT.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	78	2482	5536	235	8331	7912	30087	37999	27338	73668
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1633	1633	0	1633
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	2878	90	3286	6254	0	0	0	5661	11915
	JAPAN	3047	7524	6680	1740	18991	4184	19829	24013	27706	70710
	TAIWAN	0	643	0	353	996	0	3090	3090	0	4086
	HONG KONG	119	0	5333	0	5452	0	1858	1858	742	8052
	TOTAL	3244	13527	17639	5614	40024	12096	56497	68593	61447	170064
778.12 UNITS	ELECTRIC ACCUMULATORS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	523	523	0	523
	JAPAN	0	4166	3403	0	7569	0	2782	2782	9405	19756
	TOTAL	0	4166	3403	0	7569	0	3305	3305	9405	20279
778.50 NOT APPLY	ELECTRO-MAGNETS;BURGLAR&FIRE ALARMS,ETC										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	165	165	0	0	0	0	165
	JAPAN	0	0	4898	78	4976	0	0	0	0	4976
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	36	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	36
	TOTAL	0	36	4898	243	5177	0	0	0	0	5177
778.51 NOT APPLY	PRIMARY CELLS AND PRIMARY BATTERIES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	3179	2421	214	556	6370	730	4789	5519	1069	12957
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	1763	735	450	2948	827	2130	2957	809	6714
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	1250	0	0	1250	0	0	0	269	1519
	AUSTRALIA	0	582	0	0	582	0	3246	3246	0	3828
	NEW ZEALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	907	907	0	907
	JAPAN	73	16991	45718	13159	75941	1338	10584	11922	19909	107771
	HONG KONG	747	0	0	0	747	877	783	1660	592	2999
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	42	0	19	0	61	0	0	0	0	61
	TOTAL	4041	23007	46686	14165	87899	3772	22439	26211	22646	136756
778.53 NOT APPLY	ELECTRIC DISCHARGE. INFRA-RED LAMPS,ETC.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	89	89	0	2842	2842	0	2931
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	122	122	0	122
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	553	553	0	553
	JAPAN	0	0	0	1419	1419	0	0	0	0	1419
	HONG KONG	176	0	0	0	176	0	0	0	0	176
	TOTAL	176	0	0	1508	1684	0	3517	3517	0	5201
778.	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	3179	2421	214	810	6624	730	8154	8884	1069	16576
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	1763	735	450	2948	827	2252	3079	809	6936
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	1250	0	0	1250	0	0	0	269	1519
	AUSTRALIA	0	582	0	0	582	0	3799	3799	0	4381
	NEW ZEALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	907	907	0	907
	JAPAN	73	21157	54019	14656	89905	1338	13366	14704	29313	133922
	HONG KONG	923	0	0	0	923	877	783	1660	592	3175
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	42	36	19	0	97	0	0	0	0	97
	TOTAL	4217	27209	54987	15916	102329	3772	29261	33033	32051	167413
77 .	ELEC. MACHINERY,APPARATUS&APPLIANCES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	3311	9593	6323	4309	22536	8932	40021	48953	39863	111352
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	1907	735	450	3092	906	4360	5266	1193	9551
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	4907	562	3460	8929	0	0	0	9404	18333
	AUSTRALIA	0	582	0	0	582	0	3799	3799	0	4381
	NEW ZEALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	907	907	0	907
	JAPAN	3120	29427	61280	15326	110223	5522	34319	39841	62863	212927
	TAIWAN	0	643	0	353	996	0	3090	3090	0	4086
	HONG KONG	1042	0	5333	0	6375	877	2749	3626	1334	11335
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	42	36	19	0	97	0	0	0	0	97
	TOTAL	7515	45995	74252	24969	152730	16237	89245	105482	113657	371869
781.00 UNITS	PASSENGER MOTOR CARS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	5896	0	5896	0	0	0	0	5896
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	26953	0	0	26953	0	0	0	0	26953
	JAPAN	23558	157061	75356	46347	302322	0	156619	156619	185085	644026
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12588	12588
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	20535	8195	0	28730	0	0	0	0	28730
	TOTAL	23558	204549	89447	46347	363901	0	156619	156619	197673	718193
782.00 UNITS	CARGO MOTOR VEHICLES FIRE-ENGINES,ETC.										
	JAPAN	0	1563	24635	1900	28099	0	26176	26176	0	54275
	TOTAL	0	1563	24635	1900	28099	0	26176	26176	0	54275
783.10 UNITS	PUBLIC-SERVICE TYPE PASSENGER MOTOR VEH.										
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	10000	10000	0	10000
	JAPAN	0	0	0	17975	17975	0	0	0	0	17975
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	0	4380	0	4380	0	0	0	0	4380
	TOTAL	0	0	4380	17975	22355	0	10000	10000	0	32355

EXTERNAL TRADE

Table 23.c. IMPORTS INTO THE T.T. BY SITC, DISTRICT, AND PORT OF SHIPMENT FOR JANUARY 1978 THROUGH JUNE 1978 (DOLLARS)

SITC/ UNIT	SITC DESCRIPTION/ PORT OF SHIPMENT	DISTRICT: FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA: KOSRAE	PONAPE	TRUK	YAP	TOTAL	MARSHALLS: EBEYE	MAJURO	TOTAL	PALAU	OVERALL TOTAL
783.	ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES.										
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	10000	10000	0	10000
	JAPAN	0	0	0	17975	17975	0	0	0	0	17975
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	0	4380	0	4380	0	0	0	0	4380
	TOTAL	0	0	4380	17975	22355	0	10000	10000	0	32355
784.03 NOT APPLY	PARTS OF MOTOR VEHICLES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	1453	886	0	2339	0	0	0	0	2339
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	2669	0	2669	0	171	171	0	2840
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	2096	0	1253	3349	0	0	0	0	3349
	JAPAN	8189	8408	3769	2320	22686	7320	2382	9702	19679	52067
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	902	902
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	279	812	0	1091	0	0	0	0	1091
	TOTAL	8189	12236	8136	3573	32134	7320	2553	9873	20581	62588
785.39 NOT APPLY	PARTS FOR BICYCLES, MOTOR-CYCLES, ETC.										
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	596	0	596	0	0	0	0	596
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	1140	1140	0	0	0	0	1140
	JAPAN	168	916	0	3366	4450	0	4996	4996	0	9446
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	371	0	0	103	474	0	0	0	0	474
	TOTAL	539	916	596	4609	6660	0	4996	4996	0	11656
785.50 NOT APPLY	BICYCLES, SIDECARS, MOTOR-CYCLES, ETC.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	299	0	299	444	0	444	0	743
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	527	527	0	527
	JAPAN	9608	14964	6940	2175	33687	16010	13645	29655	22177	85519
	TAIWAN	640	0	0	0	640	0	1015	1015	0	1655
	PEOPLE-R/CHINA	0	0	0	0	0	0	2275	2275	0	2275
	HONG KONG	1122	0	0	0	1122	0	0	0	0	1122
	TOTAL	11370	14964	7239	2175	35748	16454	17462	33916	22177	91841
785.	BICYCLES, MOTOR-CYCLES, SCOOTERS, ETC.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	299	0	299	444	0	444	0	743
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	596	0	596	0	527	527	0	1123
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	1140	1140	0	0	0	0	1140
	JAPAN	9776	15880	6940	5541	38137	16010	18641	34651	22177	94965
	TAIWAN	640	0	0	0	640	0	1015	1015	0	1655
	PEOPLE-R/CHINA	0	0	0	0	0	0	2275	2275	0	2275
	HONG KONG	1122	0	0	0	1122	0	0	0	0	1122
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	371	0	0	103	474	0	0	0	0	474
	TOTAL	11909	15880	7835	6784	42408	16454	22458	38912	22177	103497
786.11 UNITS	TRAILERS FOR HOUSING AND CAMPING.										
	JAPAN	0	0	1829	0	1829	0	0	0	0	1829
	TOTAL	0	0	1829	0	1829	0	0	0	0	1829
786.50 UNITS	TRAILERS TO TRANSPORT GOODS&VEHICLES.										
	JAPAN	75	200	0	0	275	0	234	234	0	509
	TOTAL	75	200	0	0	275	0	234	234	0	509
786.	TRAILERS&OTHER VEHICLES(NON MOTORIZED).										
	JAPAN	75	200	1829	0	2104	0	234	234	0	2338
	TOTAL	75	200	1829	0	2104	0	234	234	0	2338
78 .	ROAD VEHICLES-INCL. AIR-CUSHION VEHICLES										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	1453	7081	0	8534	444	0	444	0	8978
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	3265	0	3265	0	698	698	0	3963
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	29049	0	2393	31442	0	0	0	0	31442
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	10000	10000	0	10000
	JAPAN	41598	183212	112530	73983	411323	23330	204052	227382	226941	865646
	TAIWAN	640	0	0	0	640	0	1015	1015	0	1655
	PEOPLE-R/CHINA	0	0	0	0	0	0	2275	2275	0	2275
	HONG KONG	1122	0	0	0	1122	0	0	0	13490	14612
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	371	20814	13387	103	34675	0	0	0	0	34675
	TOTAL	43731	234528	136263	76479	491001	23774	218040	241814	240431	973246
793.21 UNITS	YACHTS & OTHER PLEASURE/SPORT BOATS.										
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4756	4756
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	2713-	0	2713-	0	0	0	0	2713-
	JAPAN	0	0	794	4178	4972	0	0	0	23394	28366
	TOTAL	0	0	1919-	4178	2259	0	0	0	28150	30409
793.55 NOT APPLY	OTHER BOATS AND SHIPS.										
	JAPAN	0	0	0	3365	3365	0	0	0	0	3365
	TOTAL	0	0	0	3365	3365	0	0	0	0	3365
793.	SHIPS, BOATS AND FLOATING STRUCTURES.										
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4756	4756
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	2713-	0	2713-	0	0	0	0	2713-
	JAPAN	0	0	794	7543	8337	0	0	0	23394	31731
	TOTAL	0	0	1919-	7543	5624	0	0	0	28150	33774
79 .	OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT.										
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4756	4756
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	2713-	0	2713-	0	0	0	0	2713-
	JAPAN	0	0	794	7543	8337	0	0	0	23394	31731
	TOTAL	0	0	1919-	7543	5624	0	0	0	28150	33774
	***** SECTION TOTALS *****										
7 .	MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	3425	17941	30376	6290	58032	14407	68375	82782	65574	206388
	U.S.(HAWAII)	2692	3581	18175	569	25017	911	13596	14507	36005	75628
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	79540	26234	8756	114530	0	1682	1682	15775	131987
	AUSTRALIA	0	2222	1696	0	3918	0	13799	13799	0	17717
	NEW ZEALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	907	907	0	907
	JAPAN	44979	264993	250773	127579	688324	32476	329076	361552	395629	1445505
	TAIWAN	640	643	2678	353	4314	0	4105	4105	2308	10727
	PEOPLE-R/CHINA	0	0	0	0	0	0	2275	2275	0	2275
	HONG KONG	2923	1063	28581	8979	41546	13602	4662	18264	14824	74634
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	413	21535	13656	193	35797	0	0	0	0	35808
	TOTAL	55072	391719	372169	152698	971568	61396	438477	499873	530115	2001556
	***** SECTION TOTALS *****										
812.10 NOT APPLY	BOILERS; AIR HEATERS, ETC. IRON/STEEL.										
	JAPAN	0	0	1379	0	1379	0	0	0	0	1379
	TOTAL	0	0	1379	0	1379	0	0	0	0	1379
812.20 NOT APPLY	SANITARY FIXTURES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	1054	195	3935	604	5788	0	158	158	3454	9400
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	168
	JAPAN	0	1868	44	1809	3721	0	0	0	5743	9464
	TAIWAN	0	105	0	0	105	0	0	0	0	105
	HONG KONG	1385	0	0	0	1385	0	0	0	0	1385
	TOTAL	2439	2168	3979	2413	10999	0	158	158	9365	20522

Table 23.c. IMPORTS INTO THE T.T. BY SITC,DISTRICT,AND PORT OF SHIPMENT FOR JANUARY 1978 THROUGH JUNE 1978
(DOLLARS)

SITC/ UNIT	SITC DESCRIPTION/ PORT OF SHIPMENT	DISTRICT FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA KOSRAE	PONAPE	TRUK	YAP	TOTAL	MARSHALLS EBEYE	MAJURO	TOTAL	PALAU	OVERALL TOTAL
812.41 NOT APPLY	ILLUMINATING&OPTICAL ELEMENTS OF GLASS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	142	82	0	0	224	0	0	0	0	224
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	756	0	0	756	0	0	0	0	756
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	162	162	0	162
	JAPAN	0	0	1559	0	1559	0	0	0	0	1559
	HONG KONG	289	0	3981	0	4270	0	0	0	0	4270
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	626	0	0	626	0	0	0	0	626
	TOTAL	431	1464	5540	0	7435	0	162	162	0	7597
812.42 NOT APPLY	LAMPS,ETC.OF BASE METAL.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	129	2918	821	0	3868	0	3124	3124	0	6992
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	630	630	0	630
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	936	0	47	983	0	0	0	0	983
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	104	104	0	104
	JAPAN	0	1241	787	0	2028	0	400	400	1629	4057
	HONG KONG	30	0	4149	0	4179	0	1032	1032	759	5970
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	591	0	0	591	0	0	0	0	591
	TOTAL	159	5686	5757	47	11649	0	5290	5290	2388	19327
812.43 NOT APPLY	PORTABLE ELECTRIC BATTERY&MAGNETO LAMP										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	13	0	1023	1084	2120	0	41	41	0	2161
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	17	0	17
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	586	0	222	808	0	0	0	0	808
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	414	414	0	414
	JAPAN	0	54	4324	4851	9229	0	3909	3909	3643	16781
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	0	0	0	288	288	0	288
	TOTAL	13	640	5347	6157	12157	0	4669	4669	3643	20469
812.	SANITARY,PLUMBING, HEATING&LIGHTING FIX										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	1338	3095	5779	1688	11900	0	3323	3323	3454	18677
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	647	647	0	647
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	2278	0	269	2547	0	0	0	168	2715
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	680	680	0	680
	JAPAN	0	3163	8073	6660	17896	0	4309	4309	11015	33220
	TAIWAN	0	105	0	0	105	0	0	0	0	105
	HONG KONG	1704	0	8130	0	9834	0	1320	1320	759	11913
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	1317	0	0	1317	0	0	0	0	1317
	TOTAL	3042	9958	21982	8617	43599	0	10279	10279	15396	69274
81 .	SANITARY,PLUMBING, HEATING&LIGHTING FIX										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	1338	3095	5779	1688	11900	0	3323	3323	3454	18677
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	647	647	0	647
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	2278	0	269	2547	0	0	0	168	2715
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	680	680	0	680
	JAPAN	0	3163	8073	6660	17896	0	4309	4309	11015	33220
	TAIWAN	0	105	0	0	105	0	0	0	0	105
	HONG KONG	1704	0	8130	0	9834	0	1320	1320	759	11913
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	1317	0	0	1317	0	0	0	0	1317
	TOTAL	3042	9958	21982	8617	43599	0	10279	10279	15396	69274
821.22 NOT APPLY	MATTRESS SUPPORTS; MATTRESS,QUILT,ETC.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	1809	639	2448	0	5745	5745	0	8193
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	539	539	0	539
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	406	406
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	3696	0	3696	0	1353	1353	0	5049
	JAPAN	0	100	0	355	455	0	0	0	5580	6035
	TAIWAN	0	718	0	0	718	0	0	0	0	718
	HONG KONG	524	0	0	234	758	0	1671	1671	2427	4856
	TOTAL	524	818	5505	1228	8075	0	9308	9308	8413	25796
821.55 NOT APPLY	CHAIRS&OTHER SEATS; OTHER FURNITURE.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	547	3425	261	4233	0	2480	2480	12280	18993
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	279	0	279	558	0	558	0	837
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	147	147	0	0	0	4217	4364
	JAPAN	1444	2182	8595	502	12723	0	5446	5446	4254	22423
	TAIWAN	0	5486	5844	508	11838	0	0	0	0	11838
	PEOPLE-R/CHINA	0	0	4903	0	4903	0	0	0	0	4903
	HONG KONG	0	0	1471	0	1471	0	209	209	562	2242
	TOTAL	1444	8215	24517	1418	35594	558	8135	8693	21313	65600
821.	FURNITURE AND PARTS THEREOF.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	547	5234	900	6681	0	8225	8225	12280	27186
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	279	0	279	558	539	1097	0	1376
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	147	147	0	0	0	4623	4770
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	3696	0	3696	0	1353	1353	0	5049
	JAPAN	1444	2282	8595	857	13178	0	5446	5446	9834	28458
	TAIWAN	0	6204	5844	508	12556	0	0	0	0	12556
	PEOPLE-R/CHINA	0	0	4903	0	4903	0	0	0	0	4903
	HONG KONG	524	0	1471	234	2229	0	1880	1880	2989	7098
	TOTAL	1968	9033	30022	2646	43669	558	17443	18001	29726	91396
82 .	FURNITURE AND PARTS THEREOF.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	547	5234	900	6681	0	8225	8225	12280	27186
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	279	0	279	558	539	1097	0	1376
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	147	147	0	0	0	4623	4770
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	3696	0	3696	0	1353	1353	0	5049
	JAPAN	1444	2282	8595	857	13178	0	5446	5446	9834	28458
	TAIWAN	0	6204	5844	508	12556	0	0	0	0	12556
	PEOPLE-R/CHINA	0	0	4903	0	4903	0	0	0	0	4903
	HONG KONG	524	0	1471	234	2229	0	1880	1880	2989	7098
	TOTAL	1968	9033	30022	2646	43669	558	17443	18001	29726	91396
831.00 NOT APPLY	HANDBAGS AND SIMILAR CONTAINERS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	212	355	599	225	1391	0	285	285	0	1676
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	1295	0	59	1354	215	2739	2954	0	4308
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	6763	0	0	6763	0	688	688	0	7451
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	642	642	0	642
	JAPAN	485	1956	3116	0	5557	0	267	267	3849	9673
	TAIWAN	0	4368	0	556	4924	0	2697	2697	0	7621
	HONG KONG	0	0	4940	3227	8167	0	8112	8112	3301	19580
	PHILIPPINES	0	0	0	0	0	0	288	288	0	288
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	1094	0	0	1094	0	0	0	0	1094
	TOTAL	697	15831	8655	4067	29250	215	15718	15933	7150	52333
83 .	HANDBAGS AND SIMILAR CONTAINERS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	212	355	599	225	1391	0	285	285	0	1676
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	1295	0	59	1354	215	2739	2954	0	4308
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	6763	0	0	6763	0	688	688	0	7451
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	642	642	0	642
	JAPAN	485	1956	3116	0	5557	0	267	267	3849	9673
	TAIWAN	0	4368	0	556	4924	0	2697	2697	0	7621
	HONG KONG	0	0	4940	3227	8167	0	8112	8112	3301	19580
	PHILIPPINES	0	0	0	0	0	0	288	288	0	288
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	1094	0	0	1094	0	0	0	0	1094
	TOTAL	697	15831	8655	4067	29250	215	15718	15933	7150	52333
842.00 NOT APPLY	MEN'S AND BOYS' OUTER GARMENTS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	10811	1005	11816	1650	3296	4946	5322	22094
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	228	0	473	701	0	14913	14913	0	15614
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	20625	299	0	20924	0	0	0	839	21763
	AUSTRALIA	0	940	0	0	940	0	0	0	0	940
	JAPAN	9327	1479	3204	1658	15668	1892	0	1892	0	17560
	TAIWAN	0	2257	1973	0	4230	0	870	870	0	5100
	PEOPLE-R/CHINA	0	276	0	0	276	0	0	0	0	276

EXTERNAL TRADE

Table 23.c. IMPORTS INTO THE T.T. BY SITC, DISTRICT, AND PORT OF SHIPMENT FOR JANUARY 1978 THROUGH JUNE 1978
(DOLLARS)

		DISTRICT									
		FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA					MARSHALLS				
SITC/ UNIT	SITC DESCRIPTION/ PORT OF SHIPMENT	KOSRAE	PONAPE	TRUK	YAP	TOTAL	EBEYE	MAJURO	TOTAL	PALAU	OVERALL TOTAL
CONTINUED	HONG KONG	6088	4969	79916	2380	93353	864	35812	36676	5579	135638
	PHILIPPINES	0	285	0	0	285	0	3349	3349	0	3634
	THAILAND	0	260	0	0	260	0	0	0	0	260
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	967	0	0	967	0	0	0	0	967
	TOTAL	15415	32286	96203	5516	149423	4405	58240	62646	11743	223835
843.00 NOT APPLY	WOMEN'S, GIRLS' & INFANTS' OUTER GARM.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	134	0	0	134	262	74	336	2196	2656
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	165	7165	7330
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	3569	3500	0	7069	0	0	0	3623	10522
	AUSTRALIA	0	1275	0	0	1275	0	0	0	0	1275
	JAPAN	0	1337	0	172	1509	0	197	197	0	1736
	PEOPLE-R/CHINA	0	265	0	0	265	0	0	0	0	255
	HONG KONG	5669	1075	184	0	6928	2979	10029	13008	4729	24664
	PHILIPPINES	0	402	0	0	402	0	1895	1895	0	2297
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	1110	0	0	1110	0	0	0	0	1110
	TOTAL	5669	9167	3684	172	18692	3241	12360	15601	17712	52005
844.00 NOT APPLY	MEN'S, BOYS', WOMEN'S, ETC. UNDERGARMENTS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	1449	4323	13083	3211	22065	445	11095	11540	500	34106
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	197	1047	568	1812	69	6304	6373	0	8135
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	14232	0	5	14237	0	108	108	0	14345
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1153	1153	0	1153
	JAPAN	0	3891	11254	460	15605	0	6888	6888	1275	23768
	TAIWAN	0	2432	6782	0	9214	0	854	854	0	10058
	PEOPLE-R/CHINA	0	0	0	0	0	0	351	351	0	351
	HONG KONG	23777	417	455	2019	26678	2112	10194	12306	3649	42633
	PHILIPPINES	0	99	0	0	99	0	606	606	0	705
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	918	0	0	918	0	0	0	0	918
	TOTAL	25226	25509	32631	6263	90629	2626	37553	40179	5424	136232
845.00 NOT APPLY	OUTER GARMENTS, KNITTED OR CROCHETED.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	1961	0	0	1961	710	1208	1918	0	3879
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	3832	3832	181	4013
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	162	0	0	162	0	0	0	0	162
	JAPAN	0	0	303	0	303	0	0	0	0	303
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	0	0	156	0	156	0	156
	TOTAL	0	2123	303	0	2426	866	5040	5906	181	8513
846.50 NOT APPLY	CORSETS, SUSPENDERS, GARTERS, ETC.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	525	0	0	525	0	306	306	0	831
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	242	87	329	0	0	0	0	329
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	688	0	0	688	0	0	0	0	688
	JAPAN	0	0	1794	0	1794	0	349	349	0	2143
	HONG KONG	1093	0	6072	0	7165	565	2343	2908	0	10073
	TOTAL	1093	1213	8108	87	10501	565	2998	3563	0	14064
846.75 NOT APPLY	UNDERGARMENTS KNITTED OR CROCHETED										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	179	1061	0	7	1247	5149	4112	9261	4532	15040
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	7003	0	7003	0	1724	1724	1473	10200
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	408	408
	JAPAN	0	82	4654	999	5735	0	299	299	0	6034
	HONG KONG	2637	0	8689	208	11534	4271	25029	29300	3160	43994
	PHILIPPINES	0	0	0	0	0	0	1964	1964	0	1964
	TOTAL	2816	1143	20346	1214	25519	9420	33128	42548	9573	77640
846.	UNDER GARMENTS KNITTED OR CROCHETED.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	179	1586	0	7	1772	5149	4418	9567	4532	15871
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	7245	87	7332	0	1724	1724	1473	10529
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	688	0	0	688	0	0	0	408	1096
	JAPAN	0	82	6449	339	7529	0	648	648	0	8177
	HONG KONG	3730	0	14761	208	18699	4836	27372	32209	3160	54067
	PHILIPPINES	0	0	0	0	0	0	1964	1964	0	1964
	TOTAL	3909	2356	28454	1301	36023	9985	36126	46111	9573	91734
847.10 NOT APPLY	HANDKERCHIEFS; TIES; COLLARS, ETC.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	13	526	71	610	0	17	17	0	627
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	344	344	0	344
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	339	0	74	413	0	24	24	0	437
	TAIWAN	0	388	0	0	388	0	0	0	0	398
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	0	0	1122	4200	5322	0	5322
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	116	0	0	115	0	0	0	0	116
	TOTAL	0	856	526	145	1527	1122	4585	5707	0	7234
847.20 NOT APPLY	GLOVES, SOCKS, ETC.-KNITTED OR CROCHETED										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	5491	0	5491	0	0	0	0	5491
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	3923	0	3923	0	0	0	0	3923
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	6076	0	6075	0	0	0	0	6076
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	1576	0	1576	0	0	0	0	1576
	JAPAN	0	0	20653	24	20677	0	297	297	0	20974
	HONG KONG	0	0	14239	0	14239	0	0	0	0	14239
	TOTAL	0	0	51957	24	51981	0	297	297	0	52278
847.	CLOTHING ACCESSORIES OF TEXTILE FABRICS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	13	6017	71	6101	0	17	17	0	6118
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	3923	0	3923	0	344	344	0	4267
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	339	6076	74	6489	0	24	24	0	6513
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	1576	0	1576	0	0	0	0	1576
	JAPAN	0	0	20653	24	20677	0	297	297	0	20974
	TAIWAN	0	388	0	0	388	0	0	0	0	399
	HONG KONG	0	0	14239	0	14238	1122	4200	5322	0	19560
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	116	0	0	115	0	0	0	0	116
	TOTAL	0	856	52483	169	53508	1122	4882	6004	0	59512
848.10 NOT APPLY	CLOTHING ACCESSORIES OF LEATHER.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	492	492	0	492
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	1023	0	1023	0	0	0	0	1023
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	138	0	0	138	0	0	0	0	138
	JAPAN	0	319	0	0	319	0	649	649	0	959
	HONG KONG	84	0	0	0	84	238	0	238	0	322
	TOTAL	84	457	1023	0	1564	238	1141	1379	0	2943
848.21 NOT APPLY	RESIN OR PLASTIC ART. OF CLOTHING.										
	JAPAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	67	0	67
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	72	72	0	0	0	0	72
	TOTAL	0	0	0	72	72	0	67	67	0	139
848.22 NOT APPLY	UNHARDENED VULCANIZED RUBBER CLOTHING										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	111	111	0	0	0	0	111
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	93	0	93	0	93
	JAPAN	0	0	1193	0	1193	0	2566	2566	0	3759
	TOTAL	0	0	1193	111	1304	93	2566	2659	0	3963
848.45 NOT APPLY	HATS AND OTHER HEADGEAR.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	797	44	841	0	841
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	850	146	996	0	996
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	395	0	0	395	0	0	0	0	395
	TAIWAN	0	127	0	0	127	0	292	292	0	419
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	500	0	530
	TOTAL	0	522	0	0	522	1647	982	2629	0	3151

Table 23.c. IMPORTS INTO THE T.T. BY SITC,DISTRICT,AND PORT OF SHIPMENT FOR JANUARY 1978 THROUGH JUNE 1978
(DOLLARS)

SITC/ UNIT	SITC DESCRIPTION/ PORT OF SHIPMENT	FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA					DISTRICT MARSHALLS			PALAU	OVERALL TOTAL
		KOSRAE	PONAPE	TRUK	YAP	TOTAL	EBEYE	MAJURO	TOTAL		
848.	CLOTHING ACCES. OF NON-TEXTILE FABRICS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	111	111	797	536	1333	0	1444
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	1023	0	1023	943	146	1089	0	2112
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	533	0	0	533	0	0	0	0	533
	JAPAN	0	319	1193	0	1512	0	3282	3282	0	4794
	TAIWAN	0	127	0	0	127	0	292	292	0	419
	HONG KONG	84	0	0	72	155	239	500	739	0	894
	TOTAL	84	979	2216	183	3462	1979	4755	6734	0	10196
84 .	ARTICLES OF APPAREL& CLOTHING ACCESSORIES										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	1629	8017	29911	4405	43961	9013	20644	29657	12553	86159
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	425	13239	1129	14791	1012	27428	28440	9819	52930
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	40148	9875	79	50102	0	132	132	4870	55104
	AUSTRALIA	0	2215	1576	0	3791	0	1153	1153	0	4944
	JAPAN	9327	7109	43055	3313	62803	1892	11312	13204	1275	77292
	TAIWAN	0	5204	8755	0	13959	0	2015	2016	0	15975
	PEOPLE-R/CHINA	0	541	0	0	541	0	351	351	0	892
	HONG KONG	39348	6461	109564	4579	159952	12307	88107	100414	17116	277592
	PHILIPPINES	0	786	0	0	786	0	7914	7914	0	8700
	THAILAND	0	260	0	0	260	0	0	0	0	260
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	3111	0	0	3111	0	0	0	0	3111
	TOTAL	50303	74276	215974	13604	354157	24224	158957	183181	44621	581959
851.00 NOT APPLY	FOOTWEAR WITH OUTER-SOLES;GAITERS,ETC.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	840	2020	2860	1891	4751
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	1737	409	2146	0	2146
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	5238	0	0	5238	0	0	0	793	6031
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	1970	0	1970	0	0	0	0	1970
	JAPAN	2664	30008	38203	15207	86082	1941	37207	39148	14871	140101
	TAIWAN	0	2709	658	0	3367	0	232	232	0	3599
	HONG KONG	947	1029	0	565	2541	105	9587	9692	0	12233
	PHILIPPINES	0	2	0	0	2	0	1701	1701	0	1703
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	476	0	0	476	0	0	0	0	476
	TOTAL	3611	39462	40831	15772	99676	4623	51156	55779	17555	173010
85 .	FOOTWEAR.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	840	2020	2860	1891	4751
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	1737	409	2146	0	2146
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	5238	0	0	5238	0	0	0	793	6031
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	1970	0	1970	0	0	0	0	1970
	JAPAN	2664	30008	38203	15207	86082	1941	37207	39148	14871	140101
	TAIWAN	0	2709	658	0	3367	0	232	232	0	3599
	HONG KONG	947	1029	0	565	2541	105	9587	9692	0	12233
	PHILIPPINES	0	2	0	0	2	0	1701	1701	0	1703
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	476	0	0	476	0	0	0	0	476
	TOTAL	3611	39462	40831	15772	99675	4623	51156	55779	17555	173010
871.01 UNITS	REFRACTING TELESCOPES & BINOCULARS.										
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	925	925	0	925
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	925	925	0	925
871.	OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS.										
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	925	925	0	925
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	925	925	0	925
872.00 NOT APPLY	MEDICAL,DENTAL,SURGICAL,VETER.EQUIPMENT										
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	144	144	0	0	0	0	144
	JAPAN	0	0	1520	0	1520	0	0	0	0	1520
	HONG KONG	0	0	1485	0	1485	0	0	0	0	1485
	TOTAL	0	0	3005	144	3149	0	0	0	0	3149
873.00 NOT APPLY	GAS,LIQUID&ELECTRIC METERS,TAXI METERS.										
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	35	0	35	0	0	0	0	35
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	304	304	0	0	0	0	304
	TOTAL	0	0	35	304	339	0	0	0	0	339
874.65 NOT APPLY	OPTICAL MEASURING; PRECISION INSTRUMENT										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	376	0	1150	213	1739	0	134	134	0	1873
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	5	54	59	0	59
	JAPAN	0	0	861	0	861	0	0	0	0	861
	TOTAL	376	0	2011	213	2600	5	188	193	0	2793
874.	MEASURING,CHECKING, AND CONTROLLING INST										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	376	0	1150	213	1739	0	134	134	0	1873
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	5	54	59	0	59
	JAPAN	0	0	861	0	861	0	0	0	0	861
	TOTAL	376	0	2011	213	2600	5	188	193	0	2793
87 .	PROFESSIONAL,SCIENTIFIC&CONTROL. INST.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	376	0	1150	213	1739	0	134	134	0	1873
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	36	144	180	5	54	59	0	239
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	304	304	0	925	925	0	1229
	JAPAN	0	0	2381	0	2381	0	0	0	0	2381
	HONG KONG	0	0	1485	0	1485	0	0	0	0	1485
	TOTAL	376	0	5052	661	6089	5	1113	1118	0	7207
881.22 NOT APPLY	MOVIE CAMERAS,ETC. FOR FILM>16MM.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	8415	8415	0	8415
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	750	750	0	0	0	0	750
	TOTAL	0	0	0	750	750	0	8415	8415	0	9165
881.55 NOT APPLY	PHOTOGRAPHIC & MOVIE (<16MM)CAMERAS,ETC.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	1372	0	1372	0	3215	3215	0	4587
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	143	1819	0	1962	0	368	368	0	2330
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	229	0	0	229	0	0	0	0	229
	JAPAN	0	107	0	0	107	0	1645	1645	598	2350
	TOTAL	0	479	3191	0	3670	0	5228	5228	598	9496
881.56 NOT APPLY	PARTS FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC & MOVIE EQUIP.										
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	288	288	0	0	0	0	288
	TOTAL	0	0	0	288	288	0	0	0	0	288
881.	PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND EQUIPMENT.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	1372	0	1372	0	11630	11630	0	13002
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	143	1819	1038	3000	0	368	368	0	3368
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	229	0	0	229	0	0	0	0	229
	JAPAN	0	107	0	0	107	0	1645	1645	598	2350
	TOTAL	0	479	3191	1038	4708	0	13643	13643	598	18949
882.22 UNITS	FILM IN ROLLS,SENSITISED, UNEXPOSED.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	478	478	0	0	0	0	478
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	239	0	239	0	0	0	0	239
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	1648	0	110	1758	0	0	0	0	1758
	TOTAL	0	1648	239	588	2475	0	0	0	0	2475

EXTERNAL TRADE

Table 23.c. IMPORTS INTO THE T.T. BY SITC,DISTRICT,AND PORT OF SHIPMENT FOR JANUARY 1978 THROUGH JUNE 1978
(DOLLARS)

SITC/ UNIT	SITC DESCRIPTION/ PORT OF SHIPMENT	DISTRICT									
		FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA					MARSHALLS			PALAU	OVERALL TOTAL
		KOSRAE	PONAPE	TRUK	YAP	TOTAL	EBEYE	MAJURO	TOTAL		
882.35 NOT APPLY	PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATES; FLASH MATERIALS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	137	0	137	0	140	140	0	277
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	181	0	181	0	85	85	0	266
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	791	708	151	1650	0	0	0	874	2524
	TOTAL	0	791	1026	151	1968	0	225	225	874	3067
882.	PHOTOGRAPHIC&CINEMATOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	137	478	615	0	140	140	0	755
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	420	0	420	0	85	85	0	505
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	2439	708	261	3408	0	0	0	874	4282
	TOTAL	0	2439	1265	739	4443	0	225	225	874	5542
883.00 NOT APPLY	CINEMATOGRAPH FILM										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	2639	856	3495	0	0	0	0	3495
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	438	0	0	438	0	0	0	0	438
	TOTAL	0	438	2639	856	3933	0	0	0	0	3933
884.10 NOT APPLY	LENSES,PRISMS,MIRRORS&OPTICAL ELEM.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	201	1574	0	1775	0	491	491	0	2266
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	504	0	0	504	0	0	0	0	504
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	582	42	624	0	0	0	0	624
	TOTAL	0	705	2156	42	2903	0	491	491	0	3394
884.20 NOT APPLY	SPECTACLES,GOGGLES, ETC. & FRAMES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	281	281	0	436	436	0	717
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	151	1909	375	2435	560	2123	2683	0	5118
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	86	0	86
	JAPAN	0	0	84	1174	1258	0	0	0	0	1258
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	72	72	0	0	0	0	72
	TOTAL	0	151	1993	1902	4046	560	2645	3205	0	7251
884.	OPTICAL GOODS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	201	1574	281	2056	0	927	927	0	2983
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	655	1909	375	2939	560	2123	2683	0	5622
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	582	42	624	0	86	86	0	710
	JAPAN	0	0	84	1174	1258	0	0	0	0	1258
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	72	72	0	0	0	0	72
	TOTAL	0	856	4149	1944	6949	560	3136	3696	0	10645
885.21 NOT APPLY	CLOCKS FOR VEHICLES, PLANES,OR SHIPS.										
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	230	230
	JAPAN	0	383	0	0	383	0	0	0	0	383
	TOTAL	0	383	0	0	383	0	0	0	230	613
885.27 NOT APPLY	TIME OF DAY RECORDING APPARATUS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	602	602	0	602
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1469	1469	0	1469
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	110	110	0	0	0	959	1069
	TOTAL	0	0	0	110	110	0	2071	2071	959	3140
885.55 NOT APPLY	WATCHES;CLOCKS WITH WATCH MOVEMENTS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	402	402		28	28	0	430
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	1084	313	0	1397	554	2397	2951	0	4348
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	113	813-	0	700-	0	0	0	0	700-
	JAPAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	98	1854	1952
	TAIWAN	0	0	0	160	160	0	0	0	0	160
	HONG KONG	2485	1459	0	4377	8321	0	2453	2453	0	10774
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	99	0	0	99	0	0	0	0	99
	TOTAL	2485	2755	500-	4939	9679	554	4976	5530	1854	17063
885.	WATCHES AND CLOCKS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	402	402	0	630	630	0	1032
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	1084	313	0	1397	554	3866	4420	0	5817
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	113	813-	0	700-	0	0	0	230	470-
	JAPAN	0	383	0	0	383	0	98	98	1854	2335
	TAIWAN	0	0	0	160	160	0	0	0	0	160
	HONG KONG	2485	1459	0	4487	8431	0	2453	2453	959	11843
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	99	0	0	99	0	0	0	0	99
	TOTAL	2485	3138	500-	5049	10172	554	7047	7601	3043	20816
89 .	PHOTOGRAPHIC APP.; OPTICAL GOODS;CLOCKS										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	201	5722	2017	7940	0	13327	13327	0	21267
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	1882	4461	1413	7756	1114	6442	7556	0	15312
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	3219	477	303	3999	0	86	86	1104	5189
	JAPAN	0	490	84	1174	1748	0	1743	1743	2452	5943
	TAIWAN	0	0	0	160	160	0	0	0	0	160
	HONG KONG	2485	1459	0	4559	8503	0	2453	2453	959	11915
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	99	0	0	99	0	0	0	0	99
	TOTAL	2485	7350	10744	9626	30205	1114	24051	25165	4515	59885
892.55 NOT APPLY	PRINTED BOOKS,NEWSPAPERS;CALENDARS;ETC										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	72	0	323	395	403	307	710	0	1105
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	14
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	2098	14	1861	3973	0	0	0	1362	5335
	JAPAN	0	168	583	344	1095	0	624	624	0	1719
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	96	96	0	0	0	0	96
	TOTAL	0	2338	611	2624	5573	403	931	1334	1362	8269
892.81 NOT APPLY	PAPER OR PAPERBOARD LABELS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
	TOTAL	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
892.	PRINTED MATTER.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	7	72	0	323	402	403	307	710	0	1112
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	14
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	2098	14	1861	3973	0	0	0	1362	5335
	JAPAN	0	168	583	344	1095	0	624	624	0	1719
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	96	96	0	0	0	0	96
	TOTAL	7	2338	611	2624	5580	403	931	1334	1362	8276
893.45 NOT APPLY	FLOORING TILES;LIDS, CAPS;OFFICE SUPPLIES										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	1785	11167	1568	14520	245	4339	4584	872	19976
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	894	0	250	1144	407	1800	2207	0	3351
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	920	148	523	1591	0	88	88	0	1679
	AUSTRALIA	0	224	7725	0	7949	0	15	15	0	7964
	JAPAN	0	3152	3176	3186	9514	0	8662	8662	1755	19931
	TAIWAN	553	2302	0	0	2855	0	0	0	0	2855
	PEOPLE-R/CHINA	0	2818	0	0	2818	0	0	0	0	2818
	HONG KONG	0	0	2521-	1180	1341-	0	6752	6752	11062	16473
	TOTAL	553	11985	19695	6817	39050	652	21656	22308	13689	75047
893.46 NOT APPLY	ARTICLES FOR TOILETRIES;BLINDS;ETC.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	451	7951	0	718	9120	1482	9786	11268	1205	21593
	U.S.(HAWAII)	25	502	8175	4	8706	0	474	474	0	9180
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	6085	0	448	6533	0	0	0	0	6533
	NEW ZEALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	640	640	0	640
	JAPAN	0	5791	2892	0	8683	0	2854	2854	1943	13480
	TAIWAN	0	1138	1323	0	2461	0	0	0	0	2461
	HONG KONG	0	0	3156	0	3156	0	0	0	0	3156
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	216	0	0	216	0	0	0	0	216
	TOTAL	476	21683	15546	1170	38875	1482	13754	15236	3148	57259

Table 23.c. IMPORTS INTO THE T.T. BY SITC,DISTRICT,AND PORT OF SHIPMENT FOR JANUARY 1978 THROUGH JUNE 1978
(DOLLARS)

SITC/ UNIT	SITC DESCRIPTION/ PORT OF SHIPMENT	DISTRICT									
		FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA					MARSHALLS			PALAU	OVERALL TOTAL
		KOSRAE	PONAPE	TRUK	YAP	TOTAL	EBEYE	MAJURO	TOTAL		
893.	ARTICLES OF ARTIFICIAL PLASTICS&RESINS										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	451	9736	11167	2296	23650	1727	14125	15852	2077	41579
	U.S.(HAWAII)	25	1386	8175	254	9840	407	2274	2681	0	12521
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	6905	148	1071	8124	0	88	88	0	8212
	AUSTRALIA	0	224	7725	0	7949	0	15	15	0	7964
	NEW ZEALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	640	640	0	640
	JAPAN	0	8943	6068	3186	18197	0	11516	11516	3698	33411
	TAIWAN	553	3440	1323	0	5316	0	0	0	0	5316
	PEOPLE-R/CHINA	0	2818	0	0	2818	0	0	0	0	2818
	HONG KONG	0	0	635	1180	1815	0	6752	6752	11062	19629
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	216	0	0	216	0	0	0	0	216
	TOTAL	1029	33668	35241	7987	77925	2134	35410	37544	16837	132306
894.10 NOT APPLY	BABY CARRIAGES AND PARTS										
	JAPAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	195	195	0	195
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	195	195	0	195
894.25 NOT APPLY	CARNIVAL ART.; CHRISTMAS DECORATION										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	188	188	0	188
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1001	1001
	HONG KONG	3736	0	0	0	3736	0	0	0	0	3736
	TOTAL	3736	0	0	0	3736	0	188	188	1001	4925
894.55 NOT APPLY	TOYS;PARLOR/TABLE GAMES;FISH/HUNT EQP										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	121	3958	246	4325	1962	12459	14421	3065	21811
	U.S.(HAWAII)	162	59	1379	88	1688	161	9593	9754	0	11442
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	1742	0	361	2103	0	1180	1180	344	3627
	AUSTRALIA	0	664	0	0	664	0	561	561	0	1225
	JAPAN	0	836	17098	5572	23506	0	7900	7900	24445	55851
	TAIWAN	0	2470	0	531	3001	0	96	96	0	3097
	PEOPLE-R/CHINA	0	191	0	0	191	0	0	0	0	191
	HONG KONG	74	0	3210	553	3837	0	278	278	2998	7113
	THAILAND	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	852	951	0	1803	0	0	0	0	1803
	TOTAL	236	6940	26596	7351	41123	2123	32067	34190	30852	106165
894.63 NOT APPLY	SPORTING,HUNTING,OR TARGET-SHOOTING AMMU										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	613	613	0	0	0	0	613
	JAPAN	0	0	1172	0	1172	0	0	0	0	1172
	TOTAL	0	0	1172	613	1785	0	0	0	0	1785
894.65 NOT APPLY	OTHER FIREARMS;AIR. SPRING RIFLES&GUNS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	240	0	240	0	0	0	0	240
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	1419	0	1419	0	0	0	0	1419
	TOTAL	0	0	1659	0	1659	0	0	0	0	1659
894.	BABY CAR.,TOYS,GAMES AND SPORTING GOODS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	121	4198	859	5178	1962	12647	14609	3065	22852
	U.S.(HAWAII)	162	59	2798	88	3107	161	9593	9754	0	12861
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	1742	0	361	2103	0	1180	1180	1345	4628
	AUSTRALIA	0	664	0	0	664	0	561	561	0	1225
	JAPAN	0	836	18270	5572	24678	0	8095	8095	24445	57218
	TAIWAN	0	2470	0	531	3001	0	96	96	0	3097
	PEOPLE-R/CHINA	0	191	0	0	191	0	0	0	0	191
	HONG KONG	3810	0	3210	553	7573	0	278	278	2998	10849
	THAILAND	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	852	951	0	1803	0	0	0	0	1803
	TOTAL	3972	6940	29427	7964	48303	2123	32450	34573	31853	114729
895.11 NOT APPLY	OFFICE EQUIPMENT OF BASE METAL.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	171	3712	225	4108	0	26	26	0	4134
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	400	400	0	0	0	0	400
	JAPAN	0	0	0	2457	2457	0	0	0	0	2457
	TOTAL	0	171	3712	3082	6965	0	26	26	0	6991
895.12 NOT APPLY	STATIONERY GOODS OF BASE METAL.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	98	30	0	0	128	0	0	0	0	128
	TOTAL	98	30	0	0	128	0	0	0	0	128
895.20 NOT APPLY	WRITING PENS;PENCILS;CRAYONS,CHALK,ETC.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	249	146	151	48	594	49	1948	1997	0	2591
	U.S.(HAWAII)	49	1053	0	364	1466	106	620	726	0	2192
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	851	549	5	1405	0	846	846	297	2548
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	308	308	0	308
	JAPAN	0	4237	0	780	5017	0	907	907	987	6911
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	0	0	0	616	616	0	616
	TOTAL	298	6287	700	1197	8482	155	5245	5400	1284	15166
895.92 NOT APPLY	SLATES&BOARDS WITH DRAWING SURFACES										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	137	137	0	137
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	137	137	0	137
895.	OFFICE AND STATIONERY MATERIALS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	347	347	3863	273	4830	49	2111	2160	0	6990
	U.S.(HAWAII)	49	1053	0	364	1466	106	620	726	0	2192
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	851	549	405	1805	0	846	846	297	2948
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	308	308	0	308
	JAPAN	0	4237	0	3237	7474	0	907	907	987	9368
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	0	0	0	616	616	0	616
	TOTAL	396	6488	4412	4279	15575	155	5408	5563	1284	22422
896.00 NOT APPLY	WORKS OF ART,COLLECTORS PIECES&ANTIQUES										
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	207	207
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	207	207
897.20 NOT APPLY	IMITATION JEWELRY.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	86	0	1444	1530	0	741	741	0	2271
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	459	1427	1886	0	1886
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	198	0	0	198	0	0	0	0	198
	JAPAN	0	29	0	904	933	0	0	0	0	933
	HONG KONG	0	1164	4723	421	6308	0	0	0	0	6308
	TOTAL	0	1477	4723	2769	8969	459	2168	2627	0	11596
897.30 NOT APPLY	JEWELRY OF PRECIOUS METALS & STONES.										
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	65	65	432	0	432	0	497
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	169	169	0	0	0	0	169
	TOTAL	0	0	0	234	234	432	0	432	0	666
897.40 NOT APPLY	ARTICLES OF PRECIOUS METAL.										
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	201	0	201	0	0	0	0	201
	TOTAL	0	0	201	0	201	0	0	0	0	201
897.	ARTICLES OF PRECIOUS OR SEMI-PRECIOUS MTL										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	86	0	1444	1530	0	741	741	0	2271
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	65	65	891	1427	2318	0	2383
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	198	201	0	399	0	0	0	0	399
	JAPAN	0	29	0	904	933	0	0	0	0	933
	HONG KONG	0	1164	4723	590	6477	0	0	0	0	6477
	TOTAL	0	1477	4924	3003	9404	891	2168	3059	0	12463

EXTERNAL TRADE

Table 44.C. IMPORTS INTO THE T.T. BY SITC.DISTRICT.AND PORT OF SHIPMENT FOR JANUARY 1978 THROUGH JUNE 1978
(DOLLARS)

SITC/ UNIT	SITC DESCRIPTION/ PORT OF SHIPMENT	DISTRICT FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA					MARSHALLS			PALAU	OVERALL TOTS.
		KUSAIE	PONAPE	TRUK	YAP	TOTAL	EBEYE	MAJURO	TOTAL		
898.33 NOT APPLY	SOUND OR SIMILAR RECORDINGS&PROD.EQUIP.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	1198	0	1198	0	0	0	0	1198
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	49	0	49
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	166	0	166	0	0	0	0	166
	JAPAN	0	0	1435	760	2195	0	600	600	29465	32260
	HONG KONG	155	0	2500	315	2970	0	0	0	0	2970
	TOTAL	155	0	5299	1075	6529	0	649	649	29465	36643
898.55 NOT APPLY	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.										
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	172	0	0	172	0	0	0	0	172
	JAPAN	0	156	0	0	156	0	1113	1113	4737	6006
	TAIWAN	0	1318	0	0	1318	0	1200	1200	0	2518
	HONG KONG	131	0	0	0	131	0	480	480	0	611
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	416	0	0	416	0	0	0	0	416
	TOTAL	131	2062	0	0	2193	0	2793	2793	4737	9723
898.90 NOT APPLY	PARTS FOR MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS;METRONOM										
	JAPAN	0	788	535	85	1408	0	322	322	0	1730
	TAIWAN	0	86	0	0	86	0	0	0	0	86
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	189	189	0	0	0	1960	2149
	TOTAL	0	872	535	274	1681	0	322	322	1960	3953
899.	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. PHONOGRAPH RECORDS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	1198	0	1198	0	0	0	0	1198
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	49	0	49
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	172	0	0	172	0	0	0	0	172
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	166	0	166	0	0	0	0	166
	JAPAN	0	944	1970	845	3759	0	2035	2035	34202	39996
	TAIWAN	0	1402	0	0	1402	0	1200	1200	0	2602
	HONG KONG	286	0	2500	504	3290	0	480	480	1960	5730
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	416	0	0	416	0	0	0	0	416
	TOTAL	286	2934	5834	1349	10603	0	3764	3764	36162	50329
899.25 NOT APPLY	BROOMS;PAINT ROLLERS ;POWDER-PUFFS;ETC.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	153	66	4695	754	5668	974	3787	4761	6872	17301
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	1180	455	53	1688	306	296	602	0	2290
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	212	102	0	314	0	0	0	0	314
	AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	976	976	0	976
	JAPAN	0	3931	1884	298	6113	0	1808	1808	357	8278
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	98	0	0	98	0	0	0	0	98
	TOTAL	153	5487	7136	1105	13881	1280	6867	8147	7229	29257
899.31 NOT APPLY	CANDLES. TAPERS. AND NIGHT-LIGHTS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	1087	1087	52	0	52	0	1139
	JAPAN	0	0	382	114	496	0	278	278	0	774
	TOTAL	0	0	382	1201	1583	52	278	330	0	1913
899.36 NOT APPLY	MATCHES AND OTHER PYROPHORIC ALLOYS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	339	599	127	1065	230	717	947	0	2012
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	237	0	36	273	103	570	673	276	1222
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	1170	0	0	1170	0	0	0	0	1170
	AUSTRALIA	0	381	815	0	1196	0	1872	1872	0	3068
	JAPAN	735	5185	4753	5732	16405	0	3814	3814	3607	23826
	TOTAL	735	7312	6167	5895	20109	333	6973	7306	3883	31298
899.45 NOT APPLY	UMBRELLAS.SUNSHADES. WALKING STICKS.WHIPS										
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	576	0	0	576	0	0	0	0	576
	JAPAN	0	523	487	281	1291	0	0	0	0	1291
	TAIWAN	0	99	0	0	99	0	0	0	0	99
	TOTAL	0	1198	487	281	1966	0	0	0	0	1966
899.58 NOT APPLY	MECHANICAL LIGHTERS; SMOKING PIPES;ETC.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	14	14	0	0	0	0	14
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	165	973	123	1261	188	277	465	0	1726
	HONG KONG	0	0	265	0	265	0	0	0	0	265
	TOTAL	0	165	1238	137	1540	188	277	465	0	2005
899.71 NOT APPLY	BASKETWORK AND WICKERWORK.ETC.										
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	872	872
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	872	872
899.85 NOT APPLY	COMBS.HAIR SLIDES. ETC.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	126	126	0	38	38	0	164
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	1213	0	343	1556	24	84	108	0	1664
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	688	0	0	688	0	34	34	0	722
	JAPAN	0	181	3086	292	3559	0	10590	10590	0	14149
	HONG KONG	0	0	0	83	83	0	129	129	0	212
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	3063	0	0	3063	0	0	0	0	3063
	TOTAL	0	5145	3086	844	9075	24	10875	10899	0	19974
899.89 NOT APPLY	BUTTONS.CUFF LINKS; CORSET BUSKS.ETC.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	550	0	550
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	901	0	0	901	518	4889	5407	0	6308
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	3621	3621	0	3621
	JAPAN	0	4265	1622	0	5887	0	791	791	0	6678
	TOTAL	0	5166	1622	0	6788	518	9851	10369	0	17157
899.99 NOT APPLY	BIRD SKINS OR FEATHERS;ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	178	0	178	0	0	0	0	178
	HONG KONG	868	0	0	0	868	1357	3336	4693	0	5561
	TOTAL	868	0	178	0	1046	1357	3336	4693	0	5739
899.	OTHER MISC.MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	153	405	5472	2108	8138	1256	5092	6348	6872	21358
	U.S.(HAWAII)	0	3696	1429	555	5679	1139	6116	7255	276	13210
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	2646	102	0	2748	0	3655	3655	872	7275
	AUSTRALIA	0	381	815	0	1196	0	2848	2848	0	4044
	JAPAN	735	14085	12214	6717	33751	0	17281	17281	3964	54996
	TAIWAN	0	99	0	0	99	0	0	0	0	99
	HONG KONG	868	0	265	83	1216	1357	3465	4822	0	6038
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	3161	0	0	3161	0	0	0	0	3161
	TOTAL	1756	24473	20296	9463	55988	3752	38457	42209	11984	110181
89 .	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	958	10767	25898	7293	44916	5397	35023	40420	12014	97350
	U.S.(HAWAII)	236	6194	12415	1336	20181	2704	20079	22783	483	43447
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	14612	1014	3698	19324	0	5769	5769	3876	28969
	AUSTRALIA	0	1269	8706	0	9975	0	3732	3732	0	13707
	NEW ZEALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	640	640	0	640
	JAPAN	735	29242	39105	20805	89887	0	40458	40458	67296	197641
	TAIWAN	553	7411	1323	531	9818	0	1296	1296	0	11114
	PEOPLE-R/CHINA	0	3009	0	0	3009	0	0	0	0	3009
	HONG KONG	4964	1164	11333	3006	20467	1357	11591	12948	16020	49435
	THAILAND	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	4645	951	0	5596	0	0	0	0	5596
	TOTAL	7446	78319	100745	36669	223178	9458	118588	128046	99689	450913

Table 23.c. IMPORTS INTO THE T.T. BY SITC,DISTRICT,AND PORT OF SHIPMENT FOR JANUARY 1978 THROUGH JUNE 1978
(DOLLARS)

***** SECTION TOTALS *****

SITC/ UNIT	SITC DESCRIPTION/ PORT OF SHIPMENT	FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA KOSRAE	PONAPE	TRUK	YAP	TOTAL	MARSHALLS EBEYE	MAJURO	TOTAL	PALAU	OVERALL TOTAL
	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	4512	22982	74293	16741	118528	15250	83981	99231	42189	258948
	U.S.(HAWAII)	236	9796	30429	4080	44541	7345	58337	65682	9302	119525
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	72259	11365	4800	88424	0	7600	7600	15434	111458
	AUSTRALIA	0	3484	15949	0	19432	0	7560	7560	0	26992
	NEW ZEALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	640	640	0	640
	JAPAN	14655	74249	142612	48016	279532	3833	100742	104575	110592	494699
	TAIWAN	553	26001	16580	1755	44889	0	6241	6241	0	51130
	PEOPLE-R/CHINA	0	3550	4903	0	8453	0	351	351	0	8804
	HONG KONG	49972	10113	136923	16270	213278	13769	123050	136819	41144	391241
	PHILIPPINES	0	788	0	0	788	0	9803	9803	0	10591
	THAILAND	0	265	0	0	265	0	0	0	0	265
	U.S.(MARIANAS)	0	10742	951	0	11693	0	0	0	0	11693
	TOTAL	69928	234228	434005	91662	829823	40197	397305	437502	218661	1485986

***** SECTION TOTALS *****

SITC/ UNIT	SITC DESCRIPTION/ PORT OF SHIPMENT	FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA KOSRAE	PONAPE	TRUK	YAP	TOTAL	MARSHALLS EBEYE	MAJURO	TOTAL	PALAU	OVERALL TOTAL
951.08 NOT APPLY	SIDE-ARMS;MILITARY FIREARMS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1542	1542	0	1542
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	1542	1542	0	1542
951.	ARMORED FIGHTING VEHICLES;ARMS & AMMUN.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1542	1542	0	1542
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	1542	1542	0	1542
95 .	ARMORED FIGHTING VEHICLES;ARMS & AMMUN.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1542	1542	0	1542
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	1542	1542	0	1542
999.00 NOT APPLY	UNSPECIFIED ITEMS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	234	0	0	234	319	1690	2009	0	2243
	U.S.(HAWAII)	51	0	0	0	51	0	259	259	278	588
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	493	493
	TOTAL	51	234	0	0	285	319	1949	2268	771	3324
99 .	UNSPECIFIED ITEMS.										
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	234	0	0	234	319	1690	2009	0	2243
	U.S.(HAWAII)	51	0	0	0	51	0	259	259	278	588
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	493	493
	TOTAL	51	234	0	0	285	319	1949	2268	771	3324
9 .	COMMODITIES NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED				***** SECTION TOTALS *****						
	U.S.(MAINLAND)	0	234	0	0	234	319	3232	3551	0	3785
	U.S.(HAWAII)	51	0	0	0	51	0	259	259	278	588
	U.S.(GUAM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	493	493
	TOTAL	51	234	0	0	285	319	3491	3810	771	4866

***** SECTION TOTALS *****

***** GRAND TOTAL *****

PORT OF SHIPMENT	FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA KOSRAE	PONAPE	TRUK	YAP	TOTAL	MARSHALLS EBEYE	MAJURO	TOTAL	PALAU	OVERALL TOTAL
U.S.(MAINLAND)	87333	1039306	1108313	365937	2600889	281600	1862800	2144400	1251593	5996882
U.S.(HAWAII)	3129	157562	133663	27079	321433	81574	349437	431011	160980	913424
U.S.(GUAM)	0	704546	498125	266373	1469044	428	49719	50147	595426	2114617
AUSTRALIA	46019	385215	280733	1422	713389	0	270914	270914	1632	985935
NEW ZEALAND	0	4714	0	0	4714	0	12535	12535	0	17249
JAPAN	116241	670742	1106476	450948	2344407	64225	869939	934164	1163379	4441950
TAIWAN	24430	90108	143243	33606	291387	0	16110	16110	8082	315579
PEOPLE-R/CHINA	0	35566	5355	0	40921	0	2942	2942	0	43863
HONG KONG	66724	13995	238945	33272	352937	36827	192239	229066	78900	660903
PHILIPPINES	0	471289	412391	126150	1009830	40209	723640	763849	614342	2388021
THAILAND	0	265	0	0	265	0	0	0	0	265
U.S.(MARIANAS)	413	46256	28316	20786	95771	0	0	0	15072	110843
MARSHALLS	0	0	1940	0	1940	0	0	0	0	1940
TOTAL	344289	3619464	3957401	1325773	9246927	504863	4350275	4855138	3889406	17991471

***** GRAND TOTAL *****

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Table 25. Visitor entries into the Trust Territory and Northern Marianas by country of origin and district, Calendar Year 1977.

Country of Origin	Item	Kosrae	Marshalls	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap	Trust Territory	Northern Marianas
U.S.	Number	..	2641	2345	3422	2867	1105	12380	21744
	Percentage	..	70	41	58	55	71	56	37
Japan	Number	..	119	2438	1048	897	225	4727	33396
	Percentage	..	3	42	18	17	15	21	58
Philippines	Number	..	75	222	464	503	22	1286	818
	Percentage	..	2	4	8	10	1	6	1
Other	Number	..	966	763	970	962	206	3867	2145
	Percentage	..	25	13	16	18	13	17	4
TOTAL	Number	..	3801	5768	5904	5229	1558	22260	58103

Table 25.a. Visitor entries into the Trust Territory and Northern Marianas by district, 1969 - 1977 (Calendar years)

Year	Kosrae	Marshalls	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap	Trust Territory	Northern Marianas
1969	..	905	1519	306	581	1165	4476	16224
1970	..	1246	1950	1460	1227	1427	7310	19428
1971	..	1862	2230	2428	2594	2158	11272	22337
1972	..	1359	2963	2749	2909	1855	11835	23488
1973	..	3153	4095	4079	4091	1976	17394	40905
1974	..	2705	3712	3702	3858	1534	15510	47434
1975	..	3347	5404	4632	4026	1818	19227	47413
1976	..	2919	4902	4215	3900	1293	17229	51739
1977	..	3801	5768	5904	5229	1558	22260	58103

Table 26. a. Cargo movements at ports in the Trust Territory and Northern Marianas by ports of origin and destination, 1978.
(Revenue tons)

TT ports / Foreign ports	US West Coast		US Hawaii		Guam a)		Japan		Other Far East		Australia		Trust Territory		Other		TOTAL	
	unload	load	unload	load	unload	load	unload	load	unload	load	unload	load	unload	load	unload	load	unload	load
Kosrae d)	b)	b)	b)	b)	-	-	1,221	-	288	-	149	-	1,175	1,659	-	-	2,833	1,659
Majuro	1,087	1,283	15,624	-	648	-	4,957	8	2,393	-	475	-	189	664	203	13	25,576	1,968
Ebeye	-	-	2,004	-	142	-	287	-	54	-	-	-	50	5	12	-	2,549	5
Total Marshalls	1,087	1,283	17,628	-	790	-	5,244	8	2,447	-	475	-	239	669	215	13	28,125	1,973
Palau	c)	4,559	c)	4	14,616	2,324	4,608	350	1,988	1,935	-	-	1,614	1,870	10,770	6,190	33,596	17,232
Ponape	4,786	103	617	11	2,577	48	4,550	330	1,270	-	1,491	-	1,299	995	-	2	16,590	1,489
Truk	7,851	51	484	12	5,131	-	9,680	264	1,383	-	1,257	-	477	2,448	10	-	26,273	2,775
Yap	211	7	c)	19	4,258	251	2,456	24	795	-	-	-	400	848	3	1	8,123	1,150
Trust Territory TOTAL	13,935	6,003	18,729	46	27,372	2,623	27,759	976	8,171	1,935	3,372	-	5,204	8,489	10,998	6,206	115,540	26,278
Rota e)	c)	c)	c)	c)	873	-	126	-	94	-	-	-	539	123	-	-	1,632	123
Tinian e)	c)	c)	c)	c)	783	194	-	-	-	-	-	-	335	348	-	-	1,118	542
Saipan	1,531	78	183	23	34,427	2,039	9,650	53	4,010	-	230	-	834	5,805	25	6	50,890	8,004
Northern Marianas e) TOTAL	1,531	78	183	23	36,083	2,233	9,776	53	4,104	-	230	-	1,708	6,276	25	6	53,640	8,669

unload: cargo from foreign port to Trust Territory port

load: cargo from Trust Territory port to foreign port.

a) Guam includes local cargo and transshipment
b) transshipment at Ponape
c) transshipment at Guam.
d) not including Kosrae for October through December
e) Rota for January through June only, Tinian January through September only, Saipan full year.

Table 30. Main characteristics of the communications services in the Trust Territory, October 1977 - September 1978.

Item / unit		District						Trust Territory Total
		Kosrae	Marshalls	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap	
Post offices	number	1	2	1	1	1	1	7
Local telephone exchanges		-	1	1	1	1	1	5
Telegraph Services								
Dispatches sent	number	456	3161	4906	3465	2274	1991	16253
	$'000's	2	24	39	26	13	8	112
Dispatches recd	number	354	3441	5198	4625	2687	1707	18012
Radio Telephone Service								
Calls made	number	-	652	1776	468	507	349	3752
	$'000's	-	4	21	5	3	3	36
Calls received	number	-	261	441	393	101	215	1411
Radio Services								
- Broadcasting Services								
AM Stations		1	1	1	1	1	1	6
FM Stations		-	1	-	-	-	-	1
TV / Cable TV		-	2	1	1	-	-	4
- Commercial Service								
Radio telephone		1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Radio teletype		1	1	1	1	1	1	6
- Government Service								
Major stations		1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Secondary (outer islands)		-	45	18	9	25	12	109
Short range (VHF & CB)		-	33	17	22	41	14	127
Ship stations		-	2	2	2	4	1	11
- Non-Government Services (not open to public)								
Long range (SSB)		-	19	12	7	19	5	62
Short range (CB)		-	48	11	15	21	7	102
Ship stations		-	12	16	2	4	-	34
Amateur radio		1	79	11	13	5	6	115

Table 32.c. Budgetary allocations of the Trust Territory by funding source, FY 1966 - FY 1979.
(Millions dollars)

Fiscal Year	Regular funding			Federal Grants	Grand Total	Percentage shares	
	Operational allocations	Capital improvement	Total			Regular funds	Federal funds
1966	14.1	3.3	17.4	0.6	18.0	96.7	3.3
1967	11.7	7.5	19.2	1.0	20.2	95.0	5.0
1968	19.6	10.7	30.3	1.1	31.4	96.5	3.5
1969	20.5	9.5	30.0	1.6	31.6	94.9	5.1
1970	28.3	19.8	48.1	2.4	50.5	95.2	4.8
1971	34.5	25.3	59.8	3.2	63.0	94.9	5.1
1972	39.3	20.7	60.0	4.1	64.1	93.6	6.4
1973	43.7	16.3	60.0	4.8	64.8	92.6	7.4
1974	48.9	9.5	58.4	11.9	70.3	83.1	16.9
1975	54.9	14.8	69.7	14.5	84.2	82.8	17.2
1976 a)	61.4	25.0	86.4	19.4	105.8	81.7	18.3
1977	58.5	30.7	89.2	18.6	107.8	82.7	17.3
1978	62.6	34.0	96.6	33.9 b)	130.5	74.0	26.0
1979	50.1	58.5	108.6	21.4	130.0	83.5	16.5

Sources: Program and Budget Office and Bureau of Finance, TTPI

a) Transitional quarter amounts are not included
b) $ 21.3 million EPA and FAA funds which are available for obligation between FY 79 and FY 82, are not included.

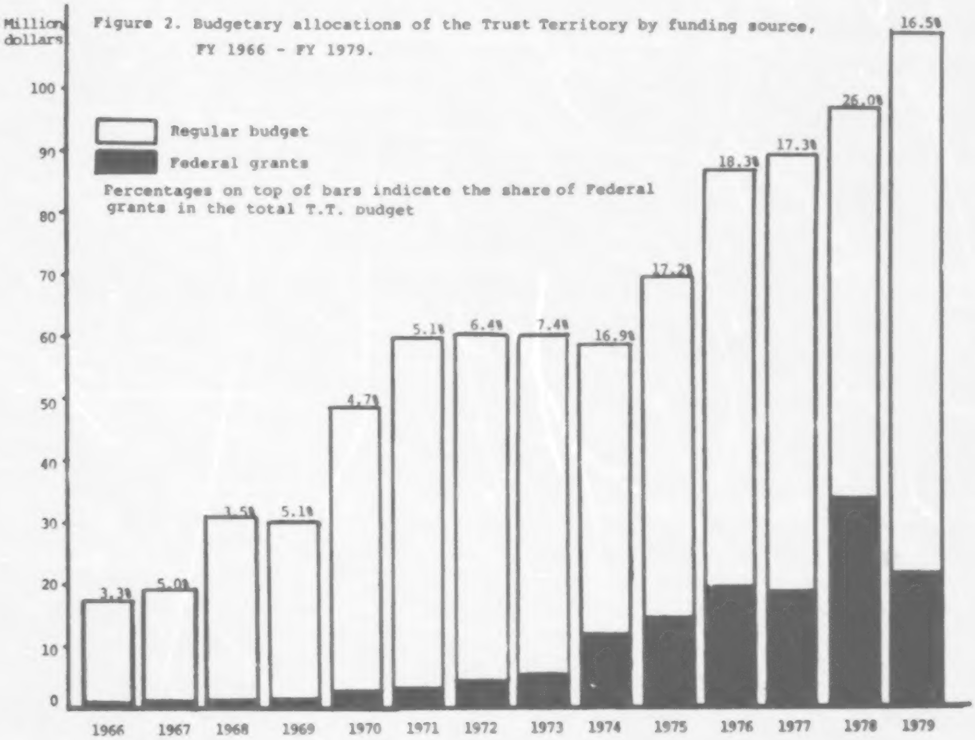
Figure 2. Budgetary allocations of the Trust Territory by funding source, FY 1966 - FY 1979.

Table 36.a. Number of schools in the Trust Territory and Northern Marianas by type and district, 1978.

Type of school		District						Trust Territory Total	Northern Marianas
		Kosrae	Marshalls	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap		
Elementary	Public	5	68	24	36	58	24	215	13
	Private	-	10	2	2	3	1	18	2
	TOTAL	5	78	26	38	61	25	233	15
Secondary	Public	1	2	1	1	6	3	14	4
	Private	-	4	5	1	1	-	11	1
	TOTAL	1	6	6	2	7	3	25	5
Post-secondary	Public	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1
All schools	Public	6	70	26	38	64	27	231	18
	Private	-	14	7	3	4	1	29	3
	TOTAL	6	84	33	41	68	28	260	21

'Elementary' is defined as any group of students in grades 1 throug 8 and 'Secondary' as any group of students in grades 9 through 12. In a few cases schools have students in both categories and thus are counted twice.

Table 36.b. Number of teachers in the Trust Territory and Northern Marianas by type, citizenship and district, 1978.

Type of school	Citizenship of teacher	District						Trust Territory Total	Northern Marianas
		Kosrae	Marshalls	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap		
Elementary									
Public	Micronesian	49	223	174	229	365	90	1,130	179
	Expatriate	1	2	3	12	-	1	19	4
	Total	50	225	177	241	365	91	1,149	183
Private	Micronesian	-	53	20	6	31	9	119	7
	Expatriate	-	13	9	5	-	3	30	14
	Total	-	66	29	11	31	12	149	21
Total elementary	Micronesian	49	276	194	235	396	99	1,249	186
	Expatriate	1	15	12	17	-	4	49	18
	Total	50	291	206	252	396	103	1,298	204
Secondary									
Public	Micronesian	26	36	48	34	86	28	258	37
	Expatriate	3	45	5	14	8	13	88	26
	Total	29	81	53	48	94	41	346	63
Private	Micronesian	-	20	26	14	2	-	62	10
	Expatriate	-	22	31	9	8	-	70	15
	Total	-	42	57	23	10	-	132	25
Total Secondary	Micronesian	26	56	74	48	88	28	320	47
	Expatriate	3	67	36	23	16	13	158	41
	Total	29	123	110	71	104	41	478	88
All schools									
	Micronesian	75	332	268	283	484	127	1,569	233
	Expatriate	4	82	48	40	15	17	207	59
	Total	79	414	316	323	500	144	1,776	292

EDUCATION

Table 37.a. School enrollment in the Trust Territory and Northern Marianas by grade, district and school type, academic year 1977/78.

District	Grade Type of school	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total Elementary	9	10	11	12	Total Secondary	Overall Total
Kosrae	Public	187	172	132	173	150	152	158	115	1,239	131	98	85	85	399	1,638
	Private	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	187	172	132	173	150	152	158	115	1,239	131	98	85	85	399	1,638
Marshalls	Public	1,152	893	760	751	694	694	638	606	6,188	295	227	206	105	833	7,021
	Private	174	142	118	129	121	138	133	136	1,091	240	158	124	110	632	1,723
	Total	1,326	1,035	878	880	815	832	771	742	7,279	535	385	330	215	1,465	8,744
Palau	Public	306	303	310	292	319	368	328	277	2,503	164	152	246	167	729	3,232
	Private	42	50	53	58	66	75	70	73	487	150	165	162	104	581	1,068
	Total	348	353	363	350	385	443	398	350	2,990	314	317	408	217	1,310	4,300
Ponape	Public	810	703	605	483	627	585	513	587	4,913	246	268	284	195	993	5,906
	Private	15	18	13	4	8	6	27	31	122	46	39	36	29	150	272
	Total	825	721	618	487	635	591	540	618	5,035	292	307	320	224	1,143	6,178
Truk	Public	1,263	1,213	1,115	1,012	969	950	936	840	8,298	710	363	345	286	1,704	10,002
	Private	95	107	91	98	84	110	67	54	706	31	32	23	30	116	822
	Total	1,358	1,320	1,206	1,110	1,053	1,060	1,003	894	9,004	741	395	368	316	1,820	10,824
Yap	Public	242	198	227	160	191	162	192	169	1,541	138	165	142	109	554	2,095
	Private	40	44	41	40	44	41	39	32	321	-	-	-	-	-	321
	Total	282	242	268	200	235	203	231	201	1,862	138	165	142	109	554	2,416
Trust Territory TOTAL	Public	3,960	3,482	3,149	2,871	2,950	2,911	2,765	2,594	24,682	1,684	1,273	1,308	947	5,212	29,894
	Private	366	361	316	329	323	370	336	326	2,727	467	394	345	273	1,479	4,206
	Total	4,326	3,843	3,465	3,200	3,273	3,281	3,101	2,920	27,409	2,151	1,667	1,653	1,220	6,691	34,100
Northern Marianas	Public	448	447	421	462	391	389	334	452	3,344	390	268	243	174	1,075	4,419
	Private	64	64	57	70	68	62	57	62	504	51	63	55	47	216	720
	Total	512	511	478	532	459	451	391	514	3,848	441	331	298	221	1,291	5,139

Table 37.b. School enrollment in the Trust Territory and Northern Marianas by grade, district and sex, academic year 1977/78.

District	Grade Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total Elementary	9	10	11	12	Total Secondary	Overall Total
Kosrae	Male	112	77	59	87	77	77	81	62	632	90	70	67	55	282	914
	Female	75	95	73	86	73	75	77	53	607	41	28	18	30	117	724
	Both	187	172	132	173	150	152	158	115	1,239	131	98	85	85	399	1,638
Marshalls	Male	651	558	442	469	390	438	409	384	3,741	262	202	204	115	783	4,524
	Female	675	477	436	411	425	394	362	358	3,538	273	183	126	100	682	4,220
	Both	1,326	1,035	878	880	815	832	771	742	7,279	535	385	330	215	1,465	8,744
Palau	Male	176	190	196	176	201	239	199	183	1,560	159	161	209	134	663	2,223
	Female	172	163	167	174	184	204	199	167	1,430	155	156	199	137	647	2,077
	Both	348	353	363	350	385	443	398	350	2,990	314	317	408	271	1,310	4,300
Ponape	Male	436	363	325	217	324	338	285	319	2,607	160	161	189	145	655	3,262
	Female	389	358	293	270	311	253	255	299	2,428	132	146	131	79	488	2,916
	Both	825	721	618	487	635	591	540	618	5,035	292	307	320	224	1,143	6,178
Truk	Male	757	677	655	560	536	526	517	504	4,732	366	234	205	169	974	5,706
	Female	601	643	551	550	517	534	486	390	4,272	375	161	163	147	846	5,118
	Both	1,358	320	1,206	1,110	1,053	1,060	1,003	894	9,004	741	395	368	316	1,820	10,824
Yap	Male	149	129	142	98	116	128	117	122	1,001	82	100	94	73	349	1,350
	Female	133	113	126	102	119	75	114	79	861	56	65	48	36	205	1,066
	Both	282	242	268	200	235	203	231	201	1,862	138	165	142	109	554	2,416
Trust Territory TOTAL	Male	2,281	1,994	1,819	1,607	1,644	1,746	1,608	1,574	14,273	1,119	928	968	691	3,706	17,979
	Female	2,045	1,849	1,646	1,593	1,629	1,535	1,493	1,346	13,136	1,032	739	685	529	2,985	16,121
	Both	4,326	3,843	3,465	3,200	3,273	3,281	3,101	2,920	27,409	2,151	1,667	1,653	1,220	6,691	34,100
Northern Marianas	Male	251	254	249	271	216	237	216	273	1,967	219	153	149	121	642	2,609
	Female	261	257	229	261	243	214	175	241	1,881	222	178	149	100	649	2,530
	Both	512	511	478	532	459	451	391	514	3,848	441	331	298	221	1,291	5,139

Table 38. Enrollment at College of Micronesia by district and campus, academic year 1977/78.

Campus		District						Trust Territory Total	Northern Marianas
		Kosrae	Marshalls	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap		
M.O.C.	- Palau	14	68	54	21	54	30	241	6
C.C.M.	- Ponape	27	12	13	23	30	24	129	-
Nursing school	- Saipan	7	3	5	11	2	7	35	2
Extension centers		-	27	16	66	27	32	168[a]	-
TOTALS		48	110	88	121	113	93	573	8

a) 75 full-time and 93 part-time students.

Table 38.c. Enrollment in post-secondary institutions abroad by district, year and field of study, academic year 1977/8.

Field of study	Kosrae				Marshalls				Palau				Ponape				Truk				Yap				Total Trust Territory			
	1&2	3&4	gra	tot	1&2	3&4	gra	tot	1&2	3&4	gra	tot	1&2	3&4	gra	tot	1&2	3&4	gra	tot	1&2	3&4	gra	tot	1&2	3&4	gra	tot
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	8	2	-	10	4	2	1	7	3	2	-	5	1	1	-	2	18	7	1	26
Architecture	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Auto & diesel mechanics	3	-	-	3	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	13	-	-	13
Business	12	5	2	19	17	10	1	28	33	21	4	58	18	11	1	30	82	25	2	109	7	5	-	12	169	77	10	256
Computer science	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	7
Education	5	18	2	25	28	7	-	35	16	10	9	35	10	16	2	28	41	24	1	66	10	13	-	23	110	88	14	212
Engineering	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	6	1	-	7	1	1	-	2	5	-	-	5	4	1	-	5	20	3	-	23
Law & pre-law	2	-	-	2	5	-	2	7	-	6	1	7	3	2	3	8	5	2	9	16	3	1	4	8	18	11	19	48
Medicine & health care	16	-	-	16	8	2	2	12	23	8	4	35	17	15	2	34	33	10	2	45	10	1	2	13	107	36	12	155
Pre-professional & liberal arts	11	-	-	11	9	2	-	11	17	6	-	23	5	-	-	5	32	1	-	33	5	-	-	5	79	9	-	88
Physical & life science	-	6	-	6	2	1	-	3	4	3	1	8	5	2	-	7	5	4	-	9	2	-	-	2	18	16	1	35
Political science	4	6	-	10	2	2	-	4	5	6	1	12	5	2	-	7	5	6	1	12	2	1	-	3	23	23	2	48
Public safety	4	2	-	6	2	-	-	2	10	3	-	13	4	1	-	5	25	4	-	29	6	1	-	7	51	11	-	62
Social sciences	2	4	-	6	7	5	1	13	6	11	2	19	-	-	-	-	11	5	-	16	2	1	-	3	28	26	3	57
Other	5	2	-	7	16	1	-	17	19	4	2	25	9	4	-	13	30	6	2	38	9	2	-	11	88	19	4	111
Undecided & unknown	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	6	2	-	8
Totals	65	43	4	112	107	31	6	144	153	82	24	259	83	56	9	148	286	89	17	392	63	27	6	96	757	328	88	1151

gra = graduate school; tot = totals

Note: Only students receiving financial assistance through the Bureau of Education, which however include most Micronesians studying abroad.

EDUCATION

Table 39. Number of graduates from College of Micronesia by district and sex, academic year 1977/78.

Campus	Sex	District						Trust Territory Total	Northern Marianas
		Kosrae	Marshalls	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap		
M.O.C.	Male	9	25	19	6	14	11	84	1
	Female	1	1	8	5	1	1	17	-
	Both	10	26	27	11	15	12	101	1
C.C.M.	Male	9	4	2	13	2	9	39	-
	Female	1	2	-	2	1	1	7	-
	Both	10	6	2	15	3	10	46	-
Nursing school	Male	3	1	-	4	2	1	11	1
	Female	4	2	5	7	-	6	24	1
	Total	7	3	5	11	2	7	35	2
Extension centers	Male	1	3	7	35	-	1	47	-
	Female	-	-	10	9	-	-	19	-
	Both	1	3	17	44	-	1	66	-
TOTALS	Male	22	33	28	58	18	22	181	2
	Female	6	5	23	23	2	8	67	1
	Both	28	38	51	81	20	30	248	3

Table 40. Libraries in the Trust Territory by district, type and circulation, 1977/78

Type of library Item	District						Trust Territory Total
	Kosrae	Marshalls	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap	
School libraries							
Number	2	8	13	5	8	4	40
Number of books	4,600	19,980	20,380	14,050	22,400	10,740	92,150
Monthly circulation	460	2,200	1,960	1,200	2,340	1,285	9,445
Public libraries							
Number	1	1	1	-	-	-	3
Number of books	4,500	4,320	6,400	-	-	-	15,220
Monthly circulation	747	780	900	-	-	-	2,427
Traveling libraries							
Number	-	-	1	1	-	1	2
Number of books	-	-	300	310	-	-	610
Monthly circulation	-	-	..	..	-	-	..
Special libraries							
Number	-	3	6	5	5	2	21
Number of books	-	1,330	3,100	11,100	6,060	4,200	25,800
Monthly circulation a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
University libraries							
Number	-	-	1	2 b)	-	-	3
Number of books	-	-	6,000	9,000	-	-	15,000
Monthly circulation	-	-	183	335	-	-	518
All libraries							
Number	3	12	16	13	13	6	63
Number of books	9,100	25,630	36,180	34,470	28,460	14,940	148,780
Monthly circulation	1,207	2,980	3,043	1,535	2,340	1,285	12,390

a) special libraries, for the most part, do not circulate their books.
b) including the Trust Territory School of Nursing library on Saipan.

Table 40.a. Literacy in the Trust Territory and the Northern Marianas by district, sex and age-group on Census Day 1973.

District		Age - group									
		15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 over	Not specified	TOTAL
						MALES					
Trust Territory											
TOTAL	Illiterate	122	135	133	180	976	1494	1337	1467	85	5929
	Literate	1626	3390	2827	1979	3096	1762	1078	463	80	16311
	Not specified	4	16	15	24	78	41	23	11	9	221
	Total	1752	3541	2975	2183	4150	3297	2438	1941	174	22461
Marshalls	Illiterate	27	19	20	23	152	289	272	317	12	1131
	Literate	379	904	778	562	781	469	331	144	16	4364
	Not specified	2	3	2	7	13	8	6	1	0	42
	Total	408	926	800	592	946	766	609	462	28	5537
Palau	Illiterate	10	9	12	3	51	96	107	221	5	514
	Literate	177	446	381	284	437	332	167	60	10	2294
	Not specified	0	0	0	2	8	1	4	1	0	16
	Total	187	455	393	289	496	429	278	282	15	2824
Ponape and Kosrae	Illiterate	40	34	29	38	269	388	318	289	8	1413
	Literate	534	785	564	448	712	408	233	114	14	3812
	Not specified	1	2	1	1	6	6	4	1	0	22
	Total	575	821	594	487	987	802	555	404	22	5247
Truk	Illiterate	41	70	63	98	437	634	526	482	43	2394
	Literate	429	983	882	553	875	357	222	86	33	4420
	Not specified	1	8	7	11	36	18	7	6	6	100
	Total	471	1061	952	662	1348	1009	755	574	82	6914
Yap	Illiterate	4	3	9	18	67	87	114	158	17	447
	Literate	107	272	222	142	291	196	125	59	7	1421
	Not specified	0	3	5	3	15	8	2	2	3	41
	Total	111	278	236	163	373	291	241	219	27	1939
Northern Marianas	Illiterate	3	7	5	5	64	112	101	59	2	358
	Literate	209	526	528	445	698	389	203	110	8	3116
	Not specified	1	1	2	3	7	5	4	1	1	25
	Total	213	534	535	453	769	506	308	170	11	3499
						FEMALES					
Trust Territory											
TOTAL	Illiterate	149	202	285	405	1772	2284	1703	1749	90	8639
	Literate	2343	3606	2513	1656	2167	1075	583	232	34	14209
	Not specified	0	14	11	13	19	13	14	18	5	107
	Total	2492	3822	2809	2074	3958	3372	2300	1999	129	22955
Marshalls	Illiterate	17	20	26	44	231	407	340	406	9	1500
	Literate	588	923	763	421	595	339	222	116	4	3971
	Not specified	0	3	3	1	2	1	6	3	0	19
	Total	605	946	792	466	828	747	568	525	13	5490
Palau	Illiterate	8	9	3	8	97	243	191	273	14	846
	Literate	158	406	264	255	373	182	104	37	5	1784
	Not specified	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	4	0	10
	Total	166	416	268	264	472	425	296	314	19	2640
Ponape and Kosrae	Illiterate	40	42	45	106	475	588	355	342	11	2004
	Literate	743	860	554	397	472	228	115	46	6	3421
	Not specified	0	1	3	0	2	3	2	3	0	14
	Total	783	903	602	503	949	819	472	391	17	5439
Truk	Illiterate	56	87	142	186	763	845	652	530	33	3294
	Literate	654	1181	806	459	571	205	101	28	14	4019
	Not specified	0	6	3	8	12	7	4	7	4	51
	Total	710	1274	951	653	1346	1057	757	565	51	7364
Yap	Illiterate	28	44	69	61	206	201	165	198	23	995
	Literate	200	236	126	124	156	121	41	5	5	1014
	Not specified	0	3	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	13
	Total	228	283	196	188	363	324	207	204	29	2022
Northern Marianas	Illiterate	7	10	11	4	105	139	129	112	4	521
	Literate	268	596	433	297	431	222	157	96	3	2503
	Not specified	1	2	1	2	2	0	1	1	1	11
	Total	276	608	445	303	538	361	287	209	8	3035

Illiterate defined as less than three years elementary education.

HEALTH

Table 43.a. Registered live births in the Trust Territory by district and type of attendant, 1977
(Numbers and Percentages)

Type of attendant	District						Trust Territory Total	Northern Marianas
	Kosrae	Marshalls	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap		
Numbers								
Physician	4	82	218	38	47	84	473	307
Medex, Registered or Graduate Nurse	37	228	111	446	168	120	1,110	259
Health Assistant or Practical Nurse	25	745	4	17	192	27	1,011	1
Midwife	10	-	-	77	8	-	95	-
Other	34	65	11	303	249	64	726	7
TOTAL	110	1,121	334	881	664	295	3,415	574
Percentages								
Physician	3.6	7.3	63.4	4.3	7.1	28.5	13.9	53.5
Medex, Registered or Graduate Nurse	33.6	20.3	32.3	50.6	25.3	40.6	32.5	45.1
Health Assistant or Practical Nurse	22.7	66.5	1.2	1.9	28.9	9.2	29.6	0.2
Midwife	9.1	-	-	8.7	1.2	-	2.8	-
Other	30.9	5.6	3.2	3.2	37.5	21.6	21.3	-
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 43.b. Registered live births in the Trust Territory by district and place of birth, 1977
(Numbers and Percentages)

Place of births	District						Trust Territory Total	Northern Marianas
	Kosrae	Marshalls	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap		
Numbers								
District hospital	67	461	328	613	449	192	2,110	563
Field hospital	-	310	-	-	-	-	310	10
Dispensary	-	148	2	4	-	21	175	1
Home or other	43	202	14	264	215	82	820	-
TOTAL	110	1,121	334	881	664	295	3,415	574
Percentages								
District hospital	60.9	41.1	95.3	69.6	67.6	65.1	61.8	98.1
Field hospital	-	27.7	-	-	-	-	9.1	1.7
Dispensary	-	13.2	0.6	0.5	-	7.1	5.1	0.2
Home or other	39.1	18.0	4.1	30.0	32.4	27.8	24.0	-
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 45.a. Number of registered deaths in the Trust Territory and Northern Marianas by district and cause of death, 1977. (Ordered by major causes)

Cause of death	District						Trust Territory Total	Northern Marianas
	Kosrae	Marshalls	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap		
Diarrheal and intestinal diseases	-	33	-	8	23	6	70	a)
Malignant neoplasms	-	16	9	10	5	8	48	10
Diseases of heart	3	12	2	17	1	6	41	11
Influenza and pneumonia	-	17	1	2	7	11	38	3
Accidents, all types	2	7	7	7	4	3	30	5
Prematurity		14	3	7	3	2	29	7
Bronchitus, emphysema and asthma	1	9	1	10	3	2	26	1
Certain causes of mortality of early infancy	-	11	2	4	-	1	18	3
Suicide	1	4	-	5	4	2	16	4
Nutritional deficiencies	1	5	-	1	3	1	11	a)
Tuberculosis, all forms	-	2	1	6	1	-	10	a)
Cerebrovascular diseases	-	2	1	2	2	3	10	7
Congenital anomalies	1	2	1	5	-	-	9	3
Cirrhosis of liver	-	1	2	1	3	1	8	4
Diabetis mellitus	1	4	-	2	-	-	7	1
Meningitis	1	-	-	3	3	-	7	1
Homocide	1	-	3	-	1	1	6	3
Maternal deaths	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	-
Other external causes	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	a)
All other causes	1	27	25	64	32	33	182	15
(of these ill-defined & unknown)	(-)	(3)	(15)	(37)	(4)	(6)	(65)	(-)
All causes, total	13	166	60	154	96	81	570	82

a) Included within 'All other causes'.

MISCELLANEOUS SOCIAL INDICATORS

Table 49. Staffing of the district constabularies in the Trust Territory as of September 30, 1978.

Title	District						Trust Territory Total
	Kosrae	Marshalls[a)]	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap	
Chief of police	b)	1	1	1	1	1	5
Police captain	..	1	4	4	3	3	15
Police lieutenant	..	5	5	3	1	2	16
Detective sergeant	..	2	1	1	-	1	5
Police sergeant	..	9	8	5	3	2	27
Detective	..	1	3	7	4	-	15
Patrolmen	..	43	23	19	24	13	122
Clerk-secretary	..	1	-	2	2	1	6
Firemen	..	7	9	2	5	2	25
Other constabulary and prison employees	..	-	-	-	12	18	30

a) Excluding the Deputy Sheriffs stationed on Kwajalein who are not Trust Territory employees. However, they act for the Trust Territory in matters pertaining to the Trust Territory Code and Trust Territory personnel stationed on Kwajalein.

b) Excluding Kosrae. No report received.

Table 50. Number of major crimes committed in the Trust Territory by district and type, FY 1978 (Oct. 77 - Sept. 78)

Type of crime	District						Trust Territory Total
	Kosrae[a)]	Marshalls[a)]	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap	
Homicides	..	..	1	1	-	-	2
Aggrevated assaults	..	..	61	4	23	42	130
Theft with violence	..	..	3	3	2	43	51
Totals	..	..	66	8	25	85	184

a) Excluding Kosrae and Marshall Islands. No reports received.

Table 51.a. Prison conditions in the Trust Territory by district, FY 1978 (Oct. 77 - Sept. 78)

Item	Unit	District						Trust Territory Total
		Kosrae[a)]	Marshalls[a)]	Palau	Ponape	Truk	Yap	
Cells and wards:								
Cells	Number	..	..	6	8	6	3	23
Wards	Number	..	..	1	-	2	1	4
Sleeping space per prisoner	Cu. feet	..	..	42	42	42	54	44
Dietary scale for prisoners	Calories	..	..	4500	3500	3500	3500	3750
Workshops	Number	..	..	3	-	2	1	6
Prisoners previously committed	Number	..	..	56	6	-	7	69
Average number of prisoners		..	..	30	15	10	..	..

a) Excluding Kosrae and Marshall Islands. No reports received.

Table 51.b. Number of prisoners in the Trust Territory by district, age-group and length of term served, FY 1978 (October 1977 - September 1978)

District	Age-group	Length of term served							
		less than 4 months	4 to 6 months	7 to 9 months	10 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	over 3 years	TOTALS
Marshalls	Under 21	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
	21 to 30	8	2	-	1	-	-	-	11
	31 to 40	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
	41 to 50	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	3
	51 over	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	Total	12	3	1	1	2	2	-	21
Palau	Under 21	8	1	-	2	2	3	-	16
	21 to 30	7	5	-	-	9	4	9	34
	31 to 40	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	5
	41 to 50	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	51 over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	15	7	-	2	11	8	13	56
Ponape	Under 21	11	2	-	3	1	1	-	18
	21 to 30	7	2	-	1	1	-	10	21
	31 to 40	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	41 to 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	51 over	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Total	22	4	-	4	2	1	10	43
Truk	Under 21	46	1	-	-	-	-	-	47
	21 to 30	47	5	-	-	5	1	4	62
	31 to 40	13	1	-	-	1	-	2	17
	41 to 50	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
	51 over	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Total	117	7	-	-	6	1	6	137
Yap	Under 21	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
	21 to 30	-	1	-	-	-	1	6	8
	31 to 40	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	41 to 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
	51 over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	1	-	-	1	1	10	13
Total Trust Territory [a)]	Under 21	67	4	1	5	3	4	2	86
	21 to 30	69	15	-	2	15	6	29	136
	31 to 40	17	2	-	-	2	2	6	29
	41 to 50	10	1	-	-	1	1	2	15
	51 over	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
	Total	166	22	1	7	22	13	39	270

a) Excluding Kosrae. No report received.

Table 52. The Trust Territory social security programs: revenues and benefit payments FY 1969 to FY 1976 (July-June)[a)]

($'000's)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976[a)]	1977
Revenues									
Government	159	202	246	348	370	432	443	465	743
Private	106	137	127	185	213	254	271	249	388
Interest & Dividends	2	15	34	51	66	119	146	102	209
TOTAL	267	354	407	584	649	805	860	876	1340
Benefit Payments									
Social Security									
Retirement	-	-	4	13	30	54	86	89	192
Survivors	-	-	4	12	32	58	92	99	183
Disability	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	7	28
Lump sum	-	2	1	2	5	3	4	5	3
Sub-Total	-	2	9	27	67	117	189	200	406
Prior Service									
Retirement	-	1	3	6	11	12	14	15	41
Survivors	-	2	6	10	14	18	22	22	60
Disability	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	6
Sub-Total	-	3	9	16	25	30	37	39	107
Combined Benefit Payments									
Retirement	-	1	7	19	41	66	100	104	233
Survivors	-	2	10	22	46	76	114	121	243
Disability	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	9	34
Lump sum	-	2	1	2	5	3	4	5	3
TOTAL	-	5	18	43	92	147	226	239	513

a) Northern Marianas excluded from revenues for the whole period and from benefit payments from 1976 onwards.

METEOROLOGY

Table 53. Average monthly and annual temperatures and departures from normal, Trust Territory and Northern Marianas weather stations, 1975 - 1978. (°F)

	District	Kosrae		Marshalls				Palau		Ponape				Truk		Yap				Northern Marianas	
	Station	Lelu		Kwajalein		Majuro		Koror		Kolonia		Metalanim		Moen		Yap		Ulithi		Saipan	
Year	Month	av	dep	av	dep	av	dep	av	dep	av	dep	av	dep	av	dep	av	dep	av	dep	av	dep
1975	January	81.7	0.2	81.8	0.6	80.4	-0.4	80.8	-0.4	81.8	1.2	80.3		81.6	0.6	80.1	-0.3	80.0		79.9	
	February	82.4	1.1	82.4	1.0	81.0	-0.2	81.4	0.7	82.3	1.6	80.8		81.7	0.6	80.8	0.3	80.7		78.5	
	March			83.3	1.6	80.7	-0.5	81.7	0.6	81.0	0.2	81.9		81.7	0.4	80.8	-0.2	81.7		79.1	
	April			82.8	1.0	80.2	-0.9	82.0	0.1	81.5	0.8	82.6		82.2	0.9	80.8	-0.9	81.3		80.0	
	May			81.3	-0.5	80.5	-0.8	82.2	0.2	80.8	0.1	81.8		81.4	0.1	80.7	-1.1	81.5		82.3	
	June	78.9	-2.1	81.1	-0.8	79.7	-1.3	81.2	-0.4	80.2	-0.3	81.7		81.2	-0.1	79.9	-1.8	82.6		82.1	
	July	79.6	-1.3	80.7	-1.4	79.7	-1.3	80.8	-0.3	78.8	-0.2			81.0	0.3	80.2	-1.0	83.7		81.8	
	August	80.7	-0.6	80.8	-1.7	79.9	-1.6	81.6	0.4	80.2	0.1	83.4		81.1	0.2	79.6	-1.4	82.7		80.8	
	September			80.9	-1.6	80.0	-1.4	81.6	0.0	80.5	-0.1	84.0		81.1	0.1	79.7	-1.6	83.4		81.8	
	October	81.1	-0.6	80.3	-2.1	78.8	-2.5	81.8	-0.1	79.6	-0.6	84.4		81.0	-0.1	80.6	-0.8	82.8		81.5	
	November	81.5	1.0	80.8	-0.9	79.4	-1.8	82.3	0.4	80.2	-0.1	82.9		80.5	-0.8	80.7	-0.8	82.9		81.0	
	December	80.9	-0.7	81.0	-0.6	79.5	-1.6	81.0	-0.3	79.6	-1.0	82.5		81.2	-0.1	79.9	-1.1			80.3	
1975	Average			81.4		80.0		81.5		80.6		80.1		81.3		80.3				80.7	
	Departure				-0.5		-1.2		0.0		0.1		-1.2		0.2		-0.9				
1976	January	82.7	1.2	80.4	-0.8	79.4	-1.4	81.9	0.7	81.6	1.0			81.2	0.2	79.2	-1.2	82.0		79.5	
	February			80.5	-0.9	79.4	-1.8	80.9	0.2	80.2	-0.5			80.8	-0.3	79.9	-0.6	82.2		79.4	
	March	81.2	0.0	81.2	-0.5	79.6	-1.6	81.4	0.3	81.1	0.3	82.4		81.3	0.0	79.9	-1.1	82.4		80.4	
	April	82.0	1.1	81.3	-0.5	79.5	-1.6	81.7	-0.2	80.1	-0.6	83.1		80.9	-0.4	79.8	-1.9			81.7	
	May			81.1	-0.7	80.0	-1.3	82.5	0.5	80.2	-0.5	82.9		80.9	-0.4	81.0	-0.8				
	June	81.4	0.4	81.2	-0.7	80.0	-1.0	82.0	0.4	80.4	-0.1			80.9	-0.4	80.0	-1.7	83.2			
	July			81.6	-0.5	80.0	-1.0	82.0	0.9	80.3	0.3			81.3	0.6	79.5	-1.7	81.0		81.3	
	August	81.5	0.2	81.7	-0.8	80.7	-0.8	80.7	-0.5	79.8	0.3			80.7	-0.2	79.5	-1.5	83.4		81.0	
	September	81.7	0.4	81.4	-1.1	80.4	-1.0	81.8	0.2	79.6	-1.0	82.4		80.5	-0.5	79.5	-1.8	82.6		82.4	
	October	82.7	1.0	81.5	-0.9	81.4	0.1	82.4	0.5	80.9	0.7	83.9		81.7	0.6	81.2	-0.2	83.8		82.3	
	November	82.4	1.0	81.7	0.0	80.2	-1.0	82.8	0.9	80.8	0.5	83.0		81.6	0.3	80.6	-0.9	83.1		81.7	
	December	82.2	0.6	81.5	-0.1	80.1	-1.0	81.6	0.3	80.8	0.2	82.9		81.7	0.4	80.1	-0.9			80.6	
1976	Average			81.3		80.1		81.8		80.5		80.1		81.1		80.0					
	Departure				-0.6		-1.1		0.3		0.0		-1.1		0.0		-1.2				
1977	January	83.2	1.7	81.2	0.0	80.3	-0.5	81.5	0.3	81.0	0.4	83.0		81.3	0.3	80.0	-0.4	80.7			
	February	82.6	1.3	82.3	0.9	81.3	0.1	81.2	0.5	82.6	1.9	82.9		81.6	0.5	80.5	0.0	82.4			
	March	81.4	0.2	82.1	0.4	81.5	0.3	81.8	0.7	81.9	1.1	81.9		81.4	0.1	81.4	0.4	83.8			
	April	81.2	0.3	81.9	0.1	80.5	-0.6	82.5	0.6	82.0	1.3	81.4		82.1	0.8	82.3	0.6	84.2			
	May	80.2	-1.0	81.7	-0.1	81.1	-1.2	83.0	1.0	81.3	0.6	81.2		82.0	0.7	81.2	-0.6	83.5			
	June			82.1	0.2	81.2	0.2	82.5	0.9	81.5	1.0	80.2		82.5	1.2	81.1	-0.6	83.3			
	July			81.8	-0.3	80.9	-0.1	81.1	0.0	81.2	1.2	80.4		81.7	1.0	80.1	-1.1	80.4			
	August	82.7	1.4	82.9	0.4	81.2	-0.3	81.2	0.0	81.6	1.5	83.4		81.9	1.0	80.7	-0.3			83.1	2.3
	September			83.3	0.8	82.4	1.0	81.2	0.6	81.5	0.9	80.3		81.7	0.7	80.3	-1.0	82.5			
	October	82.7	1.0	82.4	0.0	81.4	-0.1	82.7	0.8	81.0	0.8	80.4		82.1	1.0	81.3	-0.1	83.1			
	November	81.9	0.5	82.7	1.0	81.2	0.0	83.0	1.1	81.0	0.7	80.3		81.2	-0.1	81.2	-0.3				
	December			82.4	0.8	81.1	0.0	82.5	1.2	81.7	1.1	80.5		82.2	0.9	80.8	-0.2				
1977	Average			82.2		81.2		82.1		81.5		81.3		81.8		80.9					
	Departure				0.3		-0.1		0.6		1.0				0.7		-0.3				
1978	January	81.4	-0.1	81.6	0.4	81.2	0.4	81.3	0.1	81.1	0.5	80.2		81.3	0.3	80.2	-0.2				
	February					81.1	-0.1	80.1	-0.6	81.3	0.6			81.7	0.6	79.7	-0.8				
	March					81.5	0.3	82.0	0.9	82.6	1.8			82.4	1.1	81.2	0.2				
	April					80.9	-0.2	81.9	0.0	81.4	0.7			82.1	0.8						
	May			81.2	-0.6	80.5	-0.8	82.6	0.6	82.0	1.3			82.1	0.8	82.2	0.4				
	June			81.7	-0.2	80.9	-0.1	81.8	0.2	80.6	0.1			82.0	0.7	81.3	-0.4				
	July			81.6	-0.5	80.4	-0.6	82.3	1.2	80.8	0.8			82.4	1.7	81.4	0.2				
	August			82.2	-0.2	81.5	0.0	80.8	-0.4	81.3	1.2			82.1	1.2	80.4	-0.4				
	September			82.2	0.1	81.6	0.2	80.9	-0.7	80.9	0.3			81.9	0.9	80.2	-1.1				
	October			82.5	0.1	81.2	-0.1	81.4	0.5	80.9	0.7			81.8	0.7	79.8	-1.6				
	November			81.6	-0.1	80.6	-0.6	81.7	-0.2	80.8	0.5			81.9	0.6	81.0	-0.5				
	December																				
1978	Average																				
	Departures																				

Table 54. Average monthly and annual rainfall and departures from normal, Trust Territory and Northern Marianas weather stations,1975 - 1978.
(Inches)

	District	Kosrae		Marshalls				Palau		Ponape				Truk		Yap				Northern Marianas	
	Station	Lelu		Kwajalein		Majuro		Koror		Kolonia		Metalanim		Moen		Yap		Ulithi		Saipan	
Year	Month	total	dep	total	dep	total	dep	total	dep	total	dep	total	dep	total	dep	total	dep	total	dep	total	dep
1975	January	14.39	-1.89	1.05	-2.69	5.20	-3.76	17.29	6.50	6.61	-5.14	4.48		3.71	-4.88	19.48	11.04	13.16		5.01	
	February	13.85	-6.24	0.24	-2.11	3.21	-3.77	2.88	-4.61	4.26	-7.18	5.73		3.86	-2.54	1.20	-4.21	0.94		4.76	
	March			0.16	-6.05	7.77	-1.48	6.69	-1.10	15.99	0.95			11.17	3.19	3.12	-2.46	2.95		4.33	
	April			6.45	0.54	12.76	2.45	10.00	1.31	16.79	-2.79	11.47		4.25	-8.92	10.73	4.75	8.31		2.28	
	May			8.17	-1.54	10.58	-1.57	9.01	-5.52	17.50	-1.93	21.69		17.91	2.17	9.09	-0.94	2.83		1.06	
	June	17.70	-1.10	13.99	4.06	17.63	5.46	16.24	2.49	18.83	3.17	11.39		16.12	3.53	10.67	-0.23	11.88		3.15	
	July	14.08	-3.34	11.74	2.04	14.23	0.59	22.86	6.67	15.60	-2.22			7.35	-8.06	8.38	-6.26	9.39		11.81	
	August	14.46	0.77	11.22	1.02	16.35	4.57	8.28	-7.12	11.26	-5.44	17.90		13.72	0.28	11.90	-3.24	14.98		17.59	
	September			11.60	0.73	16.51	2.12	17.24	4.25	12.61	-4.15	18.21		12.02	-1.05	11.25	-1.84	17.56		16.00	
	October	19.14	5.47	15.62	3.65	18.29	2.29	11.52	-1.07	22.25	5.83	29.25		12.24	-1.15	12.67	0.25	10.79		7.71	
	November	7.10	9.44	15.61	4.15	15.28	-0.10	11.18	0.51	17.22	0.05	21.93		17.44	5.45	6.79	-3.24	9.50		9.37	
	December	26.51	4.77	5.69	-3.54	13.95	2.07	21.10	8.23	33.35	17.40	33.28		9.99	-3.93	10.93	1.05			5.22	
1975	TOTAL			101.54		151.76		154.23		192.27				129.78		166.21				88.29	
	Departures				0.26		8.87		10.54		-1.45				-15.91		-5.33				
1976	January	9.95	-6.33	4.18	0.44	8.57	-0.39	7.80	-2.99	6.02	-5.73	7.53		10.57	1.98	7.36	-1.08	12.10		8.65	
	February			9.50	6.70	9.42	2.44	7.27	-0.16	12.76	1.32	11.02		9.37	2.97	3.19	-2.22	5.41		3.24	
	March	29.83	9.89	6.73	0.72	15.68	6.43	8.05	0.26	25.30	10.26	29.28		5.70	-2.28	8.76	3.18	6.93		1.83	
	April	16.60	-6.62	12.31	6.40	19.41	9.10	20.09	11.40	20.18	0.60	25.04		17.80	4.63	6.77	0.79			2.71	
	May			11.03	1.32	15.28	3.13	8.66	-5.87	24.39	4.96	22.00		28.39	12.65	12.52	2.49				
	June			11.24	1.31	9.43	-2.74	5.91	-7.84	20.99	5.33			12.26	-0.33	13.30	2.40	5.40			
	July			8.79	-0.91	16.78	3.14	8.08	-8.11	13.04	-4.78			11.55	-3.86	11.43	-3.21				
	August	10.77	-5.92	8.94	-1.26	8.36	-3.42	16.64	1.24	32.74	16.04			14.74	1.30	16.29	1.15				
	September	12.10	-2.82	13.50	2.63	17.66	3.27	7.72	-5.27	24.11	7.35	18.68		15.14	2.07	13.44	0.35			10.68	
	October	12.70	-0.97	10.43	-1.54	9.85	-7.05	12.49	-0.10	16.94	0.52	22.66		15.22	1.83	2.59	-9.83	5.99		4.24	
	November			5.81	-5.65	12.70	-2.68	6.30	-4.37	26.34	9.17	26.50		16.09	4.10	8.88	-1.15			6.93	
	December	15.22	-6.62	2.46	-6.77	2.77	-9.11	16.54	3.69	13.48	-2.47	25.57		6.41	-7.51	9.97	0.09			2.92	
1976	TOTAL			104.47		145.01		125.55		236.29				163.24		114.50					
	Departure				3.19		2.12		-18.14		42.57				17.55		-7.04				
1977	January			0.48	-3.26	2.39	-6.57	5.18	-5.61	4.45	-7.30	11.19		6.44	-2.15	3.94	-1.50				
	February	5.97	-14.14	0.40	-2.31	0.77	-6.21	5.30	-2.13	1.05	-10.39	1.99		1.98	-4.32	2.18	-3.23				
	March	17.93	-2.01	4.71	-1.50	2.60	-6.65	3.60	-4.19	12.65	-2.39	7.05		8.31	0.33	2.42	-3.16				
	April			5.79	-0.12	10.62	0.31	4.48	-4.21	15.93	-3.65	11.31		11.47	-1.70	0.91	-5.07	2.14			
	May			12.36	2.65	17.21	5.06	11.36	-3.17	26.17	6.74	16.42		11.67	-4.07	10.36	0.33				
	June			7.93	-2.00	8.37	-3.80	11.15	-2.60	14.70	-0.96	13.68		7.07	-5.52	7.49	-3.41				
	July			13.01	3.31	10.88	-2.76	20.72	[illegible].53	16.97	-0.85	15.23		9.11	-6.30	17.21	2.57				
	August	10.68	-6.01	7.58	-2.62	11.15	-0.63	19.20	7.80	18.72	2.02	8.61		14.20	0.76	13.99	-1.15			4.32	5.66
	September			8.17	-2.70	9.72	-4.67	12.65	-0.34	10.88	-5.88	10.27		13.94	0.87	18.73	5.64				
	October			14.09	2.12	17.59	1.59	10.63	-3.96	20.00	3.58	23.54		16.21	2.82	5.76	-6.66				
	November			8.76	-2.07	11.85	-3.53	7.38	-3.29	16.14	-1.03	17.76		12.45	0.45	9.47	-0.56				
	December			7.16	-2.07	18.88	7.00	7.79	-5.08	4.95	-11.00	3.37		3.24	-10.68	11.64	1.76	5.37			
1977	TOTAL			90.44		122.03		119.44		165.61		140.42		116.10		104.10					
	Departures				-11.20		-20.86		-26.25		-31.11				-20.87		-17.44				
1978	January			13.86	10.12	3.60	-5.36	10.34	-0.45	16.38	4.63	13.54		5.73	-2.86	4.22	-4.22				
	February	7.36	-12.75	6.31	3.96	5.25	-1.73	22.46	15.03	6.18	-5.26	7.62		2.29	-4.11	5.25	-0.16				
	March			4.59	-1.62	3.39	-5.86	6.02	-1.77	6.17	-8.87	6.19		4.85	-3.13	2.04	-3.54				
	April			5.30	-0.61	12.65	2.34	8.98	0.29	18.91	-0.67	19.52		8.17	-5.00						
	May			15.81	6.10	13.90	1.75	12.52	-2.01	12.82	-6.61	8.31		13.25	-2.49	4.87	-5.16				
	June			7.11	-2.80	10.70	-1.47	16.04	2.29	19.27	3.61	18.03		10.10	2.49	12.89	1.99				
	July			8.52	-1.18	16.25	2.61	9.13	7.06	10.28	-7.54	8.59		8.40	-7.01	8.67	-5.97				
	August			5.48	-4.72	8.86	-2.92	20.36	4.96	13.62	3.08	6.92		14.37	0.93	18.52	3.38				
	September			8.75	-2.12	9.73	-4.66	10.85	-2.14	11.44	-5.32			14.98	1.91	19.17	6.08				
	October			11.47	-0.50	20.56	4.56	20.06	7.47	16.97	0.55			21.21	7.82	18.10	5.68				
	November			16.16	4.70	23.56	8.18	17.66	6.99	13.19	-3.98			12.99	1.00	11.09	1.06				
	December																				
1978	TOTAL																				
	Departures																				

Dep: Departure from the mean monthly rainfall as recorded from the beginning of observations through the current year

Source Tables 53 and 54: U.S. Department of Commerce, NOAA, Environmental Data Service.

I. VITAL STATISTICS

A. LIVE BIRTHS DEATHS AND INFANT DEATHS

(1) Number of registered live births, deaths and infant deaths by sex and by month of events, Trust Territory Districts, 1977.

Month	Births			Deaths			Infant Deaths[2]		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
January	163	146	309	26	19	45	4	1	5
February	147	140	287	30	16	46	9	3	12
March	164	120	284	25	13	38	9	1	10
April	124	138	262	24	22	46	4	6	10
May	140	144	284	32	16	48	7	5	12
June	137	148	285	17	16	33	3	4	7
July	160	112	272	30	24	54	7	4	11
August	153	139	292	28	16	44	6	5	11
September	165	135	300	33	27	60	4	7	11
October	152	125	277	19	21	40	3	3	6
November	133	133	266	32	27	59	8	6	14
December	154	143	297	31	26	57	10	7	17
Total	1,792	1,623	3,415	327	243	570	74	52	126

[1] Excluded were 10 births and 2 deaths occurred to expatriate residents of the Kwajalein Missile Range facilities.

[2] Deaths of under 1 year of age, exclusive of fetal deaths.

(2) Number of registered live births, deaths and infant deaths by sex and by month of events in the Northern Marianas, 1977.

Month	Births			Deaths			Infant Deaths[1]		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
January	22	26	48	8	3	11	2	-	2
February	15	17	32	2	1	3	-	-	-
March	21	25	46	4	4	8	-	-	-
April	26	23	49	3	1	4	1	-	1
May	28	22	50	3	2	5	1	1	2
June	27	19	46	5	2	7	2	1	3
July	20	30	50	5	4	9	-	3	3
August	22	22	44	6	3	9	2	1	3
September	28	24	52	3	-	3	1	-	1
October	33	27	60	3	4	7	-	1	1
November	24	21	45	5	3	8	1	-	1
December	30	22	52	4	4	8	1	2	1
Total	296	278	574	51	31	82	11	9	20

[1] Deaths of under 1 year of age, exclusive of fetal deaths.

I (1) Deaths reported in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in calendar year 1976 and 1977 (listed in rank order of 1977).

Cause of Deaths	Calendar Year	
	1976	1977
Diarrheal and intestinal diseases (004, 006, 008-009)	19	70 *
Malignant neoplasms (140-209)	37	48
Diseases of heart (390-398, 402, 410-429)	29	41
Influenza and pneumonia (470, 480-486)	31	38
Accident, all types (E800-E949)	36	30
Prematurity (777)	14	29
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma (490-493)	29	26
Certain causes of mortality of early infancy (760-768, 769-771, 772, 773-775, 776, 778)	4	18
Suicide (E950-E959)	10	16
Nutritional deficiences (260-269)	1	11
Tuberculosis, all forms (010-019)	8	10
Cerebrovascular diseases (430-438)	21	10
Congenital anomalies (740-759)	6	9
Cirrhosis of liver (571)	6	8
Diabetes mellitus (250)	8	7
Meningitis (320)	9	7
Homicide (E960-E969)	-	6
Maternal deaths (630-639, 640-645, 650-678)	3	3
Other external causes (E980-E989)	1	1
All other causes	176	182
of these, ill-defined and unknown	(117)	(65)
All causes, total	448	570

* Fifty of these seventy deaths were in two Districts (Marshalls Islands and Truk). Both had epidemics of gastroenteritis during calendar year 1977.

II (1) Infant Deaths reported in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in calendar year of 1976 and 1977 (listed in rank order of 1977).

Cause of Deaths	Calendar Year	
	1976	1977
Prematurity (777)	14	29
Diarrheal and intestinal diseases (004, 006, 008, 009)	12	23
Certain causes of mortality of early infancy (760-768, 769-771, 772, 773-775, 776, 778)	4	18
Influenza and pneumonia (470-474, 480-486)	7	13
Congenital anomalies (740-759)	5	6
Nutritional deficiency (260-269)	-	3
Meningitis (320)	5	3
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma (490-493)	-	2
Tuberculosis, all forms (010-019)	-	1
Diseases of heart (390-398, 402, 410-429)	1	1
All other causes	23	27
of these, ill-defined and unknown	(16)	(18)
All causes, total	71	126

II (2) Infant Deaths reported in the Northern Marianas in calendar year 1976 and 1977 (listed in rank order of 1977).

Cause of Deaths	Calendar Year	
	1976	1977
Prematurity (777)	4	7
Diarrheal and intestinal diseases (004, 006, 008, 009)	2	4
Congenital anomalies (740-759)	-	3
Certain causes of mortality of early infancy (760-768, 769-771, 772, 773-775, 776, 778)	2	3
Influenza and pneumonia (470-474, 480-486)	1	-
Homicide (E960-E969)	1	-
All other causes	1	2
of these, ill-defined and unknown	-	-
All causes, total	11	20

I (2) Deaths reported in the Northern Marianas in calendar year 1976 and 1977 (listed in rank order 1977).

Cause of Deaths	Calendar Year 1976	Calendar Year 1977
Diseases of heart (390-398, 402, 410-429)	20	11
Malignant neoplasms (140-209)	14	10
Cerebrovascular diseases (430-438)	9	7
Prematurity (777)	4	7
Accident, all types (E800-E949)	8	5
Suicide (E950-E959)	1	4
Cirrhosis of liver (571)	-	4
Influenza and pneumonia (470, 480-486)	3	3
Congenital anomalies (740-759)	-	3
Certain causes of mortality of early infancy (760-768, 769-771, 772, 773-775, 776, 778)	2	3
Homicide (E960-E969)	2	3
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma (490-493)	2	1
Meningitis (320)	-	1
Diabetes mellitus (250)	7	1
All other causes	15	15
of these, ill-defined and unknown	(3)	(-)
All causes, total	93	82

I (3) Deaths reported in the Trust Territory Districts in calendar year 1977 (listed in rank order).

Cause of Deaths	Marshalls	Ponape	Kosrae	Truk	Yap	Palau	Total
Diarrheal and intestinal diseases (004, 006, 008-009)	33	8	-	23	6	-	70
Malignant neoplasms (140-209)	16	10	-	5	8	9	48
Diseases of heart (390-398, 402, 410-429)	12	17	3	1	6	2	41
Influenza and pneumonia (470, 480-486)	17	2	-	7	11	1	38
Accident, all types (E800-E949)	7	7	2	4	3	7	30
Prematurity (777)	14	7	-	3	2	3	29
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma (490-493)	9	10	1	3	2	1	26
Certain causes of mortality of early infancy (760-768, 769-771, 772, 773-775, 776, 778)	11	4	-	-	1	2	18
Suicide (E950-E959)	4	5	1	4	2	-	16
Nutritional deficiences (260-269)	5	1	1	3	1	-	11
Tuberculosis, all forms (010-019)	2	6	-	1	-	1	10
Cerebrovascular diseases (430-438)	2	2	-	2	3	1	10
Congenital anomalies (740-759)	2	5	1	-	-	1	9
Cirrhosis of liver (571)	1	1	-	3	1	2	8
Diabetes mellitus (250)	4	2	1	-	-	-	7
Meningitis (320)	-	3	1	3	-	-	7
Homicide (E960-E969)	-	-	1	1	1	3	6
Maternal deaths (630-639, 640-645, 650-678)	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
Other external causes (E980-E989)	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
All other causes	27	64	1	32	33	25	182
of these, ill-defined and unknown	(3)	(37)	(-)	(4)	(6)	(15)	(65)
All causes, total	166	154	13	96	81	60	570

II (3) Infant Deaths reported in Trust Territory Districts in calendar year 1977 (listed in rank order).

Cause of Deaths	Marshalls	Ponape	Kosrae	Truk	Yap	Palau	Total
Prematurity (777)	14	7	-	3	2	3	29
Diarrheal and intestinal diseases (004, 006, 008, 009)	10	3	-	6	4	-	23
Certain causes of mortality of early infancy (760-768, 769-771, 772, 773-775, 776, 778)	11	4	-	-	1	2	18
Influenza and pneumonia (470-474, 480-486)	7	1	-	3	2	-	13
Congenital anomalies (740-759)	2	3	1	-	-	-	6
Nutritional deficiency (260-269)	1	-	-	2	-	-	3
Meningitis (320)	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma (490-493)	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Tuberculosis, all forms (010-019)	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Diseases of heart (390-398, 402, 410-429)	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
All other causes	4	13	-	2	4	4	27
of these, ill-defined and unknown	-	(12)	(-)	(-)	(3)	(3)	(18)
All causes, total	50	37	1	16	13	9	126

293

A. (3) Number of registered live births by sex and by month of birth, Trust Territory Districts and the Northern Marianas, 1977.

(by place of residence of mother)

Sex & Month	District							Northern Marianas Total
	Marshall Islands	Ponape	Kosrae	Truk	Yap	Palau	Total[a]	
Both Sexes								
January	93	80	7	73	23	33	309	48
February	97	64	16	56	21	33	287	32
March	113	66	12	57	12	24	284	46
April	90	56	13	53	26	24	262	49
May	79	81	11	54	26	33	284	50
June	83	80	12	57	25	28	285	46
July	89	71	10	44	40	18	272	50
August	84	70	11	73	23	31	292	44
September	105	75	7	57	29	27	300	52
October	101	77	7	40	22	30	277	60
November	91	67	2	46	30	30	266	45
December	96	94	2	54	18	33	297	52
Total	1,121	881	110	664	295	344	3,415	574
Male								
January	48	47	2	37	10	19	163	22
February	48	37	9	25	9	10	147	15
March	67	37	5	38	7	10	164	21
April	40	29	3	26	14	12	124	26
May	40	40	4	24	13	19	140	28
June	39	36	4	32	13	13	137	27
July	43	44	7	32	25	9	160	20
August	47	35	4	37	13	17	153	22
September	61	39	2	39	17	7	165	28
October	61	39	3	23	13	13	152	33
November	46	30	1	27	13	16	133	24
December	50	49	1	26	8	20	154	30
Total	590	462	45	366	155	174	1,792	296
Female								
January	45	33	5	36	13	14	146	26
February	49	27	7	31	12	14	140	17
March	46	29	7	19	5	14	120	25
April	50	27	10	27	12	12	138	23
May	39	41	7	30	13	14	144	22
June	44	44	8	25	12	15	148	19
July	46	27	3	12	15	9	112	30
August	37	35	7	36	10	14	139	22
September	44	36	5	18	12	20	135	24
October	40	38	4	17	9	17	125	27
November	45	37	1	19	17	14	133	21
December	46	45	1	28	10	13	143	22
Total	531	419	65	298	140	170	1,623	278

[a] Exclude 10 births occurred to expatriate residents of Kwajalein Missile Range facilities but include births occurred to temporary residents of the Trust Territory.

A. (4) Number of registered deaths of all ages (exclusive of fetal deaths) by sex and by month of death, Trust Territory Districts, and the Northern Marianas, 1977

(by place of residence of deceased)

Sex & Month	Marshall Islands	Ponape	Kosrae	Truk	Yap	Palau	Total[a]	Northern Marianas Total
Both Sexes								
January	12	11	2	8	8	4	45	11
February	9	12	-	18	4	3	46	3
March	17	9	-	5	2	5	38	8
April	10	12	-	7	11	6	46	4
May	9	22	4	4	4	5	48	5
June	9	9	-	6	4	5	33	7
July	22	12	1	7	7	5	54	9
August	13	12	-	6	3	10	44	9
September	15	11	1	8	19	6	60	3
October	14	14	1	5	6	-	40	7
November	18	15	2	14	5	5	59	8
December	18	15	2	8	8	6	57	8
Total	166	154	13	96	81	60	570	82
Male								
January	7	7	2	4	3	3	26	8
February	5	9	-	12	2	2	30	2
March	11	6	-	3	1	4	25	4
April	4	5	-	6	5	4	24	3
May	6	15	4	3	1	3	32	3
June	5	5	-	3	3	1	17	5
July	13	7	1	3	3	3	30	5
August	8	7	-	3	1	9	28	6
September	10	5	1	5	8	4	33	3
October	8	5	1	2	3	-	19	3
November	11	7	2	7	2	3	32	5
December	9	10	-	7	3	2	31	4
Total	97	88	11	58	35	38	327	51
Female								
January	5	4	-	4	5	1	19	3
February	4	3	-	6	2	1	16	1
March	6	3	-	2	1	1	13	4
April	6	7	-	1	6	2	22	1
May	3	7	-	1	3	2	16	2
June	4	4	-	3	1	4	16	2
July	9	5	-	4	4	2	24	4
August	5	5	-	3	2	1	16	3
September	5	6	-	3	11	2	27	-
October	6	9	-	3	3	-	21	4
November	7	8	-	7	3	2	27	3
December	9	5	2	1	5	4	26	4
Total	69	66	2	38	46	22	243	31

[a] Exclude 2 deaths occurred to expatriate residents of Kwajalein Missile Range facilities.

A. (5) Number of registered infant deaths (deaths of under 1 year of age) by sex and by month of deaths, Trust Territory Districts and the Northern Marianas, 1977.

(by place of residence of deceased)

Sex & Month	District							Northern Marianas Total
	Marshall Islands	Ponape	Kosrae	Truk	Yap	Palau	Total	
Both Sexes								
January	1	2	-	1	1	-	5	2
February	2	3	-	6	1	-	12	-
March	3	3	-	2	-	2	10	-
April	3	6	-	-	-	1	10	1
May	4	3	1	1	-	3	12	2
June	4	2	-	-	1	-	7	3
July	8	1	-	-	2	-	11	3
August	4	5	-	-	1	1	11	3
September	2	3	-	2	4	-	11	1
October	3	2	-	-	1	-	6	1
November	6	4	-	1	2	1	14	1
December	10	3	-	3	-	1	17	3
Total	50	37	1	16	13	9	126	20
Male								
January	1	1	-	1	1	-	4	2
February	2	2	-	4	1	-	9	-
March	3	3	-	1	-	2	9	-
April	2	1	-	-	-	1	4	1
May	3	1	1	-	-	2	7	1
June	2	-	-	-	1	-	3	2
July	5	1	-	-	1	-	7	-
August	3	2	-	-	-	1	6	2
September	2	-	-	1	1	-	4	1
October	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	-
November	4	2	-	1	1	-	8	1
December	5	2	-	3	-	-	10	1
Total	34	16	1	11	6	6	74	11
Female								
January	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
February	-	1	-	2	-	-	3	-
March	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
April	1	5	-	-	-	-	6	-
May	1	2	-	1	-	1	5	1
June	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	1
July	3	-	-	-	1	-	4	3
August	1	3	-	-	1	-	5	1
September	-	3	-	1	3	-	7	-
October	1	1	-	-	1	-	3	1
November	2	2	-	-	1	1	6	-
December	5	1	-	-	-	1	7	2
Total	16	21	-	5	7	3	52	9

B. CRUDE BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Crude birth, death and infant mortality rates, Trust Territory and the Northern Marianas total 1965 through 1977.

Year	Population	Number Registered			Rate		
			Deaths				
		Births	All Ages	Under 1 Year	Crude Birth	Crude[1] Death	Infant[2] Mortality
1965	90,596	3,423	530	132	37.8	5.8	38.6
1966	92,373	3,769	493	111	40.8	5.3	29.4
1967	93,580	3,442	695	112	36.8	7.4	32.5
1968	94,469	3,460	579	117	36.6	6.1	33.8
1969	98,009	3,649	577	123	37.2	5.9	33.7
1970	102,250	3,733	599	116	36.5	5.9	31.1
1971	107,054	3,684	584	145	34.4	5.5	39.4
1972	114,645	3,959	600	126	34.5	5.2	31.8
1973	114,773	4,001	537	129	34.9	4.7	32.2
1974	115,160	4,004	608	124	34.8	5.3	31.0
1975	118,810	4,148	591	120	34.9	5.0	28.9
1976	122,480	3,975*	541*	82*	32.5	4.4	20.6
1977	124,320	3,989*	652*	146*	29.9	5.2	36.6

[1] Rate per 1,000 midyear population.

[2] Rate per 1,000 live births.

*Provisional

Source: The 1973 populations were enumerated in a Territory-wide census. For 1974 through 1977 are new projected populations made by the Territorial Planning and Statistics Office based on 1973 census population. With this new projected population, the crude birth and death rates for the same year are revised accordingly.

C. LIVE BIRTHS BY AGE OF MOTHER

Number of registered live births by age of mother, Trust Territory Districts and the Northern Marianas, 1977.

Age Group	District							Northern Marianas Total
	Marshall Islands	Ponape	Kosrae	Truk	Yap	Palau	Total	
Under 15	2	-	-	2	1	-	5	1
15-19	196	129	7	80	49	67	528	99
20-24	403	298	36	222	98	115	1,172	204
25-29	298	235	25	177	72	98	905	153
30-34	131	110	21	100	31	39	432	79
35-39	64	62	13	59	32	18	248	24
40-44	26	42	6	21	10	5	110	14
45-49	1	3	2	3	2	1	12	-
50 & over	-	2	-	-	-	1	3	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,121	881	110	664	295	344	3,415	574

D. DEATHS, BY SEX AND AGE GROUP

Number of deaths by sex and age group, Trust Territory Districts, and the Northern Marianas, 1977.

Sex and age group (year)	District							
	Marshall Islands	Ponape	Kosrae	Truk	Yap	Palau	Total	Northern Marianas Total
Both Sexes								
Under 1	50	37	1	16	13	9	126	20
1-4	23	9	4	16	4	4	60	2
5-9	1	2	-	1	-	2	6	1
10-14	1	2	-	1	1	2	7	1
15-19	4	3	1	5	1	4	18	1
20-24	8	7	1	3	-	6	25	1
25-29	1	2	-	3	3	4	13	-
30-34	3	3	1	2	-	1	10	2
35-39	1	1	1	-	-	2	5	3
40-44	2	4	-	2	2	1	11	4
45-49	3	5	1	4	2	1	16	6
50-54	8	5	-	4	3	4	24	6
55-59	11	9	-	7	2	4	33	6
60-64	10	13	-	8	11	1	43	10
65-69	9	13	2	5	6	3	38	6
70-74	13	10	-	5	8	2	38	1
75-79	6	15	1	5	5	5	37	5
80-84	5	5	-	3	4	1	18	4
85 & over	7	9	-	6	16	4	42	3
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	166	154	13	96	81	60	570	82
Male								
Under 1	34	16	1	11	6	6	74	11
1-4	10	5	4	8	3	3	33	1
5-9	1	2	-	-	-	1	4	-
10-14	1	2	-	1	1	1	6	1
15-19	4	2	1	5	1	3	16	1
20-24	4	6	1	3	-	6	20	-
25-29	-	2	-	2	2	2	8	-
30-34	-	3	1	2	-	1	7	2
35-39	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	3
40-44	1	2	-	1	2	1	7	4
45-49	3	3	-	3	1	-	10	5
50-54	4	4	-	1	2	2	13	4
55-59	6	5	-	5	-	1	17	2
60-64	6	8	-	3	6	-	23	6
65-69	6	8	1	4	2	2	23	4
70-74	5	4	-	2	1	2	14	1
75-79	4	10	1	4	2	3	24	4
80-84	4	2	-	1	1	1	9	1
85 & over	3	4	-	2	5	3	17	1
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	97	88	11	58	35	38	327	51

D. DEATHS, BY SEX AND AGE GROUP (con't)

Number of deaths by sex and age group, Trust Territory Districts and the Northern Marianas, 1977.

Sex and age group (year)	District							
	Marshall Islands	Ponape	Kosrae	Truk	Yap	Palau	Total	Northern Marianas Total
Female								
Under 1	16	21	-	5	7	3	52	9
1-4	13	4	-	8	1	1	27	1
5-9	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1
10-14	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
15-19	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-
20-24	4	1	-	-	-	-	5	1
25-29	1	-	-	1	1	2	5	-
30-34	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
35-39	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	-
40-44	1	2	-	1	-	-	4	-
45-49	-	2	1	1	1	1	6	1
50-54	4	1	-	3	1	2	11	2
55-59	5	4	-	2	2	3	16	4
60-64	4	5	-	5	5	1	20	4
65-69	3	5	1	1	4	1	15	2
70-74	8	6	-	3	7	-	24	-
75-79	2	5	-	1	3	2	13	1
80-84	1	3	-	2	3	-	9	3
85 & over	4	5	-	4	11	1	25	2
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	69	66	2	38	46	22	243	31

Maternal Deaths:

The 1977 provisional maternal mortality rate for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands was 8.8 deaths per 10,000 resident live birth, based on three deaths due directly to maternal causes. The maternal deaths are reported one each from Truk, Yap, and Palau District.

II. PUBLIC HEALTH

A. EXPENDITURES ON HEALTH, MEDICAL AND SANITATION SERVICES

Type of Expenditures	
Medical Administration	$ 320,300
Hospital and Outer Islands	4,482,900
Medical Referral	949,000
Environmental Health	218,800
Dental	543,200
Medical Supply and Equipment	1,195,900
Hemodialysis	50,000
Total	7,760,100

B. ESTABLISHMENT FOR INPATIENT CARE

(a) General hospitals	7
Sub-hospitals	2
Total	9

Total number of admissions by services (exclusive of newborn) in Trust Territory district hospitals for the year ended September 30, 1978.

Medicine	
15 years and over	4,452
Under 15 years (pediatrics)	3,984
Surgery	1,405
Obstetrics	2,999
Tuberculosis	21
Leprosy	6
All services, total	12,867

(b) There are no maternity homes in the Trust Territory. There are 60 beds for obstetrics care in the general and field hospitals as of September 30, 1978.

(c) There are no leprosariums in the Trust Territory. When necessary, facilities for active cases are made available at each hospital.

(d) There are no infectious disease hospitals in the Trust Territory. Facilities for isolation are provided in each hospital.

(e) There are no mental hospitals in the Trust Territory. Persons requiring treatment for mental illness are accommodated by each hospital.

(f) There is a rehabilitation center in the Marshall Islands District Hospital in Majuro where physical therapy is given to patients with residual effects of poliomyelitis and to patients with other conditions where such treatment is indicated.

(g) There are no private or mission hospitals in the Trust Territory.

C. SERVICE UNITS FOR OUTPATIENT CARE

(a) There is a general outpatient clinic in each hospital in the Trust Territory.

(b) Tuberculosis control and leprosy control are under the supervision of the district hospitals. Chest clinics are held weekly in all districts. Leprosy clinics are held once a week in three hospitals. Diabetes mellitus clinics are held weekly in three districts and eye clinics are held weekly in three districts.

(c) During the year in review, there were ten government and two privately owned (Seventh-Day Adventist, and Dr. Kim in Ponape) dental clinics in the Trust Territory. District dental officers periodically travel by field trip ship to provide dental services to outer-islands.

(d) Other units for outpatient care are provided at the dispensaries which are staffed by health assistants, medex and practical nurses. Two dispensaries in the Marianas are staffed by graduate nurses.

The following are the number of dispensaries in each administrative district:

Marshalls	58
Ponape	22
Kosrae	3
Truk	47
Yap	22
Palau	13
Marianas	8
Total	173

(e) Maternity clinics and well-baby conferences are held weekly in all district hospitals. Clinics are also held periodically in the sub-hospitals and outlying dispensaries.

D. (1) Number and percent of registered live births by type of attendant, Trust Territory Districts and the Northern Marianas, 1977.

(by district of residence of mother)

District	Type of Attendant					
	Physician	Medex Registered or Graduate Nurse[1]	Health Asst. or Practical Nurse	Midwife[2]	Other	Total
Number						
Marshall Islands	82	228	746	-	65	1,121
Ponape	38	446	17	77	303	881
Kosrae	4	37	25	10	34	110
Truk	47	168	192	8	249	664
Yap	84	120	27	-	64	295
Palau	218	111	4	-	11	344
Total	473	1,110	1,011	95	726	3,415
Northern Marianas Total	307	259	1	-	7	574
Percent						
Marshall Islands	7.3	20.3	66.5	-	5.6	100
Ponape	4.3	50.6	1.9	8.7	3.2	100
Kosrae	3.6	33.6	22.7	9.1	30.9	100
Truk	7.1	25.3	28.9	1.2	37.5	100
Yap	28.5	40.6	9.2	-	21.6	100
Palau	63.4	32.3	1.2	-	3.2	100
Total	13.9	32.5	29.6	2.8	21.3	100
Northern Marianas Total	53.5	45.1	0.2	-	1.2	100

[1] Graduate Nurses are graduates of a 2-1/2 years Nursing Education, Community College of Micronesia. Registered Nurses are trained in Hawaii or the Mainland and have been registered in the United States.

[2] Midwives are the traditional village midwives, most of whom have had training at district hospitals.

D. (2) Number and percent of registered live births, in hospitals, dispensary, at home, and other places, Trust Territory Districts and the Northern Marianas 1977.

(by district of residence of mother)

	Place of birth				
District	District Hospital	Field Hospital	Dispensary	Home or Other	Total[1]
Number					
Marshall Islands	461	310	148	202	1,121
Ponape	613	-	4	264	881
Kosrae	67	-	-	43	110
Truk	449	-	-	215	664
Yap	192	-	21	82	295
Palau	328	-	2	14	344
Total	2,110	310	175	820	3,415
Northern Marianas Total	563	10	1	-	574
Percent					
Marshall Islands	41.1	27.7	13.2	18.0	100
Ponape	69.6	-	0.5	30.0	100
Kosrae	60.9	-	-	39.1	100
Truk	67.6	-	-	32.4	100
Yap	65.1	-	7.1	27.8	100
Palau	95.3	-	0.6	4.1	100
Total	61.8	9.1	5.1	24.0	100
Northern Marianas Total	98.1	1.7	0.2	-	100

[1] Excludes the 10 births occurred among expatriate residents of the Kwajalein Missile Range facilities, but includes births occurred to temporary residents of the Trust Territory Districts and the Northern Marianas.

Source: Certificate of births from the Trust Territory Districts and the Northern Marianas.

E. LABORATORY SERVICE UNITS

There is a small general laboratory in each district and sub-district hospital. In addition, four hospitals have bacteriological laboratories. A pollution control laboratory was recently established at the Trust Territory Headquarters, Saipan. Water pollution control laboratories are in operation in all districts. There is no independent public health laboratory in the Trust Territory. Certain types of tests are performed outside of TTPI where such capability does not exist.

F. HEALTH SERVICES PERSONNEL

Personnel in the Trust Territory Bureau of Health Services by type of position, employer and residence status as of September 30, 1978.

Type of position, employer and residence status	Marshalls	Ponape	Kosrae	Truk	Yap	Palau	District Total	Headquarters	Total
Non-indigenous:									
Physician:									
Trust Territory	2	4	2	1	2	2	13	2	15
Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dentist	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	2
Staff Psychiatrist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Registered Nurse:									
Trust Territory	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Peace Corps	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Public Health Nurse:									
Trust Territory	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	3
Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutritionist & Dietician:									
Trust Territory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peace Corps	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Nursing Instructor in Nutrition:									
Trust Territory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peace Corps	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Dental Nurse:									
Trust Territory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peace Corps	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Mental Health Specialist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Registered Pharmacist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Public Health Advisor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Physical Therapist	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Laboratory Technologist	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	2
Health Administrator:									
Trust Territory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Peace Corps	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Hospital Facilities Superintendent	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Trades Training Specialist	-	4	-	1	1	-	6	-	6
Health Planner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Coordinator of Health Assistant Training Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Program Researcher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Fiscal Officer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Sanitary Engineer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Environmental Health Specialist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Field Dispensary Supervisor (PCV)	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	4
Administrative Assistant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Secretary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Clerk & Clerk Typist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Non-indigenous, Total	5	15	3	8	4	3	38	22	60
Trust Territory	4	12	2	4	4	3	29	22	51
Peace Corps	1	3	1	4	-	-	9	-	9

F. HEALTH SERVICES PERSONNEL

Personnel in the Trust Territory Bureau of Health Services by type of position employer and residence status as of September 30, 1978.

Type of position, employer and residence status	Marshalls	Ponape	Kosrae	Truk	Yap	Palau	District Total	Headquarters	Total
Indigenous:									
Physician	6	6	1	5	3	8	29	2	31
Physician Assistant (MEDEX)	14	7	2	13	10	2	48	-	48
Dentist	4	2	1	3	3	5	18	1	19
Registered Nurse (U.S. trained)									
In Hospital	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2
In Public Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
In Dispensary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Registered Nurse	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	3
Graduate Nurse (CCM Nursing School)									
In Hospital	21	24	9	24	11	32	121	-	121
In Public Health	6	4	6	6	4	12	38	1	39
In Dispensary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Graduate Nurses	27	28	15	30	15	44	159	1	160
Total, All Nurses	27	28	15	31	15	45	161	2	163
Health Assistant:									
In Hospital	-	6	-	-	-	2	8	-	8
In Public Health	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	5
In Dispensary	62	11	4	76	12	8	173	-	173
Practical Nurse:									
In Hospital	18	22	5	59	14	9	127	-	127
In Public Health	18	1	-	8	5	3	35	-	35
In Dispensary	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	-	3
Health Assistant & Practical Nurses, Total	98	40	9	145	33	26	351	-	351
Health Assistant Trainee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Practical Nurse Trainee	1	4	1	3	3	-	12	-	12
Dental Nurse	7	6	2	8	8	6	37	-	37
Dental Assistant	2	7	1	4	4	-	18	-	18
Dental Prosthetic Technician	2	1	-	2	2	1	8	-	8
Federal Program Coordinator	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2
Health Educator	-	1	1	1	1	1	5	-	5
Health Education Assistant	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	2
Nutritionist	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Health Services Administrator	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Hospital Administrator Specialist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospital Administrator	2	1	-	1	1	1	6	-	6
Health Planner	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2
Public Health Statistician	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Health Statistics Specialist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Statistics Analyst	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
Statistics Technician	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Vital Statistics Technician	2	1	1	-	1	1	6	-	6
Medical Records Specialist	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2
Medical Records Technician	2	2	-	1	-	-	5	-	5
Pharmacist	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Pharmacy Technician	2	1	-	1	2	1	7	-	7
Pharmacy Assistant	-	3	1	1	1	1	7	-	7
Laboratory Technician	-	7	-	5	1	2	15	-	15
Laboratory Assistant	-	-	1	3	2	3	9	-	9
Laboratory Trainee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roentgenographic Technician	3	2	1	1	3	2	12	-	12
Roetgenographic Assistant	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2
Mental Health Counselor	1	1	-	1	1	1	5	-	5
Medical Supply Technician	2	2	-	1	1	1	7	-	7
Medical Equipment Repair Specialist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Medical Equipment Repair Technician	-	1	-	2	1	2	6	-	6
Medical Referral Patient Coordinator	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-

F. HEALTH SERVICES PERSONNEL

Personnel in the Trust Territory Bureau of Health Services by type of position, employer and residence status as of September 30, 1978. (con't)

Type of position, employer and residence status	Marshalls	Ponape	Kosrae	Truk	Yap	Palau	District Total	Headquarters	Total
Indigenous:									
Other Technician and Assistant	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	3
Supportive Service Workers	14	29	6	34	11	29	123	-	123
Clerk & Clerk Typist	11	13	3	19	8	11	65	3	68
Environmental Health:									
Chief Division of Environmental Health (Sanitarian III)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Environmental Specialist (Sanitarian II)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Chief Dist. Environmental Health (Sanitarian I)	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	-	6
Public Service Intern (Environmental Specialist)	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	-	6
Sanitation Technician	3	5	1	6	3	2	20	-	20
Sanitation Assistant	-	2	1	4	2	2	11	-	11
Environmental Health, Total	5	9	4	12	7	6	43	3	46
Indigenous Personnel, Total	206	175	50	301	123	161	1,016	22	1,038
Grand Total	211	190	53	309	127	164	1,054	44	1,098

[a] Exclude the two medex reassigned as clinical nurse supervisor and sanitarian in Palau and Yap District respectively.

[b] Include three (3) administrative assistant.

[c] Include two (2) Area Sanitarians II, who are station in Ponape and Palau district respectively.

F. HEALTH SERVICES PERSONNEL

Personnel in the Commonwealth of Northern Marianas of Health Services by type of position, employer and residence status as of September 30, 1978.

Type of position, employer and residence status	Indigenous	Non-indigenous
Physician	7	3
Physician Assistant (MEDEX)	3	-
Dentist	2	2
Registered Nurse (U.S. trained)		
In Hospital	3	3
In Public Health	1	-
In Dispensary	-	-
Total Registered Nurse	4	3
Public Health Nurse (Peace Corps)	-	1
Graduate Nurse (CCM Nursing School)		
In Hospital	27	-
In Public Health	4	-
In Dispensary	1	-
Total Graduate Nurses	32	-
Total, All Nurses	36	4
Health Assistant:		
In Hospital	-	-
In Public Health	-	-
In Dispensary	-	-
Practical Nurse:		
In Hospital	20	-
In Public Health	4	-
In Dispensary	2	-
Health Assistant & Practical Nurses, Total	26	-
Health Assistant Trainee	-	-
Practical Nurse Trainee	2	-
Dental Nurse	1	-
Dental Assistant	5	-
Dental Prosthetic Technician	1	-
Federal Program Coordinator	-	-
Health Educator	-	-
Health Education Assistant	-	-
Nutritionist & Dietician	-	-
Registered Pharmacist	-	1
Health Administrator	1	-
Hospital Administrator	1	1
Health Planner	1	-
Vital Statistics Technician	1	-
Medical Record Technician	1	-
Pharmacist	-	-
Pharmacy Technician	1	-
Pharmacy Assistant	1	-
Laboratory Technician	5	-
Laboratory Assistant	1	-
Laboratory Trainee	-	-
Roetgenographic Technician	3	-
Roetgenographic Assistant	-	-
Mental Health Counselor	1	-
Medical Supply Technician	2	-
Medical Equipment Repair Technician	1	-
Supportive Service Workers	18	-
Clerk & Clerk Typist	12	-
Environmental Health:		
Chief Dist. Environmental Health (Sanitarian I)	1	-
Sanitation Technician	4	-
Sanitation Assistant	1	-
Environmental Health, Total	6	-
Indigenous and Non-indigenous Personnel, Total	138	11

G. DISEASES TREATED

(1) Number and percent of hospital discharges classified by cause group as reported by the six Trust Territory district hospitals, 1977.

Cause group	Total		Marshalls	Ponape	Kosrae	Truk	Yap	Palau
	Percent	Number						
Selected infectious diseases (001-003)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bacillary dysentery (004)	0.1	11	6	-	-	-	-	5
Food poisoning (005)	0.1	13	1	2	-	6	-	4
Amebiasis (006)	3.7	347	131	95	8	73	39	1
Other and unspecified forms of dysentery (007-009)	12.9	1,193	217	201	77	412	55	231
Tuberculosis, all forms total (011-019)	1.1	103	8	20	18	33	9	15
Tuberculosis, respiratory (011-012)	0.9	85	7	14	17	29	5	13
Tuberculosis, other forms (013-019)	0.2	18	1	6	1	4	4	2
Leprosy (030)	0.1	8	-	2	1	5	-	-
Whooping cough (033)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infection (036)	0.1	5	-	1	-	1	-	-
Tetanus (037)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other bacterial diseases (020-027, 031, 034-035, 038-039)	0.2	16	6	3	-	4	1	2
Poliomyelitis and other enterovirus diseases of central nervous system (040-046)	0.1	7	-	4	-	3	-	-
Chickenpox (052)	0.1	13	2	-	3	3	1	4
Measles (055)	a	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Rubella (056)	1.1	103	103	-	-	-	-	-
Infectious hepatitis (070)	1.0	89	6	10	67	5	1	-
Mumps (072)	a	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
Other viral diseases (050-051, 053-054, 057, 060-068, 071, 073-079)	0.3	25	1	13	2	3	1	5
Syphilis (090-097)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gonococcal infections (098)	0.1	5	-	2	-	-	1	2
Other venereal disease (099)	a	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other spirochetal diseases (100-104)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mycoses (110-117)	a	4	1	2	-	1	-	-
Filarial infestation (125)	a	4	-	-	-	3	-	1
Ancylostomiasis (126)	0.2	14	1	8	1	1	2	1
Other helminthiases (120-124, 127-129)	1.7	160	23	80	4	38	6	9
Other infective and parasitic (080-089, 130-136 exclusive of above)	0.1	13	1	2	-	10	-	-
Malignant neoplasms (140-199)	0.7	62	8	11	1	12	14	16
Malignancies of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissue (200-209)	0.1	8	-	3	-	3	-	2
Benign neoplasms (210-228)	0.9	86	27	8	2	30	1	18
Neoplasms of unspecified nature (230-239)	0.2	22	6	2	1	12	-	1
Diabetes mellitus (250)	0.8	77	12	12	12	25	2	14
Other endocrine diseases (240-246, 251-258)	0.2	14	6	1	-	3	1	3
Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiencies (260-269)	0.4	33	1	8	7	13	3	1
Other metabolic diseases (270-279)	0.2	22	5	4	3	2	-	8
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs (280-289)	0.5	43	8	4	7	14	6	4
Mental disorders (290-319)	1.3	125	8	22	7	19	33	36
Inflammatory diseases of the central nervous system (320-324)	0.7	65	7	18	2	16	3	19
Other diseases of the nervous system (330-333, 340-358)	0.6	52	8	10	-	18	5	11
Inflammatory diseases of the eye (360-369)	0.2	22	2	9	-	5	3	3
Other diseases and conditions of eye (370-379)	1.2	107	84	4	4	8	4	3
Diseases of ear and mastoid process (380-389)	0.4	33	1	6	2	6	4	14
Rheumatic fever (390-392)	0.4	34	5	4	3	3	3	16
Chronic rheumatic heart disease (393-398)	0.2	18	3	4	1	6	1	3
Hypertensive disease (400-405)	1.0	94	26	13	8	24	4	19
Ischemic heart disease (410-414)	0.2	21	4	10	2	4	-	1
Other forms of heart disease (420-429)	1.0	93	7	19	5	19	6	37
Cerebrovascular disease (430-438)	0.4	40	8	5	4	10	-	13

(1) Number and percent of hospital discharges classified by cause group as reported by the six Trust Territory district hospitals, 1977.

Cause group	Total		Marshalls	Ponape	Kosrae	Truk	Yap	Palau
	Percent	Number						
Other diseases of circulatory system (440-448, 450-458)	0.7	63	23	9	3	20	4	4
Acute respiratory infections (460-465)	0.9	85	35	14	-	14	1	21
Influenza (470)	4.4	409	67	80	80	139	7	36
Pneumonia (480-486)	6.1	566	57	59	29	249	62	110
Bronchitis and emphysema (489-492)	4.5	417	21	240	62	68	4	22
Asthma (493)	4.8	442	116	89	8	151	21	57
Other diseases of the respiratory system (500-508, 510-519)	0.7	63	6	12	-	7	20	18
Diseases of the oral cavity, salivary glands & jaws (520-529)	0.2	16	-	1	-	5	4	6
Gastritis and duodenitis (535)	5.2	478	69	77	66	237	7	22
Other diseases of esophagus, stomach & duodenum (530-534, 536-537)	0.8	75	3	13	6	30	5	18
Appendicitis (540-543)	0.5	50	23	12	1	4	5	5
Hernia of abdominal cavity (550-553)	0.5	43	11	9	-	11	-	12
Gastroenteritis & colitis, except ulcerative (561)	a	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other diseases of intestine and peritoneum (560, 562-569)	0.6	52	11	12	4	14	2	9
Diseases of liver, gallbladder and pancreas (570-577)	0.6	57	5	25	3	9	1	14
Nephritis and nephrosis (580-584)	0.4	35	11	6	9	3	2	4
Other diseases of urinary system (590-599)	1.6	152	38	54	2	28	5	25
Diseases of male genital organs (600-607)	0.7	68	7	6	2	26	8	19
Diseases of breast, ovary, fallopian & parametrium (610-616)	0.6	52	13	6	-	16	2	15
Diseases of uterus and other female genital organs (620-629)	2.1	197	41	33	6	56	5	56
Complications of pregnancy, delivery and the puerperium (630-639, 640-646, 651-661, 670-678)	8.2	764	115	170	35	192	156	96
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue (680-686)	3.5	323	62	46	41	111	21	42
Other conditions of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (690-709)	0.7	63	7	9	6	15	3	23
Arthritis & rheumatism, except rheumatic fever (710-718)	2.0	188	23	30	30	58	18	29
Osteomyelitis and other diseases of bones & joint (720-729)	0.7	61	7	12	-	17	3	22
Other diseases of musculoskeletal system (730-739)	0.3	28	-	8	6	7	-	7
Congenital anomalies (740-759)	0.5	48	9	17	-	11	2	9
Certain diseases to newborn infants (772-778)	0.2	21	9	7	-	2	1	2
All other specified causes (causes in 001-778 not specified above)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Symptoms, senility and ill-defined diseases (780-797)	5.1	471	93	91	89	90	38	70
All injuries, total	8.4	776	118	157	66	195	70	170
Transport accidents (E807-E841)	1.6	146	32	21	13	24	12	44
Accidental poisoning (E869)	0.6	56	23	13	11	3	5	1
Nontransport accidents (E887-E929)	4.3	400	47	86	33	123	41	70
Complications of medical and surgical care (E931)	0.1	11	6	1	-	1	1	2
Late effects of accidental injury and surgical procedures (E946-E949)	0.2	23	1	14	1	5	-	2
Suicide and self-inflicted injury (E958-E959)	0.2	23	-	2	2	16	1	2
Injury purposely inflicted by other person (E968-E969)	1.3	117	9	20	6	23	10	49

(1) Number and percent of hospital discharges classified by cause group as reported by the six Trust Territory district hospitals, 1977.

Cause group	Total		Marshalls	Ponape	Kosrae	Truk	Yap	Palau
	Percent	Number						
Injury due to intervention by law-enforcement agents (E976-E977)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Late effect of injury due to war (E999)..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All causes, total	100	9,274	1,744	1,927	806	2,640	686	1,471
Normal deliveries (650)	18.9	2,212	472	556	141	655	84	304
Special admissions (Y00-Y17)	1.7	203	99	40	-	16	34	14
Total all discharges, exclusive of newborn	100	11,689	2,315	2,523	947	3,311	804	1,789
Premature (5lbs. 8oz. or less)		202	50	49	5	38	22	38
Mature (over 5lbs. 8oz.)		2,193	422	527	137	637	167	303
Birth weight not stated (99)		20	-	4	5	9	-	2
Newborn total (Y20-Y29)		2,415	472	580	147	684	189	343

[a] Less than 0.1 percent.

Note: Code number in parenthesis following the descriptions, are from the Hospital International Classification of Diseases, Adapted (H-ICDA) (PHS Publications No. 1693 revised November 1968).

Percent are not adjusted to add to total or sub-totals.

Discharges are not unduplicated counts of persons because one patient may have several hospital admissions during the year.

Source: Disease summary cards from district hospitals.

G. (1a) Number and percent of hospital discharges classified by cause group as reported in Northern Marianas district hospital, 1977.

Cause group	Percent	Number
Selected infectious diseases (001-003)	-	-
Bacillary dysentery (004)	-	-
Food poisoning (005)	1.1	23
Amebiasis (006)	3.0	65
Other and unspecified forms of dysentery (007-009)	20.2	436
Tuberculosis, all forms total (011-019)	0.4	9
Tuberculosis, respiratory (011-012)	0.3	7
Tuberculosis, other forms (013-019)	0.1	2
Leprosy (030)	a	1
Whooping cough (033)	-	-
Meningococcal infection (036)	-	-
Tetanus (037)	-	-
Other bacterial diseases (020-027, 031, 034-035, 038-039)	0.2	5
Poliomyelitis and other enterovirus diseases of central nervous system (040-046)	-	-
Chickenpox (052)	-	-
Measles (055)	-	-
Rubella (056)	-	-
Infectous hepatitis (070)	0.1	3
Mumps (072)	-	-
Other viral diseases (050-051, 053-054, 057, 060-068, 071, 073-079)	a	1
Syphilis (090-097)	-	-
Gonococcal infections (098)	-	-
Other venereal disease (099)	-	-
Other spirochetal diseases (100-104)	-	-
Mycoses (110-117)	0.1	2
Filarial infestation (125)	-	-
Ancylostomiasis (126)	-	-
Other helminthiases (120-124, 127-129)	0.6	12
Other infective and parasitic (080-089, 130-136 exclusive of above)	0.1	3
Malignant neoplasms (140-199)	0.7	15
Malignancies of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissue (200-209)	0.1	3
Benign neoplasms (210-228)	0.7	16
Neoplasms of unspecified nature (230-239)	0.1	3
Diabetes mellitus (250)	3.0	65
Other endocrine diseases (240-246, 251-258)	a	1
Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiencies (260-269)	0.2	4
Other metabolic diseases (270-279)	0.4	8
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs (280-289)	0.5	11
Mental disorders (290-319)	1.5	33
Inflammatory diseases of the central nervous system (320-324)	0.4	8
Other diseases of the nervous system (330-333, 340-358)	0.8	17
Inflammatory diseases of the eye (360-369)	a	1
Other diseases and conditions of eye (370-379)	0.4	9
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (380-389)	0.3	7
Rheumatic fever (390-392)	0.8	18
Chronic rheumatic heart disease (393-398)	0.6	13
Hypertensive disease (400-405)	1.6	34
Ischemic heart disease (410-414)	1.0	21
Other forms of heart disease (420-429)	1.1	24
Cerebrovascular disease (430-438)	0.8	17
Other diseases of circulatory system (440-448, 450-458)	0.8	17
Acute respiratory infections (460-465)	1.1	24
Influenza (470)	1.4	31
Pneumonia (480-486)	4.1	88
Bronchitis and emphysema (489-492)	6.6	143
Asthma (493)	1.3	27
Other diseases of the respiratory system (500-508, 510-519)	0.6	12
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands & Jaws (520-529)	a	1
Gastritis and duodenitis (535)	2.6	56

G. (1a) Number and percent of hospital discharges classified by cause group as reported in Northern Marianas district hospital, 1977.

Cause group	Percent	Number
Other diseases of esophagus, stomach & duodenum (530-534, 536-537)	0.6	12
Appendicitis (540-543)	0.7	16
Hernia of abdominal cavity (550-553)	0.7	16
Gastroenteritis & colitis, except ulcerative (561)	a	1
Other diseases of intestine and peritoneum (560, 562-569)	0.7	15
Diseases of the liver, gallbladder and pancreas (570-577)	0.8	18
Nephritis and nephrosis (580-584)	0.4	8
Other diseases of urinary system (590-599)	3.8	82
Diseases of the male genital organs (600-607)	0.3	6
Diseases of the breast, ovary, fallopian & parametrium (610-616)	0.3	7
Diseases of the uterus and other female genital organs (620-629)	2.1	46
Complication of pregnancy, delivery and the puerperium (630-639, 640-646, 651-661, 670-678)	9.1	197
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue (680-686)	3.4	74
Other conditions of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (690-709)	0.6	14
Arthritis & rheumatism, except rheumatic fever (710-718)	1.0	22
Osteomyelitis and other diseases of bone & joint (720-729)	0.3	6
Other diseases of musculoskeletal system (730-739)	-	-
Congenital anomalies (740-759)	0.2	4
Certain diseases peculiar to newborn infants (772-778)	-	-
All other specified causes (causes in 001-778 not specified above)	-	-
Symptoms, senility and ill-defined diseases (780-797)	4.8	104
All injuries, total	10.3	222
Transport accidents (E807-E841)	3.1	67
Accidental poisoning (E869)	0.5	10
Nontransport accidents (E887-E929)	4.5	97
Complications of medical and surgical care (E931)	0.9	19
Late effects of accidental injury and surgical procedures (E946-E949)	-	-
Suicide and self-inflicted injury (E958-E959)	0.4	9
Injury purposely inflicted by other person (E968-E969)	0.9	20
Injury due to intervention by law-enforcement agents (E976-E977)	-	-
Late effect of injury due to war (E999)	-	-
All causes, total	100	2,157
Normal deliveries (650)	17.5	464
Special admissions (Y00-Y17)	0.9	25
Total all discharges, exclusive of newborn	100	2,646
Premature (5lbs. 8oz. or less)		46
Mature (over 5lbs. 8oz.)		486
Birth weight not stated		-
Newborn total (Y20-Y29)		532

[a] Less than 0.1 percent.

Note: Code number in parenthesis following the descriptions, are from the Hospital International Classification of Diseases, adapted (H-ICDA) PHS Publications No. 1693 revised November 1968).

Percent are not adjusted to add to total or sub-totals.

Discharges are not unduplicated counts of persons because one patient may have several hospital admissions during the year.

Source: Disease summary cards from district hospital.

G. (2) Number of cases treated and number of registered deaths in hospital by type of service and by sex and age group Trust Territory District Hospitals October 1977 - September 1978. (exclusive of newborn)[1]

Type of Service and Sex	Under 15 Years		15 Years & Over		All Ages, Total	
	Cases treated	Deaths	Cases treated	Deaths	Cases treated	Deaths
Medicine & Surgery						
Male	2,334	41	2,469	44	4,803	85
Female	1,648	26	2,575	37	4,223	63
Total	3,982	67	5,044	81	9,026	148
Obstetrics	1	-	2,749	1	2,750	1
Tuberculosis						
Male	1	-	25	1	26	1
Female	10	-	22	1	32	1
Total	11	-	47	2	58	2
Leprosy						
Male	2	-	7	-	9	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	-	7	-	9	-
All Services						
Male	2,337	41	2,501	45	4,838	86
Female	1,659	26	5,346	39	7,005	65
Total	3,996	67	7,847	84	11,843	151

[1] Exclude information from Ebeye Sub-Hospital.

G. (3) Number of cases treated and number of registered deaths in hospital by type of service and by sex and age group, Northern Marianas, October 1977 - September 1978. (exclusive of newborn)[1]

Type of Service and Sex	Under 15 Years		15 Years & Over		All Ages, Total	
	Cases treated	Deaths	Cases treated	Deaths	Cases treated	Deaths
Medicine & Surgery						
Male	414	3	443	9	857	12
Female	334	3	635	17	969	20
Total	748	6	1,078	26	1,826	32
Obstetrics	4	-	699	-	703	-
Tuberculosis						
Male	-	-	-	1	-	1
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	1	-	1
Leprosy						
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Services						
Male	414	3	443	10	857	13
Female	338	3	1,334	17	1,672	20
Total	752	6	1,777	27	2,529	33

[1] Exclude information from Rota Sub-Hospital.

G. (4) Number and percent of cases of diseases treated in the outpatient clinic of Trust Territory District Hospitals, October 1977 - September 1978.

Cause group	Marshalls	Ponape	Kosrae	Truk	Yap	Palau	Total	Percent of total
Diseases of the respiratory system, N.E.C.	4,327	5,812	1,555	5,817	1,381	3,469	22,361	21.3
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	1,758	3,667	1,010	1,921	862	2,393	11,611	11.0
Infectious diseases of intestinal tract	3,763	3,229	412	1,856	325	1,079	10,664	10.1
Intestinal parasitism	982	2,850	536	2,320	716	550	7,954	7.6
Diseases of the digestive system ..	418	945	78	1,588	310	1,977	5,316	5.1
Injuries and adverse effects	852	720	330	852	327	1,150	4,231	4.0
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	561	1,448	198	650	331	563	3,751	3.6
Asthma and other allergic conditions	633	1,258	628	729	124	163	3,535	3.4
Diseases of the eye	561	777	118	561	181	404	2,602	2.5
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	223	391	26	965	144	337	2,08	2.0
Communicable diseases, N.E.C.	1,168	302	257	140	68	85	2,020	1.9
Fungus infections	575	147	16	585	90	329	1,742	1.7
Diseases of the circulatory system	41	290	40	309	17	328	935	0.9
Tuberculosis cases and suspects ...	1	4	60	245	53	64	427	0.4
Gonococcal infections cases and suspects	106	4	8	5	21	145	289	0.3
Diabetes mellitus	4	48	34	109	2	62	259	0.2
Filariasis	-	1	-	155	2	-	158	0.2
Leprosy cases and suspects	2	3	-	10	1	1	17	b
All other diseases and conditions, N.E.C.	7,479	6,456	2,649	4,976	1,822	1,772	25,154	23.9
All diseases and injuries, total	23,454	28,352	7,955	23,793	6,777	14,781	105,112	100.0

[a] N.E.C. means not elsewhere classified.

[b] Less than 0.1 percent.

Note: This table includes only district hospitals.

G. (5) Number and percent of cases of diseases treated in the outpatient clinic of Saipan Hospital, Northern Marianas, October 1977 - September 1978.

Cause group	Number of cases	Percent of total
Diseases of the respiratory system, N.E.C.[a]	6,829	22.7
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	3,927	13.0
Infectious diseases of intestinal tract	1,784	5.9
Diseases of the eye	1,024	3.4
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	943	3.1
Diseases of the digestive system	734	2.4
Diseases of the genito-urinary smstem	652	2.2
Diseases of the circulatory system	555	1.8
Injuries and adverse effects	546	1.8
Intestinal parasitism	306	1.0
Asthma and other allergic conditions	300	1.0
Diabetes mellitus	167	0.6
Communicable diseases, N.E.C.[a]	119	0.4
Fungus infections	78	0.3
Gonococcal infections cases and suspects	32	0.1
Tuberculosis cases and suspects	16	0.1
Leprosy cases and suspects	3	b
Filariasis	-	-
All other diseases and conditions, N.E.C.[a]	12,112	40.2
All diseases and injuries, total	30,127	100.0

[a] N.E.C. means not elsewhere classified.

[b] Less than 0.1 percent.

Note: The above figure is excluding information from Rota Sub-Hospital.

G. (6) Total and percent of cases of diseases treated in the outpatient clinic of Saipan Hospital, Northern Marianas, October 1977 - September 1978.

Cause group	Number of cases	Percent of total
Diseases of the respiratory system, N.E.C.	7,706	17.8
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	6,108	14.1
Infectious diseases of intestinal tract	2,047	4.7
Diseases of the circulatory system	1,377	3.2
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	1,336	3.1
Diseases of the eye	1,212	2.8
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	987	2.3
Diseases of the digestive system	900	2.1
Injuries and adverse effects	642	1.5
Asthma and other allergic conditions	406	0.9
Diabetes mellitus	377	0.9
Intestinal parasitism	324	0.8
Communicable diseases, N.E.C.	127	0.3
Fungus infections	99	0.2
Gonococcal infections cases and suspects	37	0.1
Tuberculosis cases and suspects	19	b
Leprosy cases and suspects	4	b
Filariasis	-	-
All other diseases and conditions, N.E.C.	19,487	45.1
All diseases and injuries, total	43,195	100.0

[a] N.E.C. means not elsewhere classified.

[b] Less than 0.1 percent.

Note: The above figure is excluding information from Rota Sub-Hospital.

G. (7) Total and percent of cases of diseases treated in the outpatient clinic of Trust Territory District Hospitals, October 1977 - September 1978.

Cause group	Marshalls	Ponape	Kosrae	Truk	Yap	Palau	Total	Percent of total
Diseases of the respiratory system, N.E.C.[a]	8,334	8,941	2,043	8,939	2,473	4,574	35,304	18.8
Diseases of the skin subcutaneous tissue	3,428	5,767	1,494	4,078	1,479	3,750	19,996	10.7
Infectious diseases of intestinal tract	5,266	4,724	465	2,368	462	1,188	14,473	7.7
Intestinal parasitism	1,113	4,316	638	3,324	1,631	622	11,644	6.2
Diabetes mellitus	9,778	149	71	385	85	399	10,867	5.8
Injuries and adverse effects	1,868	1,353	823	1,975	493	3,060	9,572	5.1
Diseases of the digestive system	571	1,645	95	2,301	614	2,712	7,938	4.2
Asthma and other allergic conditions	1,583	2,311	1,130	1,376	481	715	7,596	4.0
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	919	2,290	273	1,061	870	1,294	6,707	3.6
Communicable diseases, N.E.C.[a]	2,822	344	281	253	79	89	3,868	2.1
Diseases of the eye	816	1,421	143	687	314	449	3,830	2.0
Diseases of the circulatory system	1,086	484	51	725	139	1,239	3,724	2.0
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	291	586	32	1,417	441	626	3,393	1.8
Fungus infections	636	206	18	813	111	352	2,136	1.1
Tuberculosis cases and suspects	8	5	122	369	553	424	1,481	0.8
Gonococcal infections cases and suspects	106	4	16	6	26	162	320	0.2
Filariasis	-	3	-	163	4	-	170	0.1
Leprosy cases and suspects	4	4	1	13	67	3	92	b
All other diseases and condition, N.E.C.[a]	12,696	9,978	3,475	10,716	4,678	2,945	44,488	23.7
All diseases and injuries, total	51,325	44,531	11,171	40,969	15,000	24,603	187,599	100.00

[a] N.E.C. means not elsewhere classified.

[b] Less than 0.1 percent.

Note: This table includes only district hospitals.

G. (8) Dental Services rendered by Dental Officers, October 1977 - September 1978.

Trust Territory Districts

Visits	Clinic	Field	Total
Treatment	19,329	3,442	22,771
Examination only	1,896	573	2,469
Total	21,225	4,015	25,240

Northern Marianas

Visits	Clinic	Field	Total
Treatment	6,550	694	7,244
Examination only	1,444	560	2,004
Total	7,994	1,254	9,248

G. (9) Number of inpatients by age and sex given physical therapy care in the Rehabilitation Wing of Marshall Islands District Hospital, October 1977 - September 1978.

Sex	Under 15 Years	15 Years & Over	Total
Male	6	45	51
Female	1	17	18
Total	7	62	69

H. IMMUNIZATION

Reported number of immunization against certain communicable diseases October 1977 - September 1978.

Immunization agent	Total
Smallpox:	
Primary	85
Revaccination	486
Poliomyelitis:	
Incomplete	13,290
Complete	6,263
Booster	10,891
Whooping Cough:	
Incomplete	12,964
Complete	5,542
Booster	6,036
Diphtheria:	
Incomplete	3,479
Complete	781
Booster	4,653
Cholera:	
Incomplete	94
Complete	58
Booster	233
Measles/Mumps/Rubella	15,239
Measles/Rubella	293
Measles	-
Rubella	28

Note: Combined vaccines are administered, however, the above data are reported in terms of total doses of the immunization agent.

I. PROTECTED WATER SUPPLY AND EXCRETA DISPOSAL

Protected water supply and excreta disposal system are mainly limited to housing areas for government employees, to hospitals and to a few government and mission school.

Estimated population, including non-indigenous persons, served by protected water supply and excreta disposal system FY 78.

District and area served	Estimated Population With Protected Water Supply[b]	 With Both Protected Water and Excreta Disposal
Northern Mariana Islands		
Saipan	12,384	800
Rota	1,104	-
Tinian	714	-
Marshall Islands		
Kwajalein Islands	a	a
Ebeye Islands	6,000	6,000
Majuro	580	580
Palau		
Koror	2,950	480
Outer villages	2,643	-
Ponape		
District center & some school including some villages and outer islands	4,800	850
Truk		
District center and some villages	1,500	710
Yap	340	340
Total, exclusive of Kwajalein	33,015	9,760

[a] In houses and facilities for non-indigenous employees of Kwajalein Missle Range facilities.

[b] When chlorine supplies are available and distributed according to schedule.

Male and Female students holding government and other scholarships in medical, dental, nursing and allied subjects by country or place of study, 1978.

Subject and Place of Study	District													Northern Marianas Total	
	Marshall Islands		Ponape		Kosrae		Truk		Yap		Palau		Total[a]		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F
Medicine															
United States	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	1	6		
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2		
Pre-medicine															
United States	-	-	5	1	3	-	7	1	2	-	3	3	25		
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2		
Dentistry															
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Pre-Dentistry															
United States	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	8		
Nursing															
United States	-	7	1	7	1	2	4	12	-	2	-	9	45		
Guam	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	7		
Trust Territory (CCM)	1	2	4	7	3	4	2	1	1	6	-	7	38		
Philippines	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Pre-Nursing															
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	NOT AVAILABLE	
Dental Nurse															
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1		
Trust Territory (MOC)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	6		
Medical Technology															
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	4		
Hospital Administration															
United States	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3		
Physical Therapy															
United States	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
X-Ray Technology															
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		
Pre-Pharmacy															
United States	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Medical Records															
United States	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Environmental Health															
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1		
Public Health															
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2		
Total	4	11	16	18	9	7	20	19	8	11	7	26	156		
United States	2	8	10	8	6	3	16	18	5	4	6	14	109		
Guam	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	9		
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2		
Trust Territory	2	2	5	7	3	4	2	1	3	6	-	9	44		
Philippines	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		

[a] Exclude Northern Marianas.

J. (1) Special Training Programs FY 1978.

Subject and Place	District													Head-quarters		Northern Marianas	
	Marshall Island		Ponape		Kosrae		Truk		Yap		Palau		Total				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F
WHO Fellowships																	
Maternity Nursing (Fiji)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Medical Records (USA & New Zealand)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
Statistics (New Zealand)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Pharmacy (USA & New Zealand)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Dental Nurse (Malaysia)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Dental Lab Technician (Singapore)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Orthodontics (New Zealand)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Pediatric Nursing (New Zealand)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Nursing Education (Hawaii & Papua)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Equipment Repairs (USA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Public Health (Hawaii)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
South Pacific Commission																	
Cholera Workshop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
WHO Special Programs																	
Environmental Health (Manila)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Leprosy (New Zealand)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Laboratory Technician (Ponape)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Radiation Protection (Manila)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Study Tour on Health Care (Red China)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Midwifery Workshop (Suva Fiji)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

J. TRAINING FACILITIES OF MEDICAL AND HEALTH PERSONNEL

(a) There is a 2½ year government operated School of Nursing in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The affiliation of the school with the University of Guam has been terminated and it is now affiliated with the Community College of Micronesia in Ponape. During November 1977, the school graduated 12 nurses and 21 more will be graduating in November of 1978. Sixteen new students are presently enrolled in this school for the school year 1978-1979.

(b) There is also a two-year Trust Territory Government School of Dental Nursing at the Micronesian Occupational Center, Palau District. The school continues to graduate dental nurses to perform simple extractions, fillings, and carry out health education and other dental services for school children as their primary area of responsibility.

I. EXTERNAL TRADE AND TOURISM

A. ARRIVALS, DEPARTURES

MONTH	ARRIVAL NO. OF ENTRIES	NO. OF DEPARTURES	NO.OF TOURIST
OCT.77	7,189	6,521	5,039
NOV.77	6,969	6,232	5,340
DEC.77	7,194	6,986	5,111
JAN.78	7,748	7,517	6,913
FEB.78	6,872	6,178	4,837
MAR.78	10,570	10,083	9.447
APR.78	7,899	7,477	7,064
MAY.78	7,832	7,959	7,211
JUN.78	5,965	5,883	5,783
JUL.78	8,683	8,906	7,960
AUG.78	11,843	13,231	10,153
SEPT.78	7,115	7,874	5,659
TOTAL:	95,879	94,847	80,517

B. AIRCRAFT AND VESSELS

MONTH	CONTINENTAL AIRLINES	JAPAN AIRLINES	OTHERS	VESSELS
OCT.77	111	32	109	21
NOV.77	104	31	98	14
DEC.77	107	36	101	15
JAN.78	104	34	161	19
FEB.78	101	32	146	16
MAR.78	138	35	148	38
APR.78	103	32	95	16
MAY.78	101	32	91	17
JUN.78	99	31	174	16
JUL.78	110	36	192	20
AUG.78	111	36	158	17
SEPT.78	98	38	176	19
OCT.78	97	32	234	15
TOTAL:	1,384	437	1,883	243

C. CONSULAR ACTIVITIES

MONTH	IMMIGRANT	NON-IMMIGRANT
OCT.78	11	75
NOV.78	10	63
DEC.78	9	54
JAN.78	7	24
FEB.78	4	36
MAR.78	2	39
APR.78	7	46
MAY.78	4	57
JUN.78	2	55
JUL.78	2	29
AUG.78	3	34
SEPT. 78	1	26
OCT.78	2	42
TOTAL:	64	580

D. Commercial Imports into the Northern Marianas by Commodity, FY 1978 (October 1, 1977 - September 30, 1978)

(Shown in $000's)

Description	FOB Value
Beer	844
Cigarettes	590
Cosmetics, Perfumery and Toiletries	173
Foodstuff:	
Bakery Products	264
Beef	916
Candies	154
Dairy Product	494
Drinking Additive	260
Food Preparation and Seasoning	515
Fruit	120
Grains	396
Juices - Ready to Drink	127
Pork	665
Poultry and Poultry Product	818
Seafoods	408
Vegetables	300
Vitamins	11
Other Foodstuff	209
Liquor - Distilled Alcoholic Beverages	250
Soft Drinks - Carbonated Beverages	554
Tobacco	36
Wine	80

Description	FOB Value
Miscellaneous Commodities:	
Animal Feed	75
Agricultural Equipment and Supplies	36
Auto Parts and Accessories	429
Boats and Accessories	107
Cleaning Agents	330
Clothing and Textiles	804
Communications Equipment	113
Construction and Building Material and Equipments	1,212
Drugs and Medicines	80
Entertainment Equipment	214
Fishing Gear and Accessories	112
Furniture and Fixtures	666
Heavy Equipment and Accessories	315
Household Appliances and Accessories	479
Lighting Fixtures	282
Office Equipment and Accessories	190
Painting Supplies	236
Paper and Paper Products	360
Passenger Vehicles	2,066
Photographic Equipment	158
Plumbing Equipment and Accessories	467
POL Products	1,433
Recreational Equipment and Accessories	57
Tapes and Adhesives	44
Toys - All Kinds	49
Other Commodities	988
Total	19,488

II. EMPLOYMENT, WAGES AND SALARIES BY INCOME CLASS, Northern Marianas, 1977
(Income shown in $000's)

Income Level	Micronesian		Expatriate		Total	
From - To	Number	Income	Number	Income	Number	Income
1 - 1,000	1,733	675	214	116	1,947	791
1,001 - 2,000	817	1,214	194	289	1,011	1,503
2,001 - 3,000	760	1,875	178	455	938	2,330
3,001 - 4,000	650	2,280	371	1,303	1,021	3,583
4,001 - 5,000	542	2,412	202	893	744	3,305
5,001 - 6,000	260	1,421	92	499	352	1,920
6,001 - 7,000	140	902	57	370	197	1,272
7,001 - 8,000	126	948	33	245	159	1,193
8,001 - 9,000	76	642	40	340	116	982
9,001 - 10,000	54	510	29	276	83	786
10,001 - 11,000	36	374	17	179	53	553
11,001 - 12,000	24	275	16	183	40	458
12,001 - 13,000	15	190	15	186	30	376
13,001 - 14,000	14	189	25	336	39	525
14,001 - 15,000	12	173	17	244	29	417
15,001 - 16,000	14	218	14	217	28	435
16,001 - 17,000	8	132	11	181	19	313
17,001 - 18,000	6	105	13	227	19	332
18,001 - 19,000	8	147	13	242	21	389
19,001 - 20,000	2	39	6	117	8	156
20,001 - 21,000	0	00	10	205	10	205
21,001 - 22,000	5	106	17	366	22	472
22,001 - 23,000	1	23	16	361	17	384
23,001 - 24,000	5	117	12	281	17	398
24,001 - 25,000	10	242	11	270	21	512
25,001 - 26,000	1	26	6	153	7	179
26,001 - 27,000	0	00	5	132	5	132
27,001 - 28,000	0	00	8	219	8	219
28,001 - 29,000	0	00	8	228	8	228

Income Level		Micronesian		Expatriate		Total	
From - To		Number	Income	Number	Income	Number	Income
29,001 - 30,000		1	30	6	178	7	208
30,001 - 31,000		0	00	3	92	3	92
31,001 - 32,000		2	63	6	190	8	253
32,001 - 33,000		1	32	3	98	4	130
33,001 - 34,000		1	34	2	67	3	101
35,001 - 36,000		0	00	3	106	3	106
37,001 - 38,000		0	00	1	37	1	37
39,001 - 40,000		0	00	1	40	1	40
40,001 - 41,000		0	00	1	40	1	40
43,001 - 44,000		1	44	0	00	1	44
44,001 - 45,000		0	00	1	45	1	45
45,001 - 46,000		0	00	1	46	1	46
47,001 - 48,000		0	00	1	47	1	47
50,001 & ABOVE		0	00	3	159	3	159
TOTALS		5,325	15,438	1,682	10,258	7,007	25,696

III. AGRICULTURE

A. CROP ACREAGE

Estimated Acreage in Acres of Agricultural Products in the Northern Marianas as of September 30, 1978.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	Northern Marianas Government
Coconut ---------------------------	5,150
Cacao -----------------------------	-
Vegetables ------------------------	300
Citrus Fruit ----------------------	50
Breadfruit ------------------------	210
Banana ----------------------------	250
Taro ------------------------------	30
Yam, Sweet Potatoes, and Cassava --	100
All Others ------------------------	50
Total -------------------	6,140

B. NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK

Estimated number of Principal Species of livestock in the Northern Marianas Government as of September 30, 1978.

LIVESTOCK	Northern Marianas Government
Goats ----------------------------	3,500
Cattle ---------------------------	7,400
Carabao --------------------------	-
Swine ----------------------------	2,500
Chickens -------------------------	10,000
Turkey ---------------------------	-
Ducks ----------------------------	500
Horses ---------------------------	11

C. LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION
Number of pounds of livestock marketed

PRODUCTS	Northern Marianas Government
Beef	395,196
Pork	-

E. Total marketed production in pounds/dozens for the Northern Government during Fiscal Year 1978.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	Northern Marianas Government
Vegetables	593,571
Fruit[1]	39,153
Staple Crop[2]	45,077
Copra	-
Pepper	-
Beef	397,196
Pork	-
Eggs (Dozens)	5,479
Others --------Fresh Milk*	940,584
Total[3]	2,021,060

1.Banana, Payaya, Citrus, Pineapple, Avocado, etc.
2.Breadfruit, Taro, Sweet Potatoes, Cassava, and Yams.
3.Total Pounds only.

D. GRAZING LAND
Estimated acres of land used for grazing of cattle production - 22,250.

F. Total Agricultural exports (pounds/dozens) from Northern Marianas Government during Fiscal Year 1978.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	Northern Marianas Government
Vegetables	246,066
Fruit[1]	2,528
Staple Crop[2]	4,965
Copra	-
Pepper	-
Beef	376,569
Pork	-
Eggs (Dozens)	-
Others ------- Fresh Milk*	812,680
Total[3]	1,442,808

1.Banana and Payaya.
2.Breadfruit, Taro, Sweet Potatoes, Cassava and Yams.
3.Total Pounds Only.

*Fresh Milk - 117,573 and 101,585 gallons respectively Conversion @ 8 lbs./gal.
It is estimated that over one million pounds of vegetable, fruit and staple crops were lost due to tropical storms and severe flooding during FY 1978.

G. Quantity and value of agricultural commodities exported by country of destination from the Northern Marianas Government, and Tourism Income, FY 1978.

COMMODITY	Total U.S. and Other	
AGRICULTURAL	Quantity lbs.	Value $
Copra	-	-
Vegetables	246,066	36,093.78
Beef	376,569	215,362.71
Pork	-	-
Fruit	2,528	642.41
Staple Crops	4,965	1,551.35
Fresh Milk	812,680	231,537.00
Total	1,442,808	$485,187.25

IV. REVENUE COLLECTIONS, Northern Marianas, 1978

ons, Northern Marianas, 1978

(October 1, 1977 - September 30, 1978)

(Shown in $000's)

Source	Total Collections
Income Taxes	
Individual Income Tax (Micronesian)	344
Individual Income Tax (Non-Micronesian)	536
Business Gross Revenue Tax	685
Import, Export & Excise Taxes	
Export Tax (Oct. 1, 1977-Jan. 8, 1978)	1
Import Tax (Oct. 1, 1977-Jan. 8, 1978) *	318
Excise Tax (Jan. 9, 1978-Sept. 30, 1978)	801
Other Taxes	
Fuel Tax	119
Room Occupancy Tax	156
Beverage Beer Container Tax	106
Beverage Container Excise Tax (Senatorial)	14
Movie Theater Admissions Tax (Sentorial)	2
Licenses and Fees	
Business Privilege Fee	65
Business License Fee	32
Business License Fee (Senatorial)	47
Vehicle Regiseration Fee (Senatorial)	32
Other Licenses & Fees (Senatorial)	7
Other Licenses & Fees	25
Other Revenues	
Property Rentals	51
Total	3,341

*Equally shared with Congress of Micronesia. Amount shown is CNMI actual share.

V. ENROLLMENT OF NORTHERN MARIANA STUDENTS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION ABROAD
BY YEAR IN SCHOOL, SEX AND FIELD OF STUDY, ACADEMIC YEAR 1977-1978

FIELD OF STUDY	Freshman			Sophomore			Junior			Senior			Graduate			TOTAL		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Agriculture	1	0	1				1	0	1							2	0	2
Business & Office	26	33	59	16	24	40	4	3	7	3	4	7	3	1	4	52	65	117
Communication & Media	18	0	18	15	0	15	2	0	2	1	0	1				36	0	36
Construction	10	0	10	5	0	5	1	0	1	1	0	1				17	0	17
Fine Arts & Humanities	2	0	2				1	0	1							3	0	3
Health	7	5	12	4	4	8	2	0	2	2	1	3	2	0	2	17	10	27
Hospitality & Recreation	3	3	6	2	1	3	1	0	1	2	0	2				8	4	12
Marketing & Distribution	2	0	2	1	0	1				1	1	2				4	1	5
Natural Resources and Environment	2	1	3	3	0	3	1	1	2	1	0	1				7	2	9
Public Service and Protective Service	44	16	60	33	12	45	8	10	18	6	4	10	5	1	6	96	43	139
Transportation	8	0	8	2	0	2										10	0	10
Undecided & Unknown	6	6	12	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	10	7	17
TOTAL	129	64	193	82	42	124	22	14	36	18	10	28	11	2	13	262	132	394

VI. CRIME STATISTICS - NORTHERN MARIANAS

A. Crimes reported - adults and juvenile arrested

MONTHS	CRIMES REPORTED		JUVENILE ARRESTED				ADULTS ARRESTED				TOTAL	
			FELONY		MISDEMEANOR		FELONY		MISDEMEANOR			
	FELONIES	MISDEMEANORS	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALES	FEMALES
OCTOBER	32	51	2	0	1	0	15	0	12	0	30	0
NOVEMBER	45	72	3	0	1	0	6	0	22	1	32	1
DECEMBER	50	78	1	0	0	1	18	0	19	3	38	4
JANUARY	50	92	7	0	9	0	7	0	21	7	44	7
FEBRUARY	54	69	4	0	6	1	12	1	15	2	37	4
MARCH	41	38	3	0	2	1	7	0	10	5	22	6
APRIL	33	60	5	0	6	1	14	0	15	1	40	2
MAY	50	61	2	0	1	0	19	1	12	0	34	1
JUNE	44	71	4	0	0	0	5	0	13	0	22	0
JULY	73	68	7	0	3	0	16	0	22	1	48	1
AUGUST	56	57	1	0	1	0	13	1	11	1	26	2
SEPTEMBER	62	75	7	0	0	0	12	1	14	1	33	2
TOTAL	590	792	46	0	30	4	144	4	186	22	406	30

B. MAJOR CRIMES - NORTHERN MARIANAS

MONTHS	HOMOCIDES	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	THEFT WITH VIOLANCE	TOTAL
OCTOBER	1	1	0	2
NOVEMBER	1	0	0	1
DECEMBER	0	0	0	0
JANUARY	0	1	1	2
FEBRUARY	0	1	0	1
MARCH	0	0	0	0
APRIL	0	0	0	0
MAY	0	1	1	2
JUNE	1	1	0	2
JULY	0	0	1	1
AUGUST	1	2	0	3
SEPTEMBER	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	4	8	3	15

C. PRISONER REPORT - NORTHERN MARIANAS
October 1977 - September 1978

NUMBER OF PRISONERS	AGES	SENTENCES	CHARGES
1	24	35 years	1st Degree Murder
1	21	5 years	Voluntary Manslaughter
1	47	5 years	Illegal possession of fire arm
1	16	2 years	Alleged Delinquent child
1	15	3 years	Alleged Delinquent child
1	19	3 years	Suspended Sentence(Violated)
1	27	18 months	Involuntary Manslaughter
1	24	18 months	Grand Larceny
1	20	18 months	Grand Larceny
1	21	5 years	Grand Larceny
1	18	8 months	Escape
1	17	8 months	Escape
1	20	1 year	Burglary & Grand Larceny
1	22	2 years	Attempted Rape
1	31	60 years	Rape
1	27	20	Petit Larceny
1	28	60 days	Violation of suspended sentence
1	26	2 years	Assault & Battery with Dangerous Weapon
1	50	2 years	Assault & Battery with Dangerous Weapon
1	18	1 year	Grand Larceny
1	47	8 months	Assault & Battery with Dangerous Weapon
1	23	3 years	Involuntary Manslaughter
1	19	3 months	Forgery
1	27	1 year	Assault & Battery with Dangerous Weapon

DEPARTMENT OF STATE PUBLICATION 8972
International Organization and Conference Series 140
Released May 1979

BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS
OFFICE OF UNITED NATIONS POLITICAL AFFAIRS

NPPSBO GUAM
MISC 79-024